

Volume 107



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

HERALD  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## GOVERNOR CURLEY TAKING OATH IN HOUSE



Left to right—Speaker Everett Saltonstall, Secretary of State Cook, administering oath, Gov. James M. Curley, Lt.-Gov. Joseph A. Humphreys, speaker's page; Republican whip; Henry D. Wiggin of Newton, House counsel;

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

HERALD  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## YOUNGETS SONS OF THE GOVERNOR



Francis X. Curley, left, and George at the luncheon in the Copley-Plaza Hotel.



HERALD  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## THE GOVERNOR AND FIRST LADY



Gov. James M. Curley and his daughter Miss Mary Curley, dancing at the inaugural ball.

## Curley Toasts Roosevelt at Dinner; Dances at Crowded Inaugural Ball

Toasts to President Roosevelt, to the Governor of the Commonwealth, and to the First Corps of Cadets featured the dinner tendered Gov. James M. Curley last night by the cadets in the Algonquin Club, Commonwealth avenue, preceding a colorful inaugural ball, the first since the repeal of prohibition, in the armory at 115 Arlington street.

The toasts to the corps and to the President were prepared by Gov. Curley and the toast to the Governor was suggested by Lt. Howard Niven, who was his personal aide last night.

The ball in the armory, to which hundreds were unable to gain admittance because of the unprecedented throng in attendance, was started when Gov. Curley waltzed with his daughter, Miss Mary Curley, who was gowned in smart white satin.

For nearly two hours people stood in line to greet the Governor and his daughter and shake their hands. The reception ended at 11 o'clock, with hundreds of persons still unable to greet the new chief executive.

Miss Dorothy Mullin of Winchester, friend and social secretary for Miss Curley, arrived at the armory at the scheduled hour for the reception and ball, but had to wait three-quarters of an hour before she could gain admittance. When she did get into the hall she found that she was just in time to join the official party in its departure from the hall.

After being presented with a sabre, signifying his position as honorary commander of the First Corps of Cadets, Gov. Curley said that he re-

gretted that because he must keep his "good old right hand" in condition for matters of state, he was obliged to refrain from shaking the hands of the many more hundreds of well-wishers who wanted to greet him. The presentation of the sabre was made by Maj. Raymond D. Fales, commanding officer of the First Corps of Cadets.

Just as black was the fashionable color for women's gowns at the inauguration ceremony in the State House, so was white smart at the ball last night. Miss Curley wore white satin cut on smart sophisticated lines, high at the neck in front and squared low in the back. She wore a corsage of white gardenias which had been presented to her by the cadets.

Mrs. Joseph L. Hurley, dark-haired vivacious wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, wore white net, cut simply along softly feminine lines.

The crowds that jammed the flag-decked armory last night, and those who stood outside on the damp, muddy sidewalk, most of them in fashionable evening clothes, were good-natured and optimistic. Inside the hall it was too warm and too crowded to dance much.

The first person to greet Gov. Curley and Miss Curley in the reception at the armory was Past Commander Paul Curtis of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, who looked smart in his uniform of blue and red.

Maj. Fales was in charge of last night's dinner and the inaugural ball. At the head table at the dinner were Adjt.-Gen. William I. Rose, Mrs. Lucille Fales, Gov. Curley, Miss Curley, Lt.-Gov. and Mrs. Joseph L. Hurley, and Maj. Fales.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

HERALD  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Francis Curley Had 'Swell Time' Attending Inauguration of Father

Governor's Youngest Son  
Ready Early for Thrills  
Of His 'Big' Day

### CLOSE TO PARENT DURING RECEPTION

Take it from Francis Curley, he had a "swell time" yesterday.

The 11-year-old son of the Governor, who obviously enjoyed the inauguration more than any other member of the Curley family, will testify that yesterday was the biggest day in his life.

When his father was inaugurated as mayor of Boston, he was too young to get much fun out of the ceremonies, but an 11-year-old boy is quite grown-up!

Long before anyone else was ready to leave the Curleys' Jamaica Way home yesterday to attend the inauguration in the State House, Francis was completely dressed in what the smart young American wears: a blue suit, white shirt, figured blue tie, dark overcoat, white silk initialed scarf, and a gray fedora.

During the inauguration he sat quietly with his sister, but immediately after the Governor finished his address, Francis followed close behind Miss Mary Curley's heels, as she greeted friends, asking innumerable small boy questions, seeking permission to investigate the crowded corridors of the State House.

At the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where Miss Curley entertained the ladies of the Governor's council and staff at luncheon, and the Governor was guest at a luncheon tendered him by Adj.-Gen. William I. Rose, Francis made himself his father's "right-hand man."

As a matter of fact, he was more or less just that. He put his left hand firmly on his father's right arm and, judging by the proud look of admiration on his small face, the entire national guard, if it had wanted to, could not deprive him of his big day.

He did not seem to mind the jerking his arm and body received when friends shook his father's hand. Occasionally, proudly self-contained, he would offer his small hand to one of the many guests.



FRANCIS CURLEY  
Enjoys himself at his father's inauguration.

By noon his stubborn dark hair, that had been carefully brushed in the morning, fell over his forehead, and though he was probably tired, he would not admit it.

He and his three brothers, Leo, who is a student at Georgetown University; George, a student at Andover, and Paul, travelling secretary for the Boston Braves, joined their father at the head table for luncheon.

Gov. Curley, genial and happy as he replied to the greetings of men and women, seemed to enjoy the companionship of his small son. He would smile broadly when he introduced the boy to friends, and though it was probably not very comfortable having him hanging on his arm, he did not remove the boy's hand nor suggest that he "run along with George."











JAN 4 1935

THE BOSTON HERALD, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

## Develop Recreational Advantages, Executive Tells Massachusetts

### Favors Consolidation of New England Railroads, Housing Projects by Municipalities And Retention of Gasoline Tax

(Continued from Page Twenty)

initiate. The power of appointment and removal is such that a complete change in the personnel of the board is not possible within a single term of duty elected state officials. A board charged with the responsibility for the preparation of the annual budget and the purchase of such materials as may be required by the commonwealth should, in my opinion, be subject to direct control by the auditor of the commonwealth. I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing law and the enactment of legislation which would permit appointment by the Governor of a chairman of the commission on administration and finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the state auditor may promulgate.

#### BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

The state board of tax appeals was created primarily for the purpose of establishing a more equitable system of tax values in the cities and towns of the commonwealth. The board since its operation has shown an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the boards of assessors of the cities and towns of the commonwealth, and has practically usurped the powers of the local organizations. Since its organization the board has been dominated and controlled in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the less powerful and influential elements of each community, namely, the small home owners. As a consequence of the establishment of this board at a time when there was no market for realty, the assessments throughout the state have been in some cases destroyed. The percentage of equalization of assessments on low-cost homes has been less than 3 per cent., and the reductions approved by the state board of appeals has rendered it necessary as a measure of self-defense for assessing boards to grant abatements in many cases unwarranted rather than permit action to be taken by the board of tax appeals. In the case of Boston during the past five years the abatements granted by the board of tax appeals and by the local assessors have been in excess of \$40,000,000, out of a total of \$60,000,000, and the requests for abatements now pending before the board of tax appeals and the local boards of assessors represent at present time a total in excess of \$10,000,000 additional. The property upon which a reduction in assessment is sought are owned by persons and means, who with attorneys and experts are practically permitted through the state board of tax appeals to determine the tax that they shall be required to pay upon properties owned by themselves. The chief source of revenue of the municipalities of the commonwealth is that which is derived from taxation upon real estate, and a wholesale system of granting abatements upon the more valuable properties in a municipality can have but one result—an exorbitant tax rate and the shifting of the burden of the cost of government from those best able to pay to those least able to pay. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation for the abolition of this pernicious and destructive board.

#### BOSTON FINANCE COMMISSION

The Boston Finance Commission was created for the purpose of reporting on appropriations, loans and methods of administration in the conduct of the departments of the municipality of Boston. Since its establishment in 1909 there has been expended for this purpose upwards of \$1,000,000, and provided the original intent had been observed a useful purpose would have been served.

During 12 years of the existence of the finance commission it has been my privilege to serve as mayor of the city of Boston, and notwithstanding destructive criticism from time to time, entirely at variance with the intent and purpose for which the commission was created, it has been possible, through honest, efficient and economical administration, to establish for the city of Boston the highest financial standing of any major American city.

Of late years both intent and purpose have been disregarded in the administration and conduct of the finance commission, and its chief use has been in smirching the reputation and character of the officials elected to conduct the affairs of the municipality.

This commission has degenerated into a political nuisance. It has lost caste and has forfeited the confidence of the public. The policy which prompted it has not been adopted generally in other cities in the commonwealth. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the continued existence of the Boston finance commission is not justified.

I accordingly recommend the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to terminate its existence.

#### PRE-PRIMARY CONVENTION

The pre-primary convention has failed to justify the opinion of its sponsors that it would be an improvement of the system of nominating candidates. In operation, the belief of its opponents as expressed in the minority report of the legislative committee has been borne out, namely, that it constituted an abridgement of the rights of the voters in the nomination of candidates. Believing that the right of the individual citizen is paramount to the right of any political party, I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation providing for the repeal of the pre-primary convention act.

#### POLICE COMMISSIONERS

The right of municipalities to govern themselves by electing their own officers and adopting regulations for the conduct of their local affairs has always been a cherished principle of this commonwealth. The legislative control has with few exceptions been confined to prescribing the charters for cities and to adopting general laws which are applicable to all of

our municipalities alike. The departure from these principles in the creation by the Legislature of municipal commissions of police, and authorizing the Governor to appoint police commissioners in some of our cities, has not in my opinion produced more efficient police protection and has been a source of irritation. I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing laws authorizing the appointment of police commissioners by the Governor in any of our cities and the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to authorize our municipalities to choose their own police officials where they now have not that right.

#### MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

There is general agreement that legislation which has weakened the principle of party government and party responsibility has not improved the conduct of governmental affairs nor the quality of public service. A striking example is furnished by laws which have been designed to eliminate party responsibility in the administration of the affairs of our cities. I am of the opinion that the experiment of non-partisan elections in the cities of this commonwealth has been a failure. I therefore recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to restore the party system in the election of our municipal officials.

#### REAL ESTATE SPECULATORS

A prolific source of loss to the state and the sub-divisions of the state is the possible prevention through the enactment of legislation that would curtail the activity of real estate speculators in the unloading at exorbitant prices of real estate acquired in anticipation of necessary public improvements. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation which will end this vicious custom, by the imposition of a tax of 75 per cent. of gains accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH

The commonwealth of Massachusetts has always maintained an enlightened interest in matters pertaining to the health of its citizens. It has been expedient from time to time to establish and maintain essential service, and to enact or amend laws for enlarging the scope of those departments created for the prevention of disease, since they affect the very lives of our people, and should be administered with the highest possible degree of efficiency. I have received

## Respect for Judicial Procedure Destroyed in Some Cases, He Says

The district courts of the commonwealth have become a most important factor in the administration of justice. While at one time they were concerned chiefly with the handling of minor cases, their jurisdiction has been enlarged from time to time until at the present time they have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court in civil actions. The structure of these courts and the method of their administration have remained practically unchanged, however. These courts should be so organized and constituted as to effectively bear a substantial burden of civil litigation that is now congesting the dockets of the superior court.

It is necessary to achieve this end to bring about substantial changes in the organization of the district courts. If it is necessary the judges of these courts should be made full-time judges, with adequate compensation for such service.

The administration of the lower courts has long been a subject of well-founded criticism and complaint, not only because of unnecessary delay in the trial of cases but in the dictatorial conduct of those charged with the administration of justice. The custom of permitting associate justices or special judges of these courts to act as counsel in the particular court where it is customary for them to serve in the capacity of judge is both inexcusable and reprehensible, and destroys respect for the authority of the courts themselves. It is common knowledge that in many of our district courts not only is favoritism practiced but not infrequently attorneys appearing as counsel are members of the same legal firm as the justice who sits on the bench. This impairs if it does not actually destroy in some cases the respect for judicial procedure so essential to law enforcement.

I recommend legislation to prohibit the practicing in his own court by any justice of a district court, and to prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in political campaigns, either as candidates for public office or by publicly espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates.

I urge also the establishment of the district courts on a circuit or rotating basis, similar to the present organization of the superior court.

#### APPELLATE DIVISION IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

To the end that the supreme judicial court of the commonwealth may be relieved of part of its present volume of work, I recommend that you consider the establishment of an appellate division in the superior court to sit at various times and places in the commonwealth for the more prompt determination of law questions arising in the superior court, exclusive of such law questions as are involved in capital cases or those relating to the interpretation of federal or state constitutional provisions.

The establishment of such appellate divisions in the district courts has amply demonstrated the value of such a method of determining law questions by the results obtained. Experience has shown that a relatively small percentage of cases decided upon questions of law in the appellate divisions of the courts are further appealed to the supreme judicial court.

The creation of such a division in

## PRIVATE CITIZEN ELY AND WIFE



Former Gov. Ely being greeted by his wife as he left the State House, having turned over the reins of state to his successor, Gov. James M. Curley.

assurances that in the event of the appointment of a commission for the study and revision of the public health laws of the commonwealth, a national foundation interested in public health will defray the expenses of the commission, and subject to favorable action by your honorable body I shall appoint such a commission.

#### STATE NRA ACT

The success of the national recovery act is dependent upon the co-operation of the states of the Union. Up to the present time 18 states have adopted state recovery acts in conformity with the provisions of the national recovery act, and it is desirable that Massachusetts be included. It is my purpose to submit a draft of a state recovery act, the provisions of which will make enforceable the decrees as set forth in the national recovery act.

the total tax, until now real estate and machinery, constituting perhaps a fifth or a sixth of the entire wealth of the state, pay about two-thirds of the entire tax; while intangibles, representing perhaps five-sixths of the entire wealth, pay less than one-tenth of the tax."

In 1916, when the present law for tax incomes went into effect, the average tax rate upon real estate was approximately \$18 per thousand. At that time it was determined by the Legislature that the rates of taxation for incomes which would compare favorably with the existing real estate tax of \$18 per thousand, should be as follows: 6 per cent. on income from taxable intangibles, partnerships, etc.; 1 1/2 per cent. on incomes from professions, employments, annuities, etc.; and 3 per cent. on gains from the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds.

Since 1916, the tax rate on real estate has steadily increased until in 1934 the average tax rate throughout the state was about \$34 per thousand.

The home owner today pays nearly twice as much as he paid in 1916, while the income taxpayer has been able to prevent any increase of the original 1916 rates.

This is a manifest injustice and I ask you to give serious consideration to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916. In view of constantly increasing expenditures, one way in which tax relief can be secured for owners of real estate and for business and industrial enterprises is by a transfer of the tax burden from those who today are unfairly burdened to the owners of intangible personal property who now escape a just share of the taxes required for the conduct of government.

The investigation conducted by the federal government in the case of individuals and corporations guilty of tax evasions has been most startling and leads me to believe that results similar to those which have been secured in the case of the federal government are possible in the case of the commonwealth.

The Wisconsin Legislature in 1925

## Suggests State Build Memorial To the Veterans of All Our Wars

A memorial to the veterans of wars in which America has been engaged and in which citizens of Massachusetts have participated has long been a subject of consideration and discussion without action. The mere erection of a monument or the dedication of a highway or even a park will not serve the purpose other than from the esthetic standpoint. It is desirable that the esthetic and the utilitarian be combined, and I accordingly recommend for the consideration of your honorable body the erection of a structure to commemorate the service of Massachusetts citizens in all wars in which the nation has been engaged, with suitable halls for veterans of each war, and with a

hall that may be utilized not only by the veterans, but, when occasion arises, for holding of conventions.

#### CONCLUSION

The enactment into law of the recommendations as contained in this inaugural message will tax the wisdom and courage of the membership of the law-making branch of our government. It is my firm belief, however, that the sacrifice of thought, time and energy required is justified, and with the earnest prayer that Almighty God may guide us in our deliberations to the end that the service rendered by us will be in keeping with the best traditions of the commonwealth, let us essay the task which is ours.

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND FAMILY



Lt. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, Mrs. Hurley and their son, Joseph L. Hurley, Jr., are shown in the State House immediately after the inauguration yesterday.

#### INCOME AND INTANGIBLES

The special legislative commission on taxation of 1927-1929 in its report stated:

"In the last 10 years the taxes paid locally on real estate and tangible personal property have increased from approximately \$122,000,000 to approximately \$265,000,000, an increase of 87 per cent."

"At the same time, intangible property has been rapidly increasing until this class of property is probably five times as great as all the real estate and machinery. This class of property has been paying less and less of



ONCE

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

HERALD  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

Congress as convinced believers in the new "Balanced Budget" or in the evolved by the New Deal doctrine of the Brain Trust and the Social Security planners. THERE are a number of "wild radicals" in Congress who will be very

# CURLEY

## Special Meeting of New Council For 1 P. M. Today

### EXPECTED TO NOMINATE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE

### State House Thronged with Huge Crowd for Inauguration of New Executive

### URGES ABOLITION OF COUNTY GOVERNMENTS IN MESSAGE

The complete text of Gov. Curley's message is on pages 20 and 21.

By W. E. MULLINS

Scarcely had the clamor and tumult surrounding Gov. Curley's inauguration subsided yesterday, amid scenes unprecedented in Massachusetts history, than the new chief executive swung into action by calling a special meeting of the new executive council for 1 P. M. today.

No explanation was given for this decision, but it was predicted that Mr. Curley would nominate a superior court justice to succeed the late Judge Elias B. Bishop and probably would engage in an attempt to halt the activities of the Boston finance commission.

Gov. Curley took the several oaths of office as chief executive of the commonwealth at 12:20 o'clock from Secretary of State Cook in the chamber of the House of Representatives. The Senate, still unorganized and deadlocked in a tedious filibuster that had continued with numerous interruptions since Wednesday noon, was not represented.

The failure of the Senate to elect a president prevented the Legislature from proceeding with the inaugural ceremony in the traditional method. The constitution directs the Senate president to swear in the new Governor before a joint convention of the two branches of the General Court. The senators, locked in their seemingly endless struggle for supremacy, were absent from the House chamber.

Originally Gov. Curley had planned to take the oaths from Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the supreme judicial court, but the chief justice suggested that the ceremony be performed by the secretary of state. There is no disposition to dispute Mr. Curley's clear and legal right to hold the governorship, despite the ignoring of a few minor parts of the traditional ceremony.

As the first muffled ech of the 19-gun salute signifying the installation

(Continued on Page Eighteen)

...on a singing scale, annual sessions of the Legislature two branches reduced in membership in compulsory automobile exemption from court attachment ages, except by court judgment, improvised ceremony employed in inaugurating Gov. Curley apparently no impression on him. He accepted it with the same equanimity as with which he would have accepted his injunction in office in the usual manner.

#### TITLED SENATORS CURLEY'S HELP

Embattled Democratic senators yesterday they would seek his assistance in their attempts to bring a peaceful solution of their differences. Several of them were predicted yesterday afternoon to go to

to discuss the situation with an attempt will be made today to discuss his services in their behalf.

There was no change in the situation. The Senate recessed at 4:30 P. M. to meet again at 11 A. M. today for a session in which no business will be transacted, under a gentleman's agreement entered into yesterday.

Briefly, the Democrats want the Republicans, who hold a majority of two votes, to grant them some committee chairmanships. The Republicans have refused to accede to this request, with the result that the Democrats have engaged in a filibuster to prevent the Republicans from electing Senator Erland F. Fish of Brookline, their caucus choice, to the presidency.

The Democrats are being supported in their filibuster by Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield, a Republican, to whom they have promised the presidency if he can obtain the support of only one of his 20 Republican associates, all of whom seem to be bound closely to Senator Fish.

Senator Moran, in his capacity as senior member of the branch, has the distinction of being the presiding officer until a president, temporary or permanent, is elected. Meanwhile the Senate is functioning without having adopted rules of any description. Not even hoary old Cushing's Manual is recognized. The Democrats believe that

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

HERALD  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## MISS CURLEY AS FIRST LADY

Daughter of Governor  
Makes First Appearance  
In New Role

### ENTERTAINS LADIES OF OFFICIAL FAMILY

By CATHERINE COYNE

Gowned in black velvet, with a white and gold Elizabethan ruff, Miss Mary Curley, 25-year-old daughter of the Governor, presided as hostess yesterday at her first social function as "first lady of the commonwealth."

Her guests were the ladies of the Governor's council and staff who met for luncheon in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, following the inauguration. The menu did not include cocktails or wine.

The 11 guests who sat at the table with Miss Curley were presented with bouquets, the type of flowers the

(Continued on Page Nine)

...house auxiliary bishop of Boston, pointing to the white taffeta ruff, that was shot with gold thread, said, "You look like a queen."

Over her velvet dress she wore a dark coat with a waist-length silver fox cape. Her hat was a saucy black velvet tricorne turban. She wore doeskin gloves, pink and white orchids at her shoulder, and carried a large muff of silver fox fur.

#### CHILDREN GREET BISHOP

The Curley children greeted Bishop Spellman by genuflecting and kissing his episcopal ring in the customary manner.

Miss Curley quickly became the center of a sea of fashionably gowned women, most of whom wore orchids or gardenias. The scene was transformed into an informal reception that lasted for 15 minutes.

With the Governor's daughter were three college classmates, Miss Anne Kliegle of New York, Miss Loretta Bremner and Miss Jane A. Smyth of Chicago.

Fifteen minutes before the inauguration was scheduled to begin, Miss Curley entered her box in the speaker's gallery and was greeted with long applause to which she responded by bowing and smiling. With her were Mrs. Joseph L. Hurley, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, Joseph L. Hurley, Jr., Mrs. Frederick W. Mansfield, Mrs. Charles W. Hurley, Mrs. Frederic W. Cook, Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall and Mrs. Erland F.



JAN 4 1935

ONCE

Congress as convinced believers in the new "Balanced Abundance" theory, or in any other New Deal doctrine evolved by the scintillating intellects of the Brain Trust and the Social Security planners.

THERE are a number of "wild radicals" in Congress who will be very

# CURLEY

## Special Meeting of New Council For 1 P. M. Today

### EXPECTED TO NOMINATE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE

### State House Thronged with Huge Crowd for Inauguration of New Executive

### URGES ABOLITION OF COUNTY GOVERNMENTS IN MESSAGE

The complete text of Gov. Curley's message is on pages 20 and 21.

By W. E. MULLINS

Scarcely had the clamor and tumult surrounding Gov. Curley's inauguration subsided yesterday, amid scenes unprecedented in Massachusetts history, than the new chief executive swung into action by calling a special meeting of the new executive council for 1 P. M. today.

No explanation was given for this decision, but it was predicted that Mr. Curley would nominate a superior court justice to succeed the late Judge Elias B. Bishop and probably would engage in an attempt to halt the activities of the Boston finance commission.

Gov. Curley took the several oaths of office as chief executive of the commonwealth at 12:20 o'clock from Secretary of State Cook in the chamber of the House of Representatives. The Senate, still unorganized and deadlocked in a tedious filibuster that had continued with numerous interruptions since Wednesday noon, was not represented.

The failure of the Senate to elect a president prevented the Legislature from proceeding with the inaugural ceremony in the traditional method. The constitution directs the Senate president to swear in the new Governor before a joint convention of the two branches of the General Court. The senators, locked in their seemingly endless struggle for supremacy, were absent from the House chamber.

Originally Gov. Curley had planned to take the oaths from Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the supreme judicial court, but the chief justice suggested that the ceremony be performed by the secretary of state. There is no disposition to dispute Mr. Curley's clear and legal right to hold the governorship, despite the ignoring of a few minor parts of the traditional ceremony.

As the first muffled ech of the 19-gun salute signifying the installation

(Continued on Page Eighteen)

Biennial sessions of the Legislature in two branches reduced in membership; reduction in compulsory automobile taxes; The exemption from court attachment wages, except by court judgment. The improvised ceremony employed in inaugurating Gov. Curley apparently made no impression on him. He acted with the same equanimity as with which he would have acted his injunction in office in the traditional manner.

#### BATTLED SENATORS

#### SEEK CURLEY'S HELP

The embattled Democratic senators yesterday they would seek his assistance in their attempts to bring about a peaceful solution of their difficulties. Several of them were predicted late yesterday afternoon to go to

home to discuss the situation with him and an attempt will be made today to enlist his services in their behalf.

There was no change in the situation in the Senate recessed at 4:30 P. M. to meet again at 11 A. M. today for a session in which no business will be transacted, under a gentleman's agreement entered into yesterday.

Briefly, the Democrats want the Republicans, who hold a majority of two votes, to grant them some committee chairmanships. The Republicans have refused to accede to this request. The result that the Democrats have engaged in a filibuster to prevent the Republicans from electing Senator Erland F. Fish of Brookline, their caucus choice, to the presidency.

The Democrats are being supported in their filibuster by Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield, a Republican, to whom they have promised the presidency if he can obtain the support of only one of his 20 Republican associates, all of whom seem to be bound closely to Senator Fish.

Senator Moran, in his capacity as senior member of the branch, has the distinction of being the presiding officer until a president, temporary or permanent, is elected. Meanwhile the Senate is functioning without having adopted rules of any description. Not even hoary old Cushing's Manual is recognized.

The Democrats believe that if they hold out long enough, one Republican will desert to them and permit the election of Moran, who will give the Demo-

JAN 4 1935

## MISS CURLEY AS FIRST LADY

Daughter of Governor  
First Appearance  
As First Lady

Daughter of Governor  
Makes First Appearance  
In New Role

(Continued from First Page)

arrangement that Miss Curley said was her father's favorite.

The Governor meanwhile was the guest of honor at a luncheon elsewhere in the same hotel, tendered him by Adjt.-Gen. William I. Rose.

The luncheon was one of many events crowded into what Miss Curley called the happiest day of her life. It began early in the morning when she supervised the arrangements for the children of the family to attend the inauguration.

When she entered the State House the Rt. Rev. Francis Spellman, auxiliary bishop of Boston, pointing to the white taffeta ruff, that was shot with gold thread, said, "You look like a queen."

Over her velvet dress she wore a dark coat with a waist-length silver fox cape. Her hat was a saucy black velvet tricorn turban. She wore doeskin gloves, pink and white orchids at her shoulder, and carried a large muff of silver fox fur.

#### CHILDREN GREET BISHOP

The Curley children greeted Bishop Spellman by genuflecting and kissing his episcopal ring in the customary manner.

Miss Curley quickly became the center of a sea of fashionably gowned women, most of whom wore orchids or gardenias. The scene was transformed into an informal reception that lasted for 15 minutes.

With the Governor's daughter were three college classmates, Miss Anne Kliegle of New York, Miss Loretta Bremner and Miss Jane A. Smyth of Chicago.

Fifteen minutes before the inauguration was scheduled to begin, Miss Curley entered her box in the speaker's gallery and was greeted with long applause to which she responded by bowing and smiling. With her were Mrs. Joseph L. Hurley, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, Joseph L. Hurley, Jr., Mrs. Frederick W. Mansfield, Mrs. Charles W. Hurley, Mrs. Frederic W. Cook, Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall and Mrs. Erland F. Fish.

Miss Curley smiled and bowed happily when her father, on entering the House chamber for the inauguration, waved a brief greeting to her.

#### BESIEGED BY FRIENDS

After the ceremonies, she was besieged by friends who wanted to shake her hand, and ever present at her heels was her youngest brother, 11-year-old Francis Xavier Curley.

Following the luncheon, Miss Curley, accompanied by her house guests, returned to her home in the Jamaica way to prepare for the dinner which was given last night in honor of the Governor at the Algonquin Club.

At the dinner and at the inaugural ball in the First Corps Cadet armory, 115 Arlington street, she wore a white satin gown, high necked in front and squared low in the back. With it she wore a corsage of white gardenias at her shoulder and silver sandals. Her wrap was of deep blue velvet.

#### AT THE HEAD TABLE

Seated at the head table with Miss Curley at luncheon yesterday were Mrs. Thomas H. Buckley, Miss Marie Dever, Mrs. Homer Phillips, Mrs. Frederic W. Cook, Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Mrs. Joseph L. Hurley, Mrs. Frederick W. Mansfield, Mrs. Erland F. Fish, Mrs. Dwight L. Hoopingarner, Mrs. Fox Conner and Mrs. Charles F. Hurley.

Among the other guests were: Mrs. John J. Curley, Mrs. David Terry, Mrs. Stanton White, Mrs. Charles F. Murphy, Miss Rita Curley, Miss Eileen Curley, Mrs. Robert E. Rogers, Mrs. John E. Swift, Mrs. Frank L. Simpson, Mrs. Dorothy Whipple Fry, Miss Jane Smyth, Mrs. Raoul H. Beaudreau, Mrs. E. C. Donnelly, Miss Mayline Donnelly, Miss Catherine Donnelly, Mrs. Paul Rust, Mrs. Eugene E. O'Donnell, Miss Ellen O'Donnell, Mrs. Edmund Cote, Mrs. Daniel H. Coakley, Mrs. Joseph B. Grossman, Mrs. Winfield A. Schuster, Mrs. Arthur Baker, Mrs. Mary B. Fogarty, Mrs. Frederick E. Gill, Mrs. Thomas F. Goode, Mrs. Francis J. Roche, Mrs. Joseph A. Tomasello.

Also Mrs. F. J. Crosby, Mrs. Augustus E. White, Mrs. Edward F. Goode, Mrs. Thomas F. Sullivan, Mrs. Joseph H. Hanken, Mrs. Thomas F. Kennedy, Mrs. Katherine Glynn, Miss Marion Dolan, Miss Kathleen Dolan, Mrs. Rich H. Nolan, Miss Mary J. Ryan, Miss Agnes M. Goode, Mrs. Eugene McSweeney, Mrs. R. R. Mullin, Miss Dorothy Mullin, Miss Elizabeth Mullin, Mrs. Edward V. Glynn, Mrs. John L. Pickett, Mrs. John J. Duffin, Mrs. Oscar C. Bohlin, Mrs. Frank J. O'Rourke, Mrs. James F. Hickey, Mrs. Frank J. O'Rourke, Mrs. Francis J. O'Rourke, Mrs. Stuart G. Hall.



JAN 4 1935

# CURLEY PLANS

## Governor Calls Special Meeting of New Council For 1 P. M. Today

### EXPECTED TO NOMINATE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE

### State House Thronged with Huge Crowd for Inauguration of New Executive

### URGES ABOLITION OF COUNTY GOVERNMENTS IN MESSAGE

The complete text of Gov. Curley's message is on pages 20 and 21.

By W. E. MULLINS

Scarcely had the clamor and tumult surrounding Gov. Curley's inauguration subsided yesterday, amid scenes unprecedented in Massachusetts history, than the new chief executive swung into action by calling a special meeting of the new executive council for 1 P. M. today.

No explanation was given for this decision, but it was predicted that Mr. Curley would nominate a superior court justice to succeed the late Judge Elias B. Bishop and probably would engage in an attempt to halt the activities of the Boston finance commission.

Gov. Curley took the several oaths of office as chief executive of the commonwealth at 12:20 o'clock from Secretary of State Cook in the chamber of the House of Representatives. The Senate, still unorganized and deadlocked in a tedious filibuster that had continued with numerous interruptions since Wednesday noon, was not represented.

The failure of the Senate to elect a president prevented the Legislature from proceeding with the inaugural ceremony in the traditional method. The constitution directs the Senate president to swear in the new Governor before a joint convention of the two branches of the General Court. The senators, locked in their seemingly endless struggle for supremacy, were absent from the House chamber.

Originally Gov. Curley had planned to take the oaths from Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the supreme judicial court, but the chief justice suggested that the ceremony be performed by the secretary of state. There is no disposition to dispute Mr. Curley's clear and legal right to hold the governorship, despite the ignoring of a few minor parts of the traditional ceremony.

As the first muffled ech of the 19-gun salute signifying the installation

(Continued on Page Eighteen)

Biennial sessions of the Legislature in two branches reduced in membership. Reduction in compulsory automobile taxes. The exemption from court attachment wages, except by court judgment. The improvised ceremony employed in inaugurating Gov. Curley apparently did no impression on him. He acted it with the same equanimity as with which he would have acted his injunction in office in the traditional manner.

#### BATTLED SENATORS

The embattled Democratic senators yesterday they would seek his assistance in their attempts to bring about a peaceful solution of their difficulties. Several of them were predicted late yesterday afternoon to go to home to discuss the situation with him and an attempt will be made today to enlist his services in their behalf.

There was no change in the situation in the Senate recessed at 4:30 P. M. to meet again at 11 A. M. today for a session in which no business will be transacted, under a gentleman's agreement entered into yesterday.

Briefly, the Democrats want the Republicans, who hold a majority of two votes, to grant them some committee chairmanships. The Republicans have refused to accede to this request, with the result that the Democrats have engaged in a filibuster to prevent the Republicans from electing Senator Erland P. Fish of Brookline, their caucus choice, to the presidency.

The Democrats are being supported in their filibuster by Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield, a Republican, to whom they have promised the presidency if he can obtain the support of only one of his 20 Republican associates, all of whom seem to be bound closely to Senator Fish.

Senator Moran, in his capacity as senior member of the branch, has the distinction of being the presiding officer until a president, temporary or permanent, is elected. Meanwhile the Senate is functioning without having adopted rules of any description. Not even hoary old Cushing's Manual is recognized.

The Democrats believe that if they hold out long enough, one Republican will desert to them and permit the election of Moran, who will give the Demo-

crats what they have been demanding. Some of the Democrats claim they have the additional vote but that they will have to have a secret ballot to get him with them.

Meanwhile the 19 Democrats, with one of their number absent, take turns in speaking against time. They hold the floor by yielding to one of their associates while Senator Moran permits the procedure to go on without interrup-

#### ENTERTAINS LADIES OF OFFICIAL FAMILY

By CATHERINE COYNE

Gowned in black velvet, with a white and gold Elizabethan ruff, Miss Mary Curley, 25-year-old daughter of the Governor, presided as hostess yesterday at her first social function as "first lady of the commonwealth."

Her guests were the ladies of the Governor's council and staff who met for luncheon in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, following the inauguration. The menu, it is noted, did not include cocktails or wine.

The 11 guests who sat at the table with Miss Curley were presented with bouquets, the type of which she

(Continued on Page Nineteen)

the St. Rev. Francis Spellman, auxiliary bishop of Boston, pointing to the white tulle and that was shot with gold thread and, "You look like a queen."

Over her velvet dress she wore a dark coat with a waist-length silver fox cape. Her hat was a saucy black velvet tricorn turban. She wore doekin gloves, pink and white orchids at her shoulder, and carried a large muff of silver fox fur.

#### CHILDREN GREET BISHOP

The Curley children greeted Bishop Spellman by genuflecting and kissing his episcopal ring in the customary manner.

Miss Curley quickly became the center of a sea of fashionably gowned women, most of whom wore orchids or gardenias. The scene was transformed into an informal reception that lasted for 15 minutes.

With the Governor's daughter were three college classmates, Miss Anne Kliegle of New York, Miss Loretta Bremner and Miss Jane A. Smyth of Chicago.

Fifteen minutes before the inauguration was scheduled to begin, Miss Curley entered her box in the speaker's gallery and was greeted with long applause to which she responded by bowing and smiling. With her were Mrs. Joseph L. Hurley, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, Joseph L. Hurley, Jr., Mrs. Frederick W. Mansfield, Mrs. Charles W. Hurley, Mrs. Frederic W. Cook, Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall and Mrs. Erland F. Fish.

Miss Curley smiled and bowed ha-

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Recesses are taken from time to time to permit the members to take their meals, but both sides are constantly vigilant lest a coup be sprung. Meanwhile Gov. Curley maintains a position of neutrality, although he is keeping in touch with the situation.

Together it was a busy day for the Governor. Early in the morning he visited at his home by his parish priest, Fr. James P. Kelly, after which he paid a brief visit to Calvary cemetery to lay some flowers on the graves of Mrs. Curley and the children there buried.

Returning to his home, he met his military escort and motored to the State House. The congestion in the capitol and the uncertainty as to how the ceremony would be performed caused a 20-minute delay in the inauguration. It was nearly 2 o'clock before his inaugural message was completed.

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj.-Gen. William I. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his

home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

PAGE NINETEEN

# ACTION AT ONCE



Press Clipping  
2 Pages  
BOSTON

# GOVERNOR CALLS MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR 1 P. M. TODAY

(Continued from First Page)

the General Court. The senators, locked in their seemingly endless struggle for supremacy, were absent from the chamber.

Originally Gov. Curley had planned to take the oath from the Supreme judicial court, but the chief justice suggested that the ceremony be performed by the secretary of state. There is no disposition to dispute Mr. Curley's clear and legal right to hold the governorship, despite the ignoring of a few minor parts of the traditional ceremony.

As the first muffled echo of the 19-gun salute signifying the installation of the new Governor was carried up the hill from neighboring Boston Common, former Gov. Ely began his long trudge down the stone steps leading from the capitol's main entrance out of public life, once more a private citizen after four years in the governorship.

His departure from public life was unprecedented, too, as thousands of his loyal followers stood five deep flanking both sides of the stone steps and overflowed onto the sidewalk into Beacon street. As he reached the foot of the steps, where he was greeted by Mrs. Ely, the crowds swept a cordon of police out of the way and stormed the departing Governor with an emotional farewell.

## COLORFUL CEREMONY FOR 53D GOVERNOR

The State House was thronged by a record breaking crowd, assembled to help usher a new and popular figure into the governorship. Despite the break from the traditional method for conducting the inaugurations, it was a colorful ceremony that produced the installation of Boston's three-time mayor as the commonwealth's 53d Governor.

Facing a capacity gathering of supreme and superior court judges, House members, state and city dignitaries and hundreds of close personal friends, the new Legislature, outlining his recommendations and his general administrative program. Its reading required nearly one and one-half hours.

Repeatedly he was interrupted by tumultuous cheers as the various sections of his message provoked commendation.

If the inauguration itself was happy and peaceful, the scenes preceding it in the executive chamber were packed with storm and strife. Arriving at the capitol shortly after 11 o'clock, Mr. Curley hurried to Gov. Ely's office and engaged in a furious altercation with his predecessor over the most recent activities of the Boston finance commission.

Their extremely hostile meeting proceeded for a few minutes in the presence of Samuel Silverman and two of Mr. Ely's secretaries but at the suggestion of Mr. Ely the observers left the private office while the two Governors reached a peaceful conclusion. Subsequently the two re-appeared to clasp hands for the benefit of photographers.

Following the inauguration of the new Governor, Secretary Cook administered the oaths of office to Lt. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River and the eight members of the new executive council, all of whom had marched behind Mr. Curley in the procession from the executive chambers to the House.

The Curley message, a constructive and reasonably conservative document, was warmly applauded by the capacity audience, but political observers and members of the Legislature subsequently

ment for publication of the recommendations. Nothing spectacular or sensational was included in the 58 pages of this new legislative document which will be considered by the two branches during the current session.

Among the major recommendations suggested for the consideration of the legislators were:

Abolition of the executive council, county government, the state board of tax appeals and the Boston finance commission;

Reduction of public utility rates by application of a sliding scale. Biennial sessions of the Legislature with two branches reduced in membership;

Reduction in compulsory automobile rates;

The exemption from court attachment of wages, except by court judgment.

The improved ceremony employed in inaugurating Gov. Curley apparently made no impression on him. He accepted it with the same equanimity as that with which he would have accepted his injunction in office in the traditional manner.

## EMBATTLED SENATORS SEEK CURLEY'S HELP

The embattled Democratic senators said yesterday they would seek his assistance in their attempts to bring about a peaceful solution of their difficulties. Several of them were prepared late yesterday afternoon to go to

his home to discuss the situation with him and an attempt will be made today to enlist his services in their behalf.

There was no change in the situation when the Senate recessed at 4:30 P. M. to meet again at 11 A. M. today for a session in which no business will be transacted, under a gentleman's agreement entered into yesterday.

Briefly, the Democrats want the Republicans, who hold a majority of two votes, to grant them some committee chairmanships. The Republicans have refused to accede to this request, with the result that the Democrats have engaged in a filibuster to prevent the Republicans from electing Senator Erland P. Fish of Brookline, their caucus choice, to the presidency.

The Democrats are being supported in their filibuster by Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield, a Republican, to whom they have promised the presidency if he can obtain the support of only one of his 20 Republican associates, all of whom seem to be bound closely to Senator Fish.

Senator Moran, in his capacity as senior member of the branch, has the distinction of being the presiding officer until a permanent, temporary or permanent, is elected. Meanwhile the Senate is functioning without having adopted rules of any description. Not even Henry's old Cushing's Manual is recognized.

The Democrats believe that if they hold out long enough, one Republican will desert to them and permit the election of Moran, who will give the Demo-

crats what they have been demanding. Some of the Democrats claim they have the additional vote but that they will have to have a secret ballot to get

Meanwhile the 19 Democrats, with one of their number absent, take turns in speaking against time. They hold the floor by yielding to one of their associates while Senator Moran permits the procedure to go on without interrup-

tion. Recesses are taken from time to time to permit the members to take their meals, but both sides are constantly vigilant lest a coup be sprung.

Meanwhile Gov. Curley maintains a position of neutrality, although he is in touch with a busy day for the Governor. Early in the morning he visited at his home by his parish priest, Fr. James P. Kelly, after which he paid a brief visit to Calvary cemetery to lay some flowers on the graves of Mrs. Curley and the children there buried.

Returning to his home, he met his military escort and motored to the State House. The congestion in the capitol House, the uncertainty as to how the ceremony would be performed caused a 20-minute delay in the inauguration. It was nearly 2 o'clock before his inaugural message was completed.

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.

There were no speeches at this luncheon, but the Governor asked that he be excused from the gathering at 4 o'clock to permit him to rest at his home for an hour before dressing for the evening activities.

His next public appearance as Governor was as guest of honor at a dinner of the First Corps of Cadets at the Algonquin Club, whence he went to the inaugural ball with his daughter, Mary, at the First Corps of Cadets armory.

The Governor will be at the State House shortly after 9 A. M. today. He expects to leave for the day after the special meeting of the executive council.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

Because of the tremendous crush, the public reception in historic Hall of Flags was halted after 15 minutes. There was a brief reception for his personal friends in the executive office, then he went to the Copley Plaza to attend the luncheon given in his honor by Adj. Gen. William L. Rose of Worcester.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

HERALD  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

HERALD  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

MISS CURLEY

# CURLEY PLANS ACTION AT ONCE

## Governor Calls Special Meeting of New Council For 1 P. M. Today

## EXPECTED TO NOMINATE SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE

## State House Thronged with Huge Crowd for Inaugura- tion of New Executive

## URGES ABOLITION OF COUNTY GOVERNMENTS IN MESSAGE

*The complete text of Gov. Curley's message is on  
pages 20 and 21.*

By W. E. MULLINS

Scarcely had the clamor and tumult surrounding Gov. Curley's inauguration subsided yesterday, amid scenes unprecedented in Massachusetts history, than the new chief executive swung into action by calling a special meeting of the new executive council for 1 P. M. today.

No explanation was given for this decision, but it was predicted that Mr. Curley would nominate a superior court justice to succeed the late Judge Elias B. Bishop and probably would

In New Role

### ENTERTAINS LADIES OF OFFICIAL FAMILY

By CATHERINE COYNE

Gowned in black velvet, with a white and gold Elizabethan ruff, Miss Mary Curley, 25-year-old daughter of the Governor, presided as hostess yesterday at her first social function as "first lady of the commonwealth."

Her guests were the ladies of the Governor's council and staff who met for luncheon in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, following the inauguration. The menu did not include cocktails or wine.

The 11 guests who sat at the table with Miss Curley were pre-occupied with bouquets, the type of flowers and the

(Continued on Page Nine)

Francis Spellman, auxiliary bishop of Boston, pointing to the white taffeta ruff, that was shot with gold thread, said, "You look like a queen."

Over her velvet dress she wore a dark coat with a waist-length silver fox cape. Her hat was a saucy black velvet tricorne turban. She wore doeskin gloves, pink and white orchids at her shoulder, and carried a large muff of silver fox fur.

### CHILDREN GREET BISHOP

The Curley children greeted Bishop Spellman by genuflecting and kissing his episcopal ring in the customary manner.

Miss Curley quickly became the center of a sea of fashionably gowned women, most of whom wore orchids or gardenias. The scene was transformed into an informal reception that lasted for 15 minutes.

With the Governor's daughter were three college classmates, Miss Anne Kliegle of New York, Miss Loretta Bremner and Miss Jane A. Smyth of Chicago.

Fifteen minutes before the inauguration was scheduled to begin, Miss Curley entered her box in the speaker's gallery and was greeted with long applause to which she responded by bowing and smiling. With her were Mrs. Joseph L. Hurley, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, Joseph L. Hurley, Jr., Mrs. Frederick W. Mansfield, Mrs. Charles W. Hurley, Mrs. Frederic W. Cook, Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall and Mrs. Erland F. Bishop.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

# AT GOV CURLEY'S INAUGURAL BALL



New Governor greeting Mayor and Mrs Mansfield. Left to right, Miss Mary Curley, Gov Curley, Mrs Mansfield, Mayor Mansfield and Col Raymond Fales.



Governor shaking hands with Secretary of State Frederic Cook, who yesterday administered the oath of office to Mr Curley. Left to right, Mrs Raymond Fales, Mrs Cook, Miss Mary Curley, Gov Curley and Secretary Cook.



HERALD  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Gov. Curley's inaugural address was long. It contained a vast number of recommendations covering a wide variety of subjects. The tone of the whole was reasonably conservative. The Governor was specific in some of his recommendations. In others he was inclined to be vague. We found in the message a good deal with which we could agree, a number of points upon which we disagree, and several suggestions upon which we have no definite convictions one way or the other.

The Governor devoted the first ten pages of his message to a general discussion of economic conditions. Many of the things which he stated as facts are at best merely opinions with which most economists probably would not agree. He feels, apparently, that to a large extent the depression is due to the supplanting of man-labor by machines, thus indicating his basic adherence to the philosophy of Howard Scott and his Technocrats.

The Governor favors further labor legislation, particularly along lines of extending the benefits of workmen's compensation. He had nothing to say of the desirability of correlating labor legislation in Massachusetts with that in other states, despite the fact that in some measure, at least, Massachusetts industry is already at a competitive disadvantage because of this factor.

The Governor's analysis of the railroad problem in Massachusetts was realistic. While his conclusions are vague, apparently he feels that the practical solution lies in a consolidation of New England railroads with trunk line properties. One suspects he may have had the Pennsylvania railroad in mind, although he did not mention it. Certainly this is the only trunk line with adequate credit resources at the moment to be of much benefit in the rehabilitation of the New England transportation system.

He is convinced that a great housing shortage exists, although this may be deemed a seriously debatable point. Mr. Curley said nothing about building costs as a bar to construction enterprise. He would like to see interest rates on mortgages reduced to 5 per cent, but he believes, probably properly so, that this is a matter for negotiation with banking organizations rather than legislation.

His ideas on utility legislation are good or bad, according to one's conception of the proper approach to the problem. To the conservative Mr. Curley will appear as a good deal of a radical. It may be observed, however, that the Governor's ideas on utilities are essentially sounder than are those of the administration at Washington. Mr. Curley makes no mention of competitive building of electric light plants by municipalities. And to us this omission seems highly significant. Obviously, the new Governor is too much of a business man to be impressed with so wasteful a duplication of facilities.

He speaks in friendly manner of the "sliding scale system for the determination of equitable rates for electricity." Here he is obviously thinking of the District of Columbia plan. Whether this would work well in Massachusetts or not is debatable, but that it is suggested at least implies that the Governor recognizes the desirability of an adequate return on invested capital.

Finally, in the purely economic and financial sections of the message, the Governor discussed the question of modifying the state income tax law for the purpose of increasing taxes on intangibles and, hence, by inference, relieving the tax burden on real estate. In this connection we think we are correct in making the statement that the income tax in Massachusetts is larger than in any other state of the United States. Admittedly, the owner of tangible property is struggling along currently under a heavy tax burden. So, too, is the person whose income is derived from investment securities. One great trouble with this sort of proposal is

that it tends to induce persons with taxable incomes to take up a residence outside the commonwealth.

A curious omission from the Governor's address was that of reference to a sales tax. We assume from the fact that Mr. Curley did not mention this additional means of raising revenue that he is not impressed with the desirability of its adoption, at least by the commonwealth itself.

Within the field of orthodox government the Governor displayed his experienced understanding of it to good advantage. Several of his recommendations have been consistently advocated by this newspaper. Biennial sessions of the Legislature is one of them. But when it is coupled with a suggestion that the Legislature be cut in half the recommendation becomes a horse of another color with all the questions of partisan politics and city domination of rural communities involved. Another worthwhile proposal is a radical curtailment of county government. His proposal that the judges of the district courts be made full-time appointees and forbidden to practice privately in their own courts is admirable. Other changes in our judicial system suggested by him have the support of many discerning members of the bench and bar.

His program for rehabilitating our penal institutions is in line with the ideas of experts. Recommendations for creating a state department of justice, evidently inspired by the recent spectacular success of the federal department of justice, is discussed so briefly that judgment on it is impossible. But it at least points in the commendable direction of a coordinated attack on criminal activities.

While any one must heartily approve of an increase in the efficiency and humanity in the handling of inmates of the state institutions it is by no means certain that this can be accomplished by the shortening of hours of employes and increasing wages.

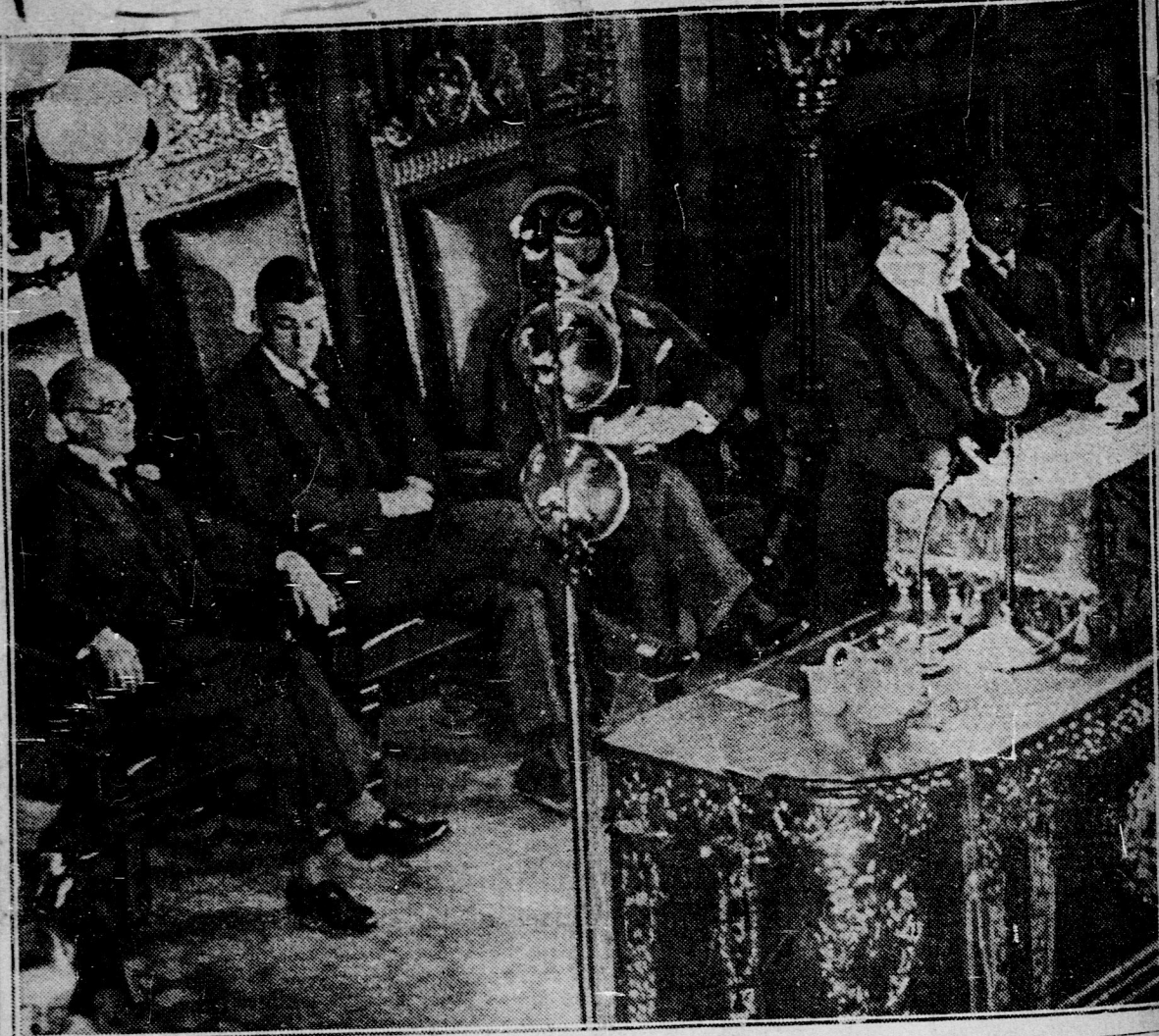
Abolition of the state board of tax appeals, the Boston finance commission and the pre-primary conventions might well be a step backward rather than forward. All three of these agencies were established as reforms, designed to improve existing governmental machinery. Ending them would very possibly revive the evils they were intended to cure. Curtailment of the authority of the state commission on administration and finance might have the same reactionary effect. Gov. Curley's suggestion that the terms of department heads be made coincident with the term of the Governor certainly has its attractive features, for it would end the recent last-minute trading of appointments which has so disgusted the commonwealth. Yet it would probably mean a drastic revamping of the official organization at the State House on the inauguration of every new Governor, with a consequent disruption and disturbance of state administration for several months.

The message reflects an executive who proposes to give the state an aggressive administration. It also reveals a man with a thorough knowledge of his job. But being a realist, the Governor doubtless understands that it will be impossible to achieve all or even most of his detailed objectives. The message is an outline of his conception of what should be done, rather than one of what will be done. In his endeavor to gain his ultimate goal, which is the benefitting of all the peoples of all groups and interests in the state, we shall wholeheartedly support him on those measures which, in our opinion, will further that end and oppose him to the full extent of our strength and influence on those which do not.

It is curious to note that except for the reduction in the representation of the Legislature, in biennial sessions, and the abolition of county government, there is no single mention of economy in the state administration. It is essentially a spending message.



# GOV CURLEY READING MESSAGE



## ROW FAILS TO STOP CURLEY

### New Governor Is Sworn in by Secretary of State Instead of Senate Head

By L. D. G. BENTLEY

Undismayed by political turbulence that nearly upset the plans for his inauguration, Gov James M. Curley took the oath of office yesterday before the largest throng ever gathered in Massachusetts for such a ceremony. Police estimated the crowd at 10,000 persons.

Because of failure of the Senate to organize he could not be sworn in by the president of that body, as the law specifies, but qualified before the Secretary of State who has the power to administer oaths to public officers.

Thousands of admirers cared not who the qualifying officer was. They had crowded the House chamber to see "Jim" Curley made Governor and to hear his address to the Legislature.

#### Long Speech Not Dull

Although it was a long document, said to be the longest ever delivered in Massachusetts, and required fully an hour and 20 minutes to read, there was no dullness. The crowd delighted in his jibes at the Governor's Council, which the new Chief Executive said should be abolished, his "shots" at the Boston Finance Commission, whose existence he would have terminated, his urgings for a smaller General Court—one-half the present size, if you please, with biennial sessions; his belief that the pre-primary convention should be done away with, along with State appointed police commissions for such cities as now have them.

Both in the House chamber and into the corridors where his voice was carried by amplifiers and where seats were provided for listeners—the careful and dramatic reading of the message was effectively heard. It was a message filled with constructive ideas from beginning to end whether or not all suggestions met united approval.

Nor was the throng content after it had heard him speak. When a few minutes later he proceeded to the Hall of Flags for a public reception their numbers, enthusiasm and eagerness to shake his hands were overwhelming. He reluctantly called off the affair after 15 minutes and asked all to attend the Governor's reception Feb. 22.

#### Overcomes Difficulties

Such was the triumph of the new Governor upon a day which opened with the dismal threat that, after all, he might not be sworn into office because the State Senate had failed to choose a presiding officer.

When he came to the State House about 11 o'clock he was informed of the continuance of the wrangle between the Republicans and Democrats which had been begun Wednesday morning and continued until 2:30 Thursday morning, only to be resumed two hours before the hour set for the inaugural. Still in progress and with no intimation of cessation, the Senate differences were soon overcome by the Governor-elect.

He had consulted legal authority and was given the opinion that the Secretary of State, empowered by the Governor and Council to administer oaths to all public officers, could swear him in. And such a plan was agreed upon by his predecessor, who was waiting to leave, Speaker Saltonstall of the House of Representatives and Secretary Cook.

The Constitution provides that the Senate and House shall meet in joint convention and that the man chosen the day before to be president of the Senate shall administer the oath to the Governor-elect and Lieutenant-Governor-elect.

#### Senate Absent

If it was unprecedented that the Secretary of State should administer the oath and that there should be only Representatives present instead of both branches of the General Court. The inauguration was "put over" without the Senate.

A report that Ex-Gov Ely would insist upon retaining the office was given added credence when the then Governor and his successor retired to the former's private office for a long conference to which no one was ad-

mitted. But later it was learned that Mr Ely had no such thought in mind. He did say that in his opinion it might be well if the oath were again administered by the Senate president when the official is chosen.

#### Visits Wife's Grave

Prefacing the day's activities with an early morning visit to the grave of his wife, Mary Curley, the Governor-elect brought roses to the last resting place of the woman who was his companion for so many years. Accompanied by his friend, Dr Martin English, Mr Curley drove to Calvary Cemetery with his sons to visit the graves of his wife and of his eldest son, James M. Curley Jr. There also he left flowers in memory of his loved ones who would not be with him in his hour of triumph.

Then began the most exciting and crowded day of the new Governor's entire political career. Assembling his official party the Governor set out for the State House.

The new Governor went directly to the Executive Department, passing through a cordon of happy supporters who bombarded him with congratulations and good wishes.

Accompanied by his sons, all in formal attire, Gov Curley held a brief and pleasantly informal reception for a few moments in the outer offices of the Executive Department as he made his way to pay the visit

to the retiring Gov Ely, which custom demanded. Although the distance from the entrance of the State House to Gov Ely's office is only a few hundred feet, it took Gov Curley and his party more than 10 minutes to cover it, so great was the crush of the spectators, so enthusiastic their greeting.

#### Calls on Gov Ely

Gov Curley was never in better spirits than yesterday. He smiled and joked with the crowd. Old friends were there to greet him just outside the door of the Governor's private office. He greeted them with a big smile as he passed through the door to confer with Gov Ely.

That interview was obviously a pleasant one, with the hatchet buried and apparently no remaining ill-feeling resulting from the bitterness of the campaign for Governor or the subsequent events which have kept the two men at swords points up to yesterday.

Exactly what transpired at the conference between the new Governor and the old may never be known, but the faces of both were wreathed in smiles at the conclusion of the private interview.

Gov Ely's handclasp for his successor when he entered the room was a hearty one, too.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the reporters, cameramen and friends of the Governor and Governor-elect entered the chamber. Gov Curley and Gov Ely both smilingly complied when photographs were demanded.

#### Foss in Picture

While the photographers were setting up their equipment, Gov Ely caught sight of Ex-Gov Eugene N. Foss who had remained modestly in the background. He summoned him to step forward and get in the picture and when Gov Curley joined heartily in that request, the ex-Governor did so.

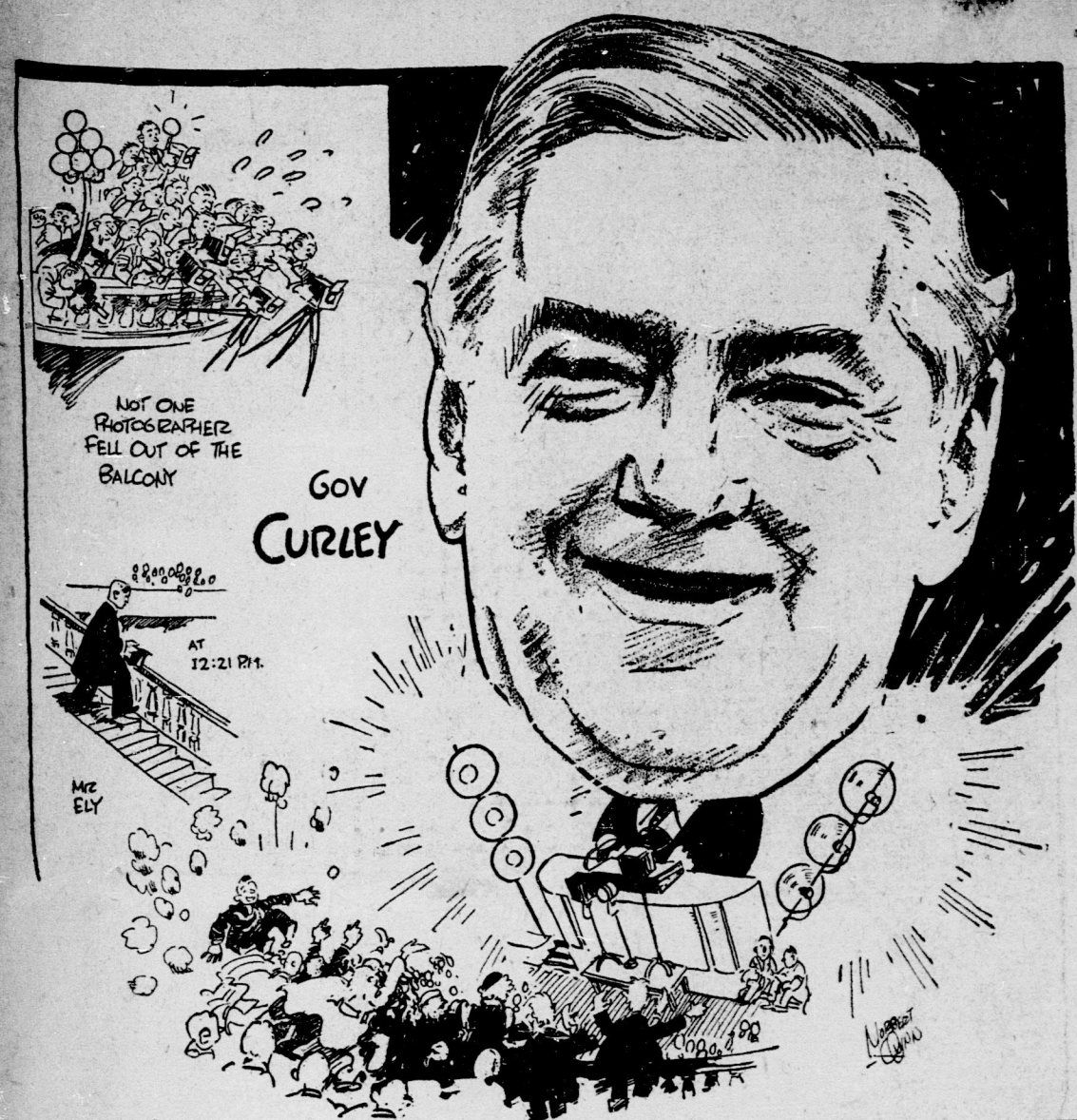
Francis J. O'Reilly, Cambridge Grand Army veteran, present in the room to congratulate Gov Curley, was also invited to join the group being photographed.

Curley and Ely clasped hands warmly and smiled broadly as the flashlights were set off. When the cameramen had concluded, Gov Ely inquired:

"Well, who had the biggest smile?"

The scene was a dramatic one as

# HOW CURLEY INAUGURATION LOOKED TO GLOBE



the foemen of the past political campaign grinned at each other in the Council Chamber.

From the moment Mr Curley entered the executive offices until the departure of Ex-Gov Ely there was something like a continuous exchange of felicitations between the two.

The outgoing Governor bestowed upon the incoming Governor the symbols of the office, including the Indian spearheads in the Council Chamber.

"I didn't know they had any particular significance," said the outgoing Governor. "They may have in the past year," was the incoming Governor's reply.

The other tokens were the Butler Bible, the book of laws, containing the signatures of the various Governors and the keys of the State.

"In performing this ceremony I wish for you every success in your public undertakings and happiness and contentment in your social and private life."

Gov Curley interrupted to remind Mr Ely he had not mentioned "political life."

"I left that out," said the retiring Governor, "because it would be trying to bestow the impossible to wish anyone political happiness."

Gov Curley accepted the symbols and the good wishes that accompanied them. The Butler Bible reminded him of Gen Benjamin F. Butler's career as Governor. He called him the "stormy petrel" of politics of his day and added that he himself might have to contend with "tempestuous times."

Gov Curley's sons, Paul and Leo,

who accompanied him to the executive offices, were cordially greeted by Gov Ely.

Floral pieces for the new Chief Executive banked an entire office in the Governor's suite.

While the new Governor and his predecessor were waiting for the Senate to make up its mind, the House of Representatives had assembled and so had all the men and women who could possibly enter the floor and gallery spaces assigned for guests.

There was whispering and shaking of heads when suddenly it appeared that Speaker Saltonstall was preparing for a ceremony without further delay. He appointed a committee to "wait upon the Senate" with an invitation to attend the inauguration. The latter body was unresponsive and barely acknowledged the courtesy.

Then a committee of House members, appointed by the Speaker, waited upon the Governor-elect and notified him that the assemblage was ready for his inauguration. The formal procession of Governor-elect, Lieutenant Governor-elect, Councilors-elect, justices of the Supreme and Superior Court was then formed in the Governor's office. Headed by the Sergeant-at-Arms and escorted by the military staff, the group proceeded to the chamber. The applause was tumultuous. It did not subside until Speaker Saltonstall had indicated he was about to speak.

Speaker Saltonstall then made a brief address, intended both for the House members and the gathering of court justices, State officials and others. He expressed the opinion that the presence of the Senate was not mandatory, nor was that of a President of the upper branch to administer the oath. In consequence, said he, Secretary of State Frederick W. Cook would be the qualifying officer.

The administering of the oath was barely over when the artillery salute of 19 guns, fired on Boston Common by the first platoon, Battery C, 101st Field Artillery, boomed out the news that a new Governor had taken office. The Governor began reading at 12:33 and concluded at 1:55.

When Gov Curley assailed the Governor's Council as a "relic of the days of royalty" and urged that it be abolished Councillor Daniel H. Coakley arose and bowed in the direction of the crowd. Some "boos" and some applause comprised the greeting given him. Mr Coakley smiled in return.

When he came to the paragraph about the Boston Finance Commission, Gov Curley shook his head. After declaring the commission had degenerated into a political nuisance he waited while the crowd applauded.

When he decried the price of gas and electricity there was more applause. A big laugh came when he recommended abolition of the pre-primary convention. Faint and spotty was the handclapping when he suggested that the membership of the Legislature be reduced one-half and that the sessions held every other year.

Before the Governor had finished his address the Senate had suspended its filibuster by declaring a recess. A number of the Senators came over as individuals to hear as much of it as remained.

In the midst of the excitement attending the inauguration, scarcely noticed by thousands who had assembled to acclaim his successor, Joseph B. Ely left the State House, his four years as Governor at an end.

As the cannon on the Common boomed the tidings of a new Governor in the Commonwealth, the ex-Chief Executive walked down the main steps of the State House accompanied only by his messenger. A cheer went up from the crowd assembled in front of the Capitol as Mrs Ely, the wife of the ex-Governor, his son, Richard, and his daughter-in-law met him at the sidewalk.

#### MARY CURLEY SERENE THROUGH TRYING DAY

Mary Curley's deep affection for her father, her tremendous pride in him, was never more obvious to the onlooker than when the new Governor appeared suddenly at her luncheon for wives of members of the staff and Council yesterday afternoon at the Copley-Plaza, greeted all the women guests at the head table, and then held his daughter's hand while photographers snapped the two together.

It was a gracious gesture which the Governor left his own luncheon party to perform, and the fact it was appreciated by the women was shown by their enthusiastic applause. The orchestra struck up a march when the new Chief Executive entered the room, preceded by his escort, and again when he left.

The guests thought he was returning again when the lights were lowered, a half hour later, and the orchestra began to play another march. Necks were craned in the direction of the door, and there were excited murmurings. But it was no guest who appeared, it was the writers bearing miniature ice copies of the State House, around which the des-

sert—peach Nordica on the menu—was placed.

Every other detail of the luncheon was planned as perfectly as that, even to the small place cards and menus embossed with the blue seal of the Commonwealth. The women at the head table dined with lace paper at their plates, and at Miss Curley's plate was a sheaf of gardenias, one of the numerous bouquets sent to her yesterday.

The Governor's daughter held an informal reception in an adjoining room before the luncheon, and she stood again for another half hour after the luncheon was over at 4:30, receiving the goodbyes of her guests. It was all part of the day's ordeal for her, a day which began and ended with hundreds of hand-shakes and congratulatory words.

Miss Curley's guests at the head table, which was festooned with smilax and decorated with three huge bowls of purple iris, included Mrs Joseph L. Curley, Mrs Frederick W. Mansfield, Mrs Thomas H. Buckley, Mrs Marie Dever, Mrs Homer Phillips, Mrs Frederick W. Cook, Mrs Levett Saltonstall, Mrs Erland F. Fish, Mrs Dwight L. Hooper, Mrs Fox Conner and Mrs Charles F. Hurley.

The other women, who sat at small tables of six or eight, were:

Mrs John J. Curley, Mrs Stanton White, Mrs Davis Terry, Mrs Charles F. Murray, Mrs Rita and Irene Curley, Mrs Robert E. Rogers, Mrs John E. Swift, Mrs Daniel E. Rogers, Mrs Thomas H. Buckley, Mrs Dorothy Whipple Fry, Mrs Raoul Beaudreau, Mrs E. C. Donnelly, Mrs Margaret E. O'Donnell, Mrs Ellen O'Donnell, Mrs Edmund Cote, Mrs Joseph Grossman, Mrs Winfield Schuster, Mrs Arthur E. Baker, Mrs Mary B. Fogarty, Mrs Frederick E. Gill, Mrs Thomas F. Goode, Mrs Eugene MacSweeney, Mrs Francis R. Mullin, Mrs Elizabeth and Dorothy Mullin, Mrs Edward Sliney, Mrs John L. Pickett, Mrs John Higgins, Mrs Oscar C. Bohlin, Mrs Harold J. Dussan, Mrs Frank J. O'Rourke, Mrs Stuart G. Hall, Mrs Francis J. Kelly and Mrs James F. Hickey.

The hostess was particularly attractive in an ankle-length black velvet gown set off by a high silver ruff, a small, black velvet turban, and a black coat with deep silver fox cape and matching fox muff.

She had barely time to change the costume for another attractive one of white satin and sapphire blue velvet between the time the luncheon ended and the hour at which she and her father appeared at the Algonquin Club for the dinner given by the First Corps Cadets.

In fact her day, from beginning to end, was what might be described very mildly as hectic. There was excitement and much rushing around at the house—where Mary has three ex-college chums as guests—before the party left for the State House, accompanied by the four Curley boys and Edward and John Donnelly.

The three girls, Jane, Smyth and Loretta Bremner of Chicago and Anne Kiegle of New York, were a noticeably pretty trio, the two former in bright green and mustard yellow trimmed with brown, and the latter in beige with a black hat. All were in flower-bedecked, like the Governor's daughter.

As soon as Mary and her party arrived in Room 450 at the State House, adjoining the Speakers' gallery from which they watched the inaugural proceedings, the ordeal of handshaking began. She was greeted by about 50 relatives and friends and scores more of well-wishers tried to get past the guard at the door to shake her hand. They remained in the corridor all through the ceremonies, many of them just waiting for another glimpse of the Governor's daughter.

Mary's proud and happy smile widened when her father entered the House Chamber amidst deafening applause, and she answered happily his wave of greeting from the floor. She was clearly the most interested and most attentive member of the audience that heard his inaugural address.

It was during the reception in the Hall of Flags which followed the inauguration that she was able to see the evidence of her father's tremendous popularity. It was a trial for both of them, standing in the middle of one of the greatest crowds which has ever stormed the State House. Miss Curley looked relieved when the crush finally became so bad the reception was stopped after one woman had fainted and others had become injured in the struggle.

Her luncheon at the Copley-Plaza was scheduled to begin at 2 o'clock, but it was 3:30 before the guests began to trickle in from the State House. Miss Dorothy Mullin, Mary Curley's new and efficient social secretary, was there long before to supervise the last details of the party.

Through it all, the tall, slim daughter of the Chief Executive retained her gracious composure, hardly showing the strain of her exciting day. She was even calm when a woman reporter asked her, at the end of the luncheon, if the rumor she was about to announce her engagement were true.

"No!" was her brief but emphatic answer.

## INCOMING AND OUTGOING SMILES



GOV CURLEY (RIGHT) SHAKES HANDS WITH EX-GOV ELY



# Two School Hockey Leagues

## GREATER BOSTON AT GARDEN

Arlington and Melrose in Grand Struggle

THE STANDING					
	W	L	T	Pts	Goals
Arlington	4	1	0	8	13
Camb Latin	4	1	0	8	14
Newton	4	1	0	8	15
Melrose	3	1	1	7	12
Medford	3	2	1	6	9
Belmont	1	3	1	3	6
Rindge	0	5	0	0	7
Stoneham	0	5	0	0	4

BOSTON GARDEN (1 P M)  
Medford vs Stoneham.  
Rindge vs Belmont.  
Arlington vs Melrose.  
Cambridge Latin vs Newton.

By PAUL V. CRAIGUE  
Again, the Greater Boston Inter-scholastic Hockey League offers an ideal program. In tomorrow's session at the Garden, two of the three teams tied for first place will meet, while the third occupant of the top-place bracket takes on fourth-place Melrose. In second division clashes of almost equal promise, Medford will vie with Stoneham and Belmont will battle Rindge.

Even without the aid of a sympathetic standing, Arlington-Melrose and Newton-Cambridge Latin games would be real attractions. Traditional rivals in football and old Mystic Valley League sparring mates, Arlington and Melrose may be expected to put up a grand struggle any time they meet. The same holds true for Newton and Cambridge Latin, perennial contenders for Suburban League honors in other sports.

Need it be added that the contending teams are perfectly matched in other respects, as well? It will be speed against speed; power against power and finesse against finesse. This session should add tenseness to one of the greatest championship races in history—a race that promises to be a five or six-team affair throughout the entire 14-game stretch.

Harold Poole has effected something of a shakeup at Melrose and that team will be without a "Blond Line" for the first time in three years when it faces off against Arlington. Marvin Shaw has been moved up to the Foster-DeCoste unit, in place of Roy MacInnes. The development of Ed Rotundi and Francis Mayne on defense leaves Shaw free to move up front, where his speed and stick-handling ability may be more useful to the team.

### Shaw Did Double Duty

A rangy, aggressive lad, Shaw has been doing double duty all season, starting alongside Gil Priestley at defense as a general rule, then moving up with Warren Davison and Milford Smith when the second line came on. During his sessions with the forward line, Mayne and Rotundi have been able to glean valuable minutes of experience and both have come along rapidly enough to be deemed worthy of starting posts. Either one of these lads will team with Priestley tomorrow, while MacInnes combines with Smith and Davison.

The situation is unchanged at Arlington. That first line of Capt Ed Forberg, Bob Lee and Roger Kedzie, as started to click. Joe Gardella is probably the best second-line center in the league, and Johnny Chipman, who is equally effective at wing, isn't far behind him. Starr Owen, Ed Preston and Malcolm Teale are high-grade reserve forwards.

Ex-Capt Bill Collins is recognized as one of the league's best all-around defense men and Jack Byrne is a capable side kick. Bill Lane, younger brother of Art and Al, has been there a great deal lately and has shown a great deal of promise. With Sakojan performing nobly in goal, Arlington is all set for a great five down the second-half stretch.

Newton's powerhouse and Jack Mulhane's smart, smooth-working Cambridge Latin sextet should furnish one of the year's best games. Curt Woodward and Johnny Gomes are capable of great deeds in goal, while the first attacking unit of Ray Haissoun, Mort Buckley and Ed Martin has the edge over any of Newton's lines. But "Doc" Martin can end out three units of near-equal ability and this superior reserve power should count heavily.

Stoneham and Rindge are still seeking their first victories, but no team has been able to down either of them without a battle. Tomorrow they'll be meeting their second-division counterparts and we'll hazard a guess that one or the other will score a win.

## HUB Y. M. H. A. TO MEET NEW YORKERS

Indications are that the season's largest crowd will be present tomorrow night at the Seaver-st gym when Coach Johnny Fox will send his Y. M. H. A. boys after the visitors from New York.

Williamsburg, having won the Metropolitan League championship last season, is looked upon as the outstanding club in a territory where top flight basketball is in abundance.

After their great victory over the Philadelphia Colored Giants last Saturday, the Boston boys are confident of upsetting the New York champs. The Boston Y. M. H. A. machine is working smoothly and Coach Fox will pick his starting lineup from Eddie Vineapple, Samuel Shapiro, Hookie Eyle, Bill Feinberg, Jesse Weiner, Zzy Sherman and Ralph Kranetz.

The opening game will see the Sunkers Hill A. A. attempt to knock the Boston Y. M. H. A. out of their lead in the Greater Boston League. Hostilities will start at 7:45.

Brooklyn Visitation's gained third position in the American Pro Basketball League when they shed the Boston Trojans 35-33 last night in one of the best battles at the Arena this season.

Carl Husta, new Trojan, played a stellar role in the Hub team's offense, getting 17 points to lead the shooting. With Milton Tupin as his cover man, the former Celtic was forced to make most of his shots under the basket with the Brooklyn forward riding on his back.

So great was the impression made by the new star that the Alving-Snyder corporation should feel that their recent troubles over the Hickey-Bank situation are well cleared up.

## LIVE TIPS and TOPICS

By "SPORTSMAN"

Very likely the fact that "Biff" Jones is under military orders made it impossible to accept the offer he had to coach the Redskins.

May Ben Eastman keep his 1934 form through the 1936 Olympics and again be in the running for the James E. Sullivan memorial trophy.

Now the college indoor sport season will begin to boil, with a little let-down during mid-year "exams."

One wonders if there will not be some managers in the American League who will regret before the baseball season is over that they let Sammy Byrd go to the National League.

Who is the champion in taking the rough stuff—Dan O'Mahoney or Ernie Dusek? You will know at the Garden tonight.

Stanford did not win the Rose Bowl game, but it did all corners in the crowd appeals of its games. Its football team played approximately to 450,000.

Frank Thomas, the Alabama coach, struck high C in his praise of Monk Moscrip, the great Stanford end. He said Monk was the greatest defensive player of all time. He simply eliminates those he has not seen.

There is a new wisecracker coming into baseball. They say that Frenchy Borsagary, who joins the Brooklyn Dodgers this Spring, may rival Dizzy Dean for the conversational stakes and Art Shires for cockiness.

According to report, any major league ball club which has its eye on Dixie Howell will have to do business with the Beaumont, Tex. Club. Dixie is said to have signed with that club. The owner, when he listened to the Rose Bowl broadcast said: "Guess we'll have to change Dixie into a pitcher, he's so accurate."

Aurel Joliat, the diminutive member of the Canadiens' hockey team, has passed the 500-game mark and plans to make it 550 this season. That's a great record with one club.

Dr Phog Allen, the basketball coach of the Kansas Jayhawkers, is reported to have said that there are now 18,000,000 basketball players. He must have multiple eyesight.

George Bullwinkle will be back in competition this indoor season after a year's absence. He will wear the New York A. C. colors and has already begun training, working out with Bill Bonthron.

A robot linesman in lawn tennis is the latest novelty in sport. No more bad line decisions. A court has been planned by Jack Leavold with electrically charged lines. When a ball strikes any of the lines it makes a light show. In a rally the current is not on. The current is controlled from the umpire's chair. It looks like a chain-lightning job.

Well, there's one thing about the Rose Bowl game this year—both Alabama and Stanford showed great offensives. Alabama's overhead beat Stanford's great advances on the ground.

Not while we have such great examples as Dixie Howell as a kicker, shall we see the foot go out of football.

Boston fans would like to see Dixie Howell play football or baseball in Boston. He must have been scouted in baseball. He doesn't need any scouting in football.

## WOLLASTON UNFIT FOR GOLF TOMORROW

First 1935 Tourney Likely to Be Feb 22

By GERRY MOORE

There seems little chance that the opening 1935 golf tournament of the season in Massachusetts will be played, as scheduled, at Wollaston tomorrow.

The blanket of snow and ice, which prevented the M. G. A. from launching New Year's Day what it expects to be a banner year in competitive golf, still covers the Montclair course enough to allow coasting and skiing and to make golf out of the question.

If postponed this time, the event is not likely to be played until Feb 22, Washington's Birthday. That would not be new, as the tourney was put over from New Year's to the February holiday in last year's freezing weather and then canceled.

### Would Add to Field

It is hoped that the same stellar field which has been lined up for tomorrow will compete when the affair actually is held, including Francis Ouimet, Jesse Guilford, Joe Lynch, Ed Kirovac, Emory Stratton, Perley Chase, Art Ross and the faithful home guard. Possibly Fred Wright and Bill Blaney, the latter the State champion, who were not slated to play this week, may be able to take part at the later date.

Moreover, the change would allow Willie Turnesa, member of the noted New York family on links stars, who now is a freshman at Holy Cross, to be on hand. Willie, who at present

## SCHOOLBOY PUCK-CHASERS



LEFT TO RIGHT—CAPT HENRY COLLINS, WALTHAM H. S.; BOB CAMPBELL, MEDFORD; FRED GROSS, STONEHAM; CAPT ALFRED JULIANI, WELLESLEY.

## HUSKIES TO CONCENTRATE ON B. C. NET

No More Free Goals, if They Can Help It, Tonight

### Lineup at Arena

NORTHEASTERN  
Liddell lw.....rw Kussmaul  
Moore c.....c Letourneau  
Murphy rw.....lw Cahoon  
Walsh ld.....rd Raymond  
Burgess rd.....ld Bergami  
Ready g.....g Abbott

Boston College Spares—Sharkey, Funchion, Conlin, Wise, McDermott, O'Dowd, Sampson, Groden, Zibell.

Northeastern Spares—Mayberry, Tatton, Bialek, Callahan, Farineau, Heerde, Benjamin, Ricker, Mitchell, Hakanson, Bonnyman, Dingwell.

Game starts at 8:30.

### By JERRY NASON

Northeastern, in an effort to substantiate its claim that the Eagles had a horseshoe round their shoulders in the meeting of two weeks ago, in the selection of a few pin feathers from the carcass of "Snooks" Kelley's B. C. sextet at the Arena this evening.

It is an event worthy of your presence, although collegiate hockey is still working the kinks out of its system. The last meeting of the pair

was a lulu in which a Northeasterner committed the grave error of batting a chunk of rubber into his own strings and thereby handing the Eagles a 5-4 win in the last minutes.

### Just Isn't Being Done

This isn't being done this year and all the Northeasterns have vowed that Mr Timothy Ready in the Boston drapes will be the target of their rubber walloping tonight. Mr Ready is not unduly alarmed, however. He has been able to survive some most dreadful showers of rubber lately and is one of the reasons why the Northeasterns have a stupendous task ahead.

Ready is one of the most peculiar chaps imaginable. He perhaps goes 145 pounds soaking wet and with his goal-tending regalia on. But regardless of the season, Timothy is the toughest jobs available. In the Spring, for instance, he catches for Frank McCrehan. This is a job generally reserved for a fella with a massive chest and grape fruit biceps. Timothy has neither, but you ought to try knocking him off the base path some time.

Late last Fall, Joseph McKenney was having a severe attack of mumps around the knuckles because his quarterbacks were going sour on him. "What to do, what to do," moaned Mr McKenney. "Get Timmy Ready," piped up the gent in the back row, and so Joseph lured Timothy out of class and put a football suit on him.

### Ready in the Nets

This, understand, was very late in the season with two games to go. Timothy was unable to pull a Frank Merriwell at such short notice, but he gave it the old college try. His slim stems, it proved, could propel a football considerably farther than a number of B. C. backs you could mention.

So Timothy will be installed in front of the Boston croquet work to night at the Arena. Probably any day now, though, he'll report as a shot putter to Jack Ryder.

B. C. will show little Peter Murphy at right wing this night. He just gets over the five-foot mark. What a game for the midgets it will be. "Scooter" Cahoon, the Husky

left winger, is by no means a towering specimen of manhood. They will be covering each other and it is a living cinch that some wag in the audience will croak, before the night is over, "Little man, what now?"

### Dingwell May Get In

Northeastern has proved capable up the ice, if spotty in the goal to date. An improvement in the strings is logically anticipated. The Huskies, with the recent appearance of Bill Dingwell, may have solved the goal problem. He is an experienced net tender and may start over Abbott.

Nels Raymond has worked hard to smooth out his goalies and has certainly succeeded in putting together two well balanced attacking lines to pull the burden off his defense.

Boston College is, at the moment, the only unbeaten college team we've got around here, a distinction in itself. It has mowed down Brown, Northeastern and Dartmouth and has earmarks of attracting the B. C. hockey following of the days when the Fitzgeralds used to block the nets for the Eagles.

Ah, those were the days!

## Battles of the Centuries

By Tom Henry

The epochal second battle between Crib and Molineux was fought on Sept. 28, 1811, at Thistleton Gap, where the three counties of Leicestershire, Lincoln and Rutland join.

It was England against America, white against black. For days before the battle, every available lodging for 20 miles around had been hired. At sunrise of the day there was no standing room in the field surrounding the ring, although the fighters were not to appear until noon. At least a fourth of the crowd of 15,000 that milled around the 25-foot stage, built on a stubble ground, were of the nobility.

Both men entered the ring looking pale and tired. Molineux also had lost weight, due to the hardships of the barnstorming tour. Crib was a 6-to-4 favorite. In the first round, after an exchange of four hard blows, he knocked the Negro down with a hard punch to the throat. In the second, however, blood began to trickle from Crib's mouth. "First blood" was significant in such a battle, and many bets depended upon it. Then Crib was "wrestled down." The odds dropped. There followed a round of furious fighting. Molineux concentrated on head punches. He closed Crib's right eye. The Englishman, meanwhile, got in some hard blows to the stomach. Barclay, his mentor, rightly deduced that the Negro's weakness lay in his "wind." Molineux ended the round by his old trick of grabbing Crib around the body with one arm, while he supported himself with the other resting against the railing of the stage and gave his opponent a rapid "flipping."

In the fourth round Crib's face was bloody, but he came to the scratch with a smile. Molineux was panting. He knocked the Englishman down with a light blow. Crib claimed a foul in the fifth, when the Negro hit him a hard blow as he was falling. He was overruled. The tide of battle began to turn in the sixth. Crib doubled up Molineux with a solar plexus punch. The Negro lost his self-control. "He capered around like a dancing master, hitting short and wild," Crib followed him and sent him to the floor with a blow delivered almost at full arm's length. Molineux "fell from weakness" in the seventh, after taking five or six hard punches on the jugular vein. In the eighth the Englishman caught the Negro's head under his arm and pounded his face. In the ninth Crib delivered a punch which broke Molineux's jaw. He fell like a log and could not get up within the required 30 seconds. But the champion of England was thirsty for blood. He fought ended in the 11th, Crib knocked refused to claim the victory, but "danced a hornpipe around the stage" until the Negro could struggle to his feet. Molineux was able to stagger from his second's knee for the 10th round, but before a blow had been struck, he fell from weakness. The



CAPT ROBERT BARCLAY

the Negro down and he could not rise. Amidst the roar of the spectators, Gully, Crib's second, claimed the victory.

The Negro had fallen so hard his impact with the floor was heard to

the edges of the crowd. He lay at full length. A London surgeon leaped into the ring with his scalpel and proceeded to "bleed" the unconscious fighter. The man had a broken jaw and two broken ribs. He was taken to an inn nearby, where he lay at the point of death for several days. One of the earliest to call upon him was Crib, and the two seemed to have patched up their enmity, for a few months later, Molineux, completely recovered, boxed at Crib's benefit in London.

Crib himself was badly battered and nearly blind. His victory brought him even greater reward than the £400 and the applause of all England—freedom from the discipline of Barclay. Immediately after the fight he broke training at the Bull on Whitham Common.

Crib had a triumphant journey back to London in a barouche and four horses decorated with blue ribbons. His reception along the road was as great as any gallant officer would have received exploit against a foreign enemy. London streets were blocked with crowds as his equipage passed through. Back home, the triumphant fighter, with two black eyes, held a reception in the coal shed in the rear of his house. Some time before he had set up in the coal business.

The real credit for the victory was claimed by Barclay. He won a bet of £10,000. The Scotsman called attention to the fact that, just before the fight, Crib, under his orders, had partaken of only two boiled eggs, while the Negro had "boiled a roast chicken, an apple pie and a tankard of beer."

Crib was England's hero. The giant Gregson, now retired from the ring and a respectable tavern keeper and poet, wrote odes in his honor. A coat of arms was struck for him, representing the triumph of England over America. He was made president of the Pugilists' Club.

Molineux went from bad to worse with drink, and a few years later, died in Ireland.

(Copyright, 1935, by N. A. N. A., Inc.)

### TEERING OFF

Gerald Anderson, who won the State caddy championship the past two years, is also a freshman at Holy Cross and, with Turnesa, gives the Purple the nucleus of a fine freshman golf team. Gerald has been made a member of Tatnuck Country Club, which he represented in winning the caddy laurels.

Roy Bronsdon, now of Wianno, the State open titleholder, leaves this week for his regular winter position at Pinehurst. He will return to Wianno, to which he shifted from Oyster Harbors this Fall, about April 1.

George Beach, who has served one of the longest terms of any professional in this section at one club, will retire from his Pocasset post this year.

The U. S. G. A. will hold its annual meeting in New York tomorrow. Unless the unexpected happens, the national links moguls are liable to break their 1936 record when they completed the business of the meeting in 17 minutes. There doesn't seem to be any important business to discuss.

### B. & M. CARNIVAL LIST

The carnival list, as compiled by the Boston & Maine Railroad, is as follows:

Jan 13, Wonalancet, N. H. (dog races); 17-18, Lancaster, N. H.; 23-24, Lewiston, Me.; 26-27, Concord, N. H.; Feb 2, North Fryeburg, Me.; 2-3, Berlin, N. H.; 7-8, Littleton, N. H.; 8-9, Heteron, Me. (interscholastic); 8-9, Hanover, N. H. (25th annual Dartmouth carnival); 8-10, Lacoma, N. H. (annual sled dog derby); 8-9, Tilton, N. H. (championship meet); 22-23, Whitfield, N. H. (club tournament); 21-22, Whitefield, N. H. (ski tournament); 21-22, Derry, N. H. (ski tournament); 21-22, Manchester, N. H. (championship meet); 22-23, Andover, N. H. (championship meet); 22-23, Deerfield, Mass. (interscholastic); 22-23, Newbury, N. H. (Newport House); 22-23-24, Jaffrey, N. H.; 24, Lacoma, N. H. (annual down-hill ski races); 24, Brattleboro, Vt. (ski jumping tournament).

## TRACK STARS IN NEW YORK

Best in South and West There for K. of C. Meet

NEW YORK, Jan 4 (A. P.)—Track and field invaders from the Midwest and South were converging on New York today for the annual games of the Columbus Council, K. of C., opening meet of the indoor season.

In from Chapel Hill and the University of North Carolina were Harry Williamson, crack half-mile and miler; Eddie McRae, distance runner, and Bill Gamon, middle distance star. Ohio State University sent George Arnold, 48-second quarter-mile, runnerup for the Big Ten 440-yard crown.

Glenn Cunningham, world rec-

## When History

Selections and Grantland

WHEN ORIOLES WERE



No baseball team has ever carried greatness as long as the famous Baltimore Orioles. Here they are in the day of their slant at their names. Stretched out by the name of John McGraw and row, from left to right, sitting, there Ned Hanlon, the famous manager; V. Hughey Jennings. These are names you see them here as they look the fame of most of these still car

(Copyright, 1935, by N. A. N. A., Inc.)



Free Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## MARY CURLEY PRESIDING AT LUNCHEON



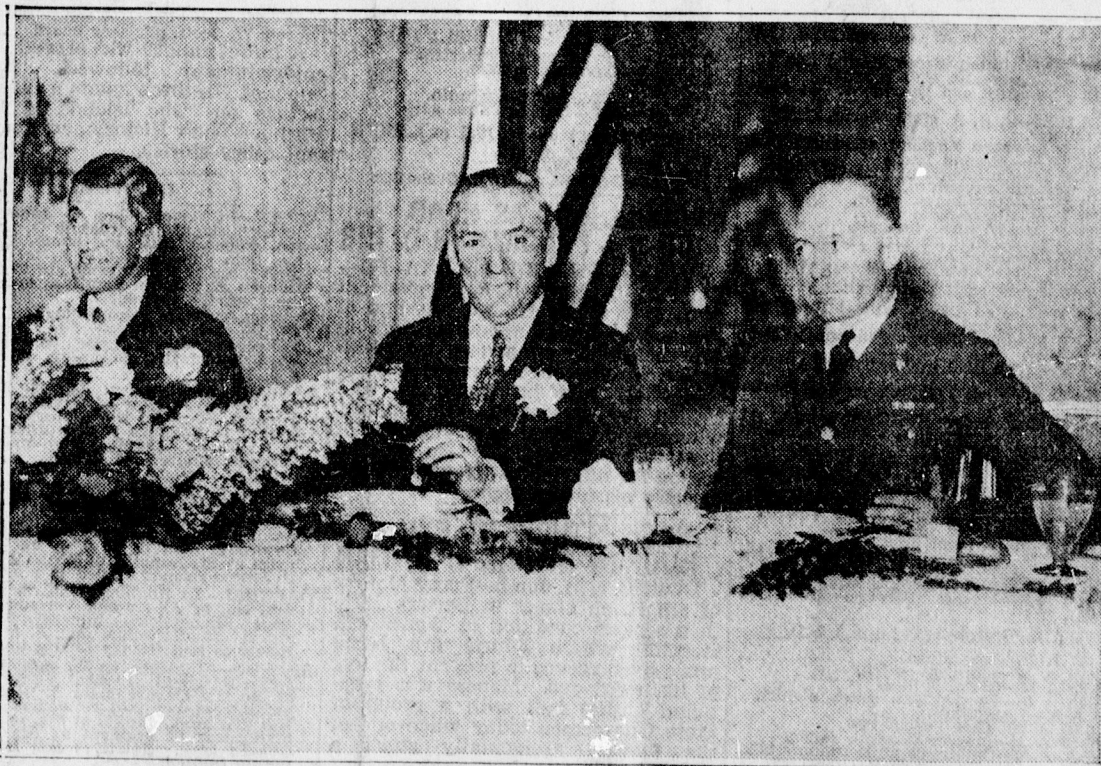
Left to Right—Mrs Joseph L. Hurley, Miss Curley and Mrs Frederick W. Mansfield

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## SCENE AT GOV CURLEY'S LUNCHEON



Left to Right—Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House; Gov Curley, and Adjt Gen Rose.



Free Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## MARY CURLEY PRESIDING AT LUNCHEON



Left to Right—Mrs Joseph L. Hurley, Miss Curley and Mrs Frederick W. Mansfield

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## FLORAL HORSESHOE FOR CURLEY



Assistant Executive Messenger Robert W. Gallagher (left) and Executive Messenger Frank T. Pedonti with good luck emblem sent by Tammany Club.



JAN 4 1935

## GOVERNOR LEADING MARCH



WITH MR CURLEY IS MRS RAYMOND FALES, FOLLOWING THEM ARE MAJ FALES AND MARY CURLEY

## 5000 CROWD ARMORY FOR INAUGURAL BALL

Forming a spectacle of gold-braided uniforms, tail coats and evening gowns, 5000 prominent citizens of Massachusetts thronged the 1st Corps Cadet Armory last night to attend the inaugural ball of Gov Curley.

In the immense crowd which filled the balcony, the row of chairs encircling the main room and overflowed on to the ballroom floor, every State and national military and naval organization was represented. All the officers were in full dress, replete with medals.

Many other men wore medals on their black tail coats. The Governor himself was in tails with four medals pinned on his left breast. Despite a hard day of public duties and the long inaugural speech, he appeared energetic and extremely happy. A broad smile rarely left his face from the moment he entered and received a tremendous ovation from the gathering.

### Mary in White Satin

Miss Mary Curley appeared with her father. She was dressed in a white satin gown, and had a corsage of gardenias. Before the reception began she was presented a bouquet of American beauties.

She appeared delighted with her father's triumph, remaining modestly in the background as much as possible. The long and weary day had tired her and from time to time she was forced to take brief rests during the reception.

The grand hall itself was festooned with State and national flags. A score of large American flags were hung from the high-vaulted roof.

At the head of the room, where the orchestra was playing in a small balcony, the Stars and Stripes, the flag of the Commonwealth and that of the City of Boston were draped. Along both sides of the balcony the flags of the Allied Nations and those of the various veterans' posts in Massachusetts were hung alternately.

The grand march started at 8:30, when the Governor arrived from a dinner given in his and Miss Curley's honor by the First Corps Cadets at the Algonquin Club. A crack squad of cadets, resplendent in their light blue and white uniforms, led the way.

The Governor followed with Mrs Lucille Fales. Maj Raymond Fales came next with Miss Curley, and then a host of other prominent persons. The procession proceeded half way up the room, and then across the floor to the reception seats.

The Governor, Mary Curley and Col and Mrs Fales were the only persons to receive. Immediately a line four deep and extending half way around the room was formed and the crowd pressed forward to offer their felicitations.

It was 2½ hours before the Governor was given a moments rest from hand shaking.

Toward midnight the actual dance got under way.

Between the grand march and the

reception Miss Curley stepped from the line and received her bouquet of roses, presented by First Serg's Earl R. Gilbert and Francis Largent.

At the dinner before the ball, 43 officers and their wives were present. The guests of honor, Governor and Mary Curley, were accompanied by Lt-Gov and Mrs Hurley.

Also seated at the head table were Adj't Gen William I. Rose, Mrs Raymond Fales, and Maj Fales.

Among the prominent persons at the ball were Atty Gen Paul A. Devener, Prof Frank Simpson, Ex-Fire Commissioner Theodore Glynn, Col Joseph H. Hanken, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, State Treas Charles F. Hurley, Col Walter Duncan of the Volunteers of America, United States Dist Atty Francis J. W. Ford, Judge Emil Fuchs, Mayor Mansfield, President of the City Council John I. Fitzgerald, Morris J. Tobin of the School Committee and Carroll Swan.

Among the officers of the Cadets, who served as hosts to the Governor and his daughter, were Capt and Mrs Oscar C. Bohlin, Capt and Mrs Norville Milmore, Capt and Mrs Chester Cutler, Maj and Mrs Fred Green, Capt and Mrs James Biggar, Gen Rose and Maj Fales, who was in command.

A short while after 11 o'clock the Governor and Mary Curley retired from the ball, exhausted by the tremendous reception. The crowd was still pushing into the building and a group of Cadets were forced to clear a passage for them.



GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## MARY CURLEY SERENE THROUGH TRYING DAY

Mary Curley's deep affection for her father, her tremendous pride in him, was never more obvious to the onlooker than when the new Governor appeared suddenly at her luncheon for wives of members of the staff and Council yesterday afternoon at the Copley-Plaza, greeted all the women guests at the head table, and then held his daughter's hand while photographers snapped the two together.

It was a gracious gesture which the Governor left his own luncheon party to perform, and the fact it was appreciated by the women was shown by their enthusiastic applause. The orchestra struck up a march when the new Chief Executive entered the room, preceded by his escort, and again when he left.

The guests thought he was returning again when the lights were lowered, a half hour later, and the orchestra began to play another march. Necks were craned in the direction of the door, and there were excited murmurings. But it was no guest who appeared, it was the waiters bearing miniature ice copies of the State House, around which the dessert—peach Nordica on the menu—was placed.

### Affair Well Planned

Every other detail of the luncheon was planned as perfectly as that, even to the small place cards and menus embossed with the blue seal of the Commonwealth. The women at the head table found old-fashioned bouquets edged with lace paper at their plates, and at Miss Curley's plate was a sheaf of gardenias, one of the numerous bouquets sent to her yesterday.

The Governor's daughter held an informal reception in an adjoining room before the luncheon, and she stood again for another half hour after the luncheon was over at 4:30, receiving the goodbys of her guests. It was all part of the day's ordeal for her, a day which began and ended with hundreds of hand-shakes and congratulatory words.

Miss Curley's guests at the head table, which was festooned with smiles and decorated with three huge bowls of purple iris, included Mrs. Joseph L. Hurley, Mrs. Frederick W. Mansfield, Mrs. Thomas H. Buckley, Miss Marie Dever, Mrs. Homer Phillips, Mrs. Frederic W. Cook, Mrs. Levrett Saltonstall, Mrs. Erland F. Fish, Mrs. Dwight L. Hoopingarner, Mrs. Fox Conner and Mrs. Charles F. Hurley.

The other women, who sat at small tables of six or eight, were:

Mrs. John J. Curley, Mrs. Stanton White, Mrs. Davis Terry, Mrs. Charles F. Murphy, Misses Rita and Irene Curley, Mrs. Robert E. Rogers, Mrs. John E. Swift, Mrs. Daniel H. Coakley, Mrs. Frank L. Simpson, Mrs. Dorothy Whipple Fry, Mrs. Raoul Beaudreau, Mrs. E. C. Donnelly, Misses Eugene E. O'Donnell, Miss Ellen O'Donnell, Mrs. Edmund Cote, Mrs. Joseph Grossman, Mrs. Winfield Schuster, Mrs. Arthur E. Baker, Mrs. Mary B. Fogarty, Mrs. Frederick E. Gill, Mrs. Thomas F. Goode, Mrs. Francis J. Roche, Mrs. Joseph A. Tomasello, Mrs. F. J. Crosby, Mrs. Augustus E. White, Mrs. Edward F. Goode, Mrs. Thomas F. Sullivan, Mrs. Joseph H. Hanken, Mrs. Thomas F. Kennedy, Miss Kathryn Glynn, Miss Marion Dolan, Miss Kathleen Dolan, Mrs. Richard H. Nolan, Miss Mary Ryan, Miss Agnes Goode, Mrs. Eugene MacSweeney, Mrs. Francis R. Mullin, Misses Elizabeth and Dorothy Mullin, Mrs. Edward Sliney, Mrs. John L. Pickett, Mrs. John J. Higgins, Mrs. Oscar C. Bohlin, Mrs. Harold J. Dussin, Mrs. Frank J. O'Rourke, Mrs. Stuart G. Hall, Mrs. Francis J. Kelley and Mrs. James F. Hickey.

The hostess was particularly attractive in an ankle-length black velvet gown set off by a high silver ruff, a small, black velvet turban, and a black coat with deep silver fox cape and matching fox muff.

She had barely time to change the costume for another attractive one of white satin and sapphire blue velvet between the time the luncheon ended

and the hour at which she and her father appeared at the Algonquin Club for the dinner given by the First Corps Cadets.

In fact her day, from beginning to end, was what might be described very mildly as hectic. There was excitement and much rushing around at the house—where Mary has three ex-college chums as guests—before the party left for the State House, accompanied by the four Curley boys and Edward and John Donnelly.

The three girls, Jane Smyth and Loretta Bremner of Chicago and Anne Kliegle of New York, were a noticeably pretty trio, the two former in bright green and mustard yellow trimmed with brown, and the latter in beige with a black hat. All were flower-bedecked, like the Governor's daughter.

As soon as Mary and her party arrived in Room 450 at the State House, adjoining the Speakers' gallery from which they watched the inaugural proceedings, the ordeal of hand-shaking began. She was greeted by about 50 relatives and friends and scores more of well wishers tried to get past the guard at the door to shake her hand. They remained in the corridor all through the ceremonies, many of them just waiting for another glimpse of the Governor's daughter.

Mary's proud and happy smile widened when her father entered the House Chamber amidst deafening applause, and she answered happily his wave of greeting from the floor. She was clearly the most interested and most attentive member of the audience that heard his inaugural address.

It was during the reception in the Hall of Flags which followed the inauguration that she was able to see the evidence of her father's tremendous popularity. It was a trial for both of them, standing in the middle of one of the greatest crowds which has ever stormed the State House. Miss Curley looked relieved when the crush finally became so bad the reception was stopped after one woman had fainted and others had become injured in the struggle.

Her luncheon at the Copley-Plaza was scheduled to begin at 2 o'clock, but it was 3:30 before the guests began to trickle in from the State House. Miss Dorothy Mullin, Mary Curley's new and efficient social secretary, was there long before to supervise the last details of the party.

Through it all, the tall, slim daughter of the Chief Executive retained her gracious composure, hardly showing the strain of her exciting day. She was even calm when a woman reporter asked her, at the end of the luncheon, if the rumor she was about to announce her engagement were true.

"No!" was her brief but emphatic answer.

FILM OF DIONNE QUINTEPLETS



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## GOVERNOR'S FAMILY IN HIS OFFICE



Left to Right—Leo, George, Mary, the Governor, Paul, and Francis (in front).



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## MARY AND GOVERNOR RECEIVING IN HALL OF FLAGS



cessor when he entered the room was Senate to make up its mind the



## CURLEY PLANS MANY CHANGES

Would Wipe Out Boston  
Finance Commission  
Also Executive Council and  
Tax Appeal Board

Recommendations that the laws creating the Boston Finance Commission, the Executive Council, the primary convention and the State Board of Tax Appeals, against which he has consistently fought, be repealed featured the inaugural address of Gov Curley yesterday.

These proposals were greeted with loud applause by the tremendous gathering.

Gov Curley also declared that the present county government should be abolished and that the power of appointment of Police Commissioners in Boston and Fall River, now in the hands of the Governor, should be returned to the municipalities.

### Curley's Proposals

The Governor put into his recommendations virtually all the thoughts expressed during his campaign, although he made no recommendations regarding compulsory automobile insurance, highway safety or the railroad situation. But he discussed these problems frankly.

The Governor declared the 11 p.m. closing of liquor sales in prohibition days is "in striking contrast with the system under which this business is permitted to operate today."

A drastic change in the law enforcement system was suggested by the new Chief Executive. He would make the Attorney General directly responsible for enforcement with the State detective force transferred to his department. He also suggests the possibility of having the Attorney General take steps to obtain "wireless" for the users of telephone service in the Commonwealth.

### Work and Wages

Gov Curley declared that in the past Massachusetts has not cooperated to the degree it was possible to cooperate and urged such cooperation with New Deal principles and "substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotment."

He announced plans to confer with bankers on the question of reducing the home mortgage rate from 6 to 5 percent. He asked that the Commissioner of Administration and Finance be placed under the State Auditor with gubernatorial appointive power over commissioner, budget director and purchasing agent. He also urged full appointive power for the Governor so that all department heads be subject to the incoming Governor and the latter's personal responsibility thereby increased.

He recommended that district courts be placed on a circuit basis and that judges be forbidden to practice in their own districts or take sides in political contests. He would retire all judges at the age of 70 years and would have an appellate division of the Superior Court for law questions to aid the Supreme Judicial Court.

Gov Curley's address in part follows: For a long period of years representatives of organized labor have sought unsuccessfully to strengthen existing laws and to secure the enactment of additional laws having for their purpose the protection of the rights of workers. In view of the national movement for the adoption of more equitable relations between capital and labor it is important that Massachusetts occupy a commanding position in matters of legislation affecting the rights of workers in industry.

I accordingly recommend for your consideration such perfecting amendments to existing laws and the enactment of such additional laws as may be necessary to secure the requirements of the times. Among the laws which should be liberalized and strengthened are the Workmen's Compensation act, the laws relating to injunctions in labor disputes, minimum wage, the employment of women and children in industry, complications arising from the establishment of so-called company unions, and the restriction of the N. R. A. Code in matters affecting wages and hours of employment.

### Minors and Disabled Workers

The compulsory attendance of minors at school until they have reached the age of 16 years would result in the removal of children from industry, thereby increasing the opportunities for the employment of adults and permitting the mental and physical development of children until they are able in some reasonable measure to undertake the battle of life.

The Workmen's Compensation act as at present administered too frequently deprives injured men and women of their just rights. The vicious practice of signing permanently disabled workers to charity rolls or the poorhouse could in my opinion be prevented through the establishment of a State fund for workmen's compensation. The excessive premiums now charged in thousands of cases are beyond the ability of the employer to maintain, with the result that as a protective measure only the young and strong are permitted opportunity for work. The Department of Labor and Industries could be materially strengthened and its scope for usefulness increased through the transfer of the Department of Industrial Board to the Department of Labor and Industries, there to be administered as a division of that department.

### Urges Permanent Compensation

The present system of limiting the payment to women and men totally and permanently injured in industry to a period of approximately five years is a gross injustice. I accordingly recommend the adoption of such legislation as will permit the payment of permanent compensation to workers permanently incapacitated, rather than require the community to bear the burdens resulting from injuries received in industry.

### Against Wage Attachments

Massachusetts is one of the few States of the Union in which wages are not exempt from attachment. Failure to enact legislation that would safeguard the worker from the exactions of the money lender and the dealer in goods sold on installment represents a condition which

should not longer be permitted. The families of workers depend upon the wages of the head of the household. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation which will exempt from attachment the wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by order of the court. It is likewise important for the protection of persons engaged in business that the practice of indiscriminate attachments and improper use of the trustee process for real or false claims should no longer be permitted. For the protection of business I recommend the enactment of legislation which will require the filing of a bond, with adequate securities, with the clerk of court, obligating the real or false creditor to identify the debtor for losses resulting from the attachment in the event that the creditor fails to sustain his case.

### Increased Pay—44-Hour Week

The wage schedule at present in operation and the excessive hours of labor required in State institutions from low-salaried workers are not conducive to the character of kind and humane service that the unfortunate wards of the State should receive. It has been my observation that the character of service rendered by any individual is proportional to the number of hours the individual is required to labor. Just so long as the present wage scale and excessive hours of labor continue in force, harsh treatment, not infrequently accompanied by brutality, may be expected from overworked and underpaid employees. I accordingly recommend the adoption not only of a 44-hour working week, but increased wages for the employees of institutions in which wards of the State are confined.

### Suggests 5 Percent Interest

The prevailing rate of 6 percent upon mortgages in view of the lowering of the interest rates upon savings deposits, makes it appear advisable as a matter of justice to establish at once a maximum 5 percent rate on mortgages on homes, and waive it not for the possibility of valid constitutional objections being raised. I should unhesitatingly recommend the adoption of legislation providing for this maximum rate. It is my purpose, however, to confer at once with the officials of the banking institutions of Massachusetts with this end in view.

Industrial banking in Massachusetts today represents an investment of sufficient importance to justify placing this class of business under the full supervision of the State Banking Commissioner. The necessity for safeguarding funds by the public in a majority of States has been recognized. It is desirable that similar protection be afforded in the Commonwealth. I accordingly recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to accomplish this result.

### Blames Dishonest Autoists

There is a great dissatisfaction with the present compulsory automobile insurance law, but I believe a principle investigation of accidents. Such a saving conservatively estimated at \$1,000,000 to the taxpayers.

### Must Organize Against Crime

The prevalence of organized crime is a menace to the stability, peace and good order of the Commonwealth. The number of major crimes committed in this Commonwealth within recent years which have gone

unsolved and unpunished is little short of appalling.

The Attorney General should have general supervision over the enforcement of the criminal law of the Commonwealth. It is very likely that he now has under existing law full authority to control criminal prosecution in any district of the Commonwealth, and to exercise supervision over the administration of their offices by district attorneys. I believe it would be advisable to place direct responsibility upon the Attorney General, and to give him any necessary power to organize his department as a Department of Justice comparable to that of the United States. To this end I recommend that the detective branch of the police be transferred to the department of the Attorney General, to enable him to develop an adequate bureau of criminal investigation along the lines of that in the Federal Department of Justice. If there is to be effective cooperation among our several agencies and between those of the Commonwealth and those of the Federal Government, the powers necessary to bring about such cooperation should be lodged in the hands of the Attorney General.

I urge the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to expand the powers of the Attorney General and the functions of his department to put into effect the foregoing recommendations. Under the existing law, many of our administrative officials are retired at the age of 70 years. It is as important that the functioning of our judicial system shall be as alert and efficient as that of the executive department of the Government. While judges may be retired for disability, retirement is not effectual. Personal considerations too frequently hamper the operation of the present law. I believe a compulsory retirement law, based upon the attainment of a given age and not based upon personal qualities, is more equitable and works better in the long run. I believe that judges should be retired at 70 years of age.

### Prohibition Law Abuses

The repeal of the 18th Amendment was intended to end conditions destructive to the moral standards of youth, the diversion of revenue to the criminal element which should accrue to the Government and the disrespect for law which had been fostered by inability of the Government to enforce an obnoxious statute. These advantages are seriously menaced by abuses of the existing law as enforced at present. Under the licensing system which obtained prior to the adoption of the 18th Amendment the custom of limiting the sale in public places other than by innkeepers and licensed clubs, until 11 p.m. and with no sale permitted on Sundays and holidays and election days, is in striking contrast with the system under which this business is permitted to operate today.

### Says Out Legislature in Two

When the present Legislative system consisting of 240 members of the House of Representatives and 40 members of the State Senate, was established, conditions in a measure made necessary such a set-up, but the tremendous strides that have been made in recent years in the matter of transportation and communication require a continuance of bodies with membership numerically as at present. In my opinion the affairs of the Commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economical expenditure, by a reduction from half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated at \$1,000,000 to the taxpayers.

### Would Abolish Governor's Council

The Governor's Council is a relic of the days of royalty and has long since ceased to serve the purpose for which it was created. It is, in my opinion, an opportunity for a grandiose and wasteful expenditure of public money, and a hindrance to the efficient management of the public utilities.

### Finance Control for Auditor

The State Auditor of the Commonwealth is elected by and answerable

to the people of the Commonwealth. It is essential that he should have direct control and supervision of receipts and expenditures. I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing law and the enactment of legislation which would permit appointment by the Governor of a chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, a Budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the State Auditor may promulgate.

### Eliminate Tax Appeals Board

The State Board of Tax Appeals was created primarily for the purpose of establishing a more equitable system of tax values in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth. The board since its operation has shown an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the boards of assessors in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, and has practically usurped the powers of the local organizations. Since its organization the board has been dominated and dictated to in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the less powerful and influential elements of each community, namely, the small home owners. As a consequence of the establishment of values at a time when there was no market for realty, the assessing systems throughout the State have been in some cases destroyed. The percentage of equalization of assessments upon low-cost homes has been less than 3 percent, and the reductions as approved by the State Board of Tax Appeals has rendered it necessary as a measure of self-defense for assessing boards to grant abatements in many cases unwarranted rather than permit action to be taken by the State Board of Tax Appeals.

### Retire Judges at 70

Under the existing law, many of our administrative officials are retired at the age of 70 years. It is as important that the functioning of our judicial system shall be as alert and efficient as that of the executive department of the Government. While judges may be retired for disability, retirement is not effectual. Personal considerations too frequently hamper the operation of the present law. I believe a compulsory retirement law, based upon the attainment of a given age and not based upon personal qualities, is more equitable and works better in the long run. I believe that judges should be retired at 70 years of age.

### Aimed at Ely Appointees

The tenure of State officials renders it impossible during the term of a Governor to make such changes in administrative offices as may from time to time be necessary for the proper conduct of the government. The personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the Chief Executive in the conduct of the duties of his office. I recommend that the Executive be empowered to appoint, commission and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

### After Electric and Gas Companies

The demand for a reduction in the rates charged for gas and electricity at the present time should not be necessary since conditions have justified a reduction during the past year other than the character of reduction made by the commission, the evident purpose of which was to penalize the users rather than to aid them. Apparently there is little hope of relief for the public under the present system of operation, and I am firmly of the opinion that the time has arrived for a change in the method of distribution and the determination of costs for the use of electric power and gas. I accordingly recommend the consideration by your honorable body of the adoption of such legislation as will permit of the creation of a sliding scale system for the determination of equitable rates for electricity, with participation by representatives of the public in the management of these public utilities.

### Finance Control for Auditor

The State Auditor of the Commonwealth is elected by and answerable

to the people of the Commonwealth. It is essential that he should have direct control and supervision of receipts and expenditures.

I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing law and the enactment of legislation which would permit appointment by the Governor of a chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, a Budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the State Auditor may promulgate.

### Eliminate Tax Appeals Board

The State Board of Tax Appeals was created primarily for the purpose of establishing a more equitable system of tax values in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth. The board since its operation has shown an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the boards of assessors in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, and has practically usurped the powers of the local organizations. Since its organization the board has been dominated and dictated to in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the less powerful and influential elements of each community, namely, the small home owners. As a consequence of the establishment of values at a time when there was no market for realty, the assessing systems throughout the State have been in some cases destroyed. The percentage of equalization of assessments upon low-cost homes has been less than 3 percent, and the reductions as approved by the State Board of Tax Appeals has rendered it necessary as a measure of self-defense for assessing boards to grant abatements in many cases unwarranted rather than permit action to be taken by the State Board of Tax Appeals.

### Board Called Pernicious

The properties upon which a reduction in assessment is sought are owned by persons of means, who with attorneys and experts are practically permitted through the State Board of Tax Appeals to determine the tax that they shall be required to pay upon properties owned by themselves. The chief source of revenue of the municipalities of the Commonwealth is that which is derived from taxation upon real estate, and a wholesome system of granting abatements upon the more valuable properties in a municipality can have but one result—a prohibitive tax rate and the shifting of the burden of the cost of government from those best able to pay to those least able to pay. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation for the abolition of this pernicious and destructive board.

### End Existence of "Fin Com"

During 12 years of the existence of the Finance Commission it has been my privilege to serve as a member of the city of Boston, and notwithstanding the fact that the commission was created with the intent and purpose for which it has been created, it has been possible through honest and efficient and economical administration to establish for the city of Boston the highest financial standing of any major American city. Of late both intent and purpose have been disregarded in the administration and conduct of the Finance Commission, and its chief use has been in smirching the reputation and character of the officials elected to conduct the affairs of the municipality.

This commission has degenerated into a political nuisance. It has lost caste and has fomented the confidence of the public. The policy

which prompted it has not been adopted generally in other cities in the Commonwealth. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the continued existence of the Boston Finance Commission is not justified. I accordingly recommend the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to terminate its existence.

### Death for Pre-Primates

The pre-primary convention has failed to justify the opinion of its sponsors that it would be an improvement of the system of nominating candidates. In operation, the belief of its opponents as expressed in the minority report of the Legislative committee has been borne out, namely, that it constituted an abridgment of the rights of the voters in the nomination of candidates. Believing that the right of the individual citizen is paramount to the right of any political party, I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation providing for the repeal of the Pre-Primary Convention act.

### Demand Home Rule of Police

The right of municipalities to govern themselves by electing their own officers and adopting regulations for the conduct of their local affairs has always been a cherished principle of this Commonwealth. The department of Police Commissioners has not in my opinion produced more efficient police protection and has been a source of irritation. I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing law authorizing the appointment of Police Commissioners by the Governor in any of our cities, and the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to authorize any municipalities to choose their own officials, where they now have not that right.

### Party System Favored

There is general agreement that legislation which has weakened the principle of party government and party responsibility has not improved the conduct of Governmental affairs nor the quality of public service. A striking example is furnished by laws which have been designed to eliminate party responsibility in the administration of the affairs of our cities. I am of the opinion that the experiment of nonpartisan elections in the cities of this Commonwealth has been a failure. I therefore recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to restore the party system in the election of our municipal officers.

### Favoritism in District Courts

It is common knowledge that in many of our District Courts not only is favoritism practiced but not infrequently attorneys appearing as counsel are members of the same legal firm as the justice who sits on the bench. This impairs if it does not actually destroy in some cases the respect for judicial procedure so essential to law enforcement. I recommend legislation to prohibit the practicing in his own court by any justice of a District Court, and to prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in political campaigns, either as candidates for public office or by publicly espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates. I urge also the establishment of the District Courts on a circuit or rotating basis, similar to the present organization of the Superior Court.

### Appellate Division Urged

To the end that the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth may be relieved of part of its present volume of work, I recommend that

you consider the establishment of an Appellate Division in the Superior Court to sit at various times and places in the Commonwealth for the prompt determination of the questions arising in the Superior Court, exclusive of such law questions as are involved in capital cases or those relating to the interpretation of Federal or State constitutional provisions.

The establishment of such Appellate Divisions in the District Courts has amply demonstrated the value of such a method of determining law questions by the results obtained. Experience has shown that a relatively small percentage of cases decided upon questions of the District Courts are further appealed to the Supreme Judicial Court.

### Alleges Pardoning Power Abuse

The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power in the case of persons under sentence for the commission of crimes of an atrocious character today constitutes a menace to organized society. The system, unless rigorously and speedily checked, must inevitably tend to a breaking down of the morale of the judiciary, and in addition destroy the fear upon the part of the criminal that he will be required to undergo the full penalty for the crime which he commits.

A courageous and just judge discharging the duties of his office in conformity with law and conscience should not be held up to contumely through a review, re-trial and release by a body which has not sat in court to hear the evidence, and which is without judicial authority. Society can best be protected not by what is termed a good judge, but a just judge, and the upholding of the finality of a just judge is as essential to the preservation of respect for lawfully constituted authority as the action of what is termed a good judge is destructive.

### Tear Down State Prison

The State Prison at Charlestown is overcrowded, and from the standpoint of the requirements of a modern prison is utterly inadequate. The mingling of casual and juvenile offenders, who may be capable of rehabilitation, with confirmed and habitual criminals at the Concord Reformatory is intolerable and constitutes a reproach to the government of the Commonwealth. I recommend that adequate facilities be provided to house and maintain juvenile and first offenders apart from hardened criminals; that the State Prison at Charlestown be abandoned, the buildings razed, and that the site be utilized as a receiving station for the more serious offenders, or otherwise as the Legislature may determine; and that appropriate legislation be passed as soon as may be to accomplish these purposes, and in addition provide suitable prison quarters at Norfolk for persons convicted of felonies.

### Fears Loss of Life in Asylums

It is highly important that Massachusetts occupy a position in the forefront in the matter of the care and treatment of wards of the State, and the segregation of cases of mental condition, physical condition and age, with opportunities for outdoor recreation wherever possible, is highly desirable. The importance of protective measures to safeguard against not only overcrowding but to provide modern methods of protection against conflagration to prevent holocaust should not longer be delayed.

### The Home Owner Suffers

The home owner today pays nearly twice as much as he paid in 1916, while the income taxpayer has been

able to prevent any increase of the original 1916 rates. This is a manifest injustice and I ask you to give serious consideration to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916. In view of constantly increasing expenditures, one way in which tax relief can be secured for owners of real estate and for business and industrial enterprises is by a transfer of the tax burden from those who today are unfairly burdened to the owners of intangible personal property who now escape a just share of the taxes required for the conduct of government.

The Wisconsin Legislature in 1925 enacted a law authorizing the Tax Commissioner to investigate the question of underpayment of income taxes during the 10 preceding years. This law was amended in 1927, reducing the period from 10 years to three years. As a result of this enactment \$16,933,000 of additional taxes were paid into the State treasury at a cost to the State for auditing, investigation and legal expenses of but \$81,000.

In my opinion, the enactment of similar legislation in Massachusetts might be productive of even greater results than were possible in the case of the State of Wisconsin, and I accordingly recommend that the required legislation be adopted making provision for the conduct of this investigation through the office of the Attorney General, and that sufficient funds be made available to cover the cost of the same.

### For Gas Tax Extension

The enactment providing for an additional one-cent tax on gasoline under the laws as enacted will expire in 1935 unless extended. The funds raised by the extension of the Commonwealth of money for the assistance of cities and towns for welfare relief in all probability will be equally as great during the coming year as in either of the past two years. I accordingly recommend the extension of the tax for one year from the date of expiration.

### Stock Waters with Fish

It is likewise important that an appropriation in the sum of \$100,000 be made available for the purpose of stocking the streams and reservoirs of the State with fish and game. The sum of approximately \$100,000 is now received from the license fees of sportsmen, and this is used to defray the cost of the State Division of Fisheries and Game. Inasmuch as 70 percent of the complaints made by anglers have been for the destruction of insectivorous birds, which are indispensable to the farming industry, I believe that it is unfair to place the burden of supporting this Division entirely upon the sportsmen, who form only one group among those benefited by the work of the Division.

### In Favor of War Memorial

A memorial to the veterans of wars in which America has been engaged and in which citizens of Massachusetts have participated has long been a subject of consideration and discussion without action. The mere erection of a monument or the dedication of a highway or even a park to place the burden of the purpose other than from the esthetic standpoint. It is desirable that the esthetic and the utilitarian be combined, and I accordingly recommend for the consideration of your Honorable Body the erection of a structure to commemorate the service of Massachusetts citizens in all wars in which the Nation has been engaged, with suitable halls for the veterans of each war, and with a hall that may be utilized not only by the veterans but, when occasion arises, for the holding of conventions.



GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## TO BE BODYGUARD FOR GOV CURLEY

Arthur T. O'Leary Has  
Been Appointed

Arthur T. O'Leary of the State police patrol, a former member of the Globe editorial staff, will be Gov Curley's bodyguard. It is customary to assign a member of the patrol to



TROOPER ARTHUR O'LEARY

this work. Mr O'Leary will succeed Sergt Desmond Fitzgerald who was bodyguard to Ex-Gov Ely.

Mr O'Leary, whose home is at 104 Church st. Winchester, has served in the patrol two years. He was stationed at the West Bridgewater barracks. He is the son of Mr and Mrs Arthur H. O'Leary.

GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

nt today.

## GOV CURLEY GIVES COIN TO MRS FALES

Rewards Her for Reading  
1400-Page Book

Gov Curley has bestowed his first reward as Chief Executive of the Commonwealth. It was given to Mrs Lucille Fales, wife of Maj Raymond Fales, for having read a book of 1400 pages.

The token, intended as a lucky coin, was a silver half-dollar, minted in 1835, and presented last August to Gov Curley by William A. Bodfish, an assistant secretary appointed for the coming administration. Mr Bodfish suggested that the Governor might give it to the first needy person who approached him after inauguration.

Mrs Fales occupied a seat beside the Governor at the ball given last evening by the 1st Corps of Cadets.

"It was the intention of Mr Bodfish," said Gov Curley, "that I bestow the coin on the first person who 'touched' me after my inauguration. When, however, Mrs Fales told me she had finished reading a book of 1400 pages, I thought she was entitled to the coin."

GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## REPRESENTATIVE SAWYER LAUDS MISS MARY CURLEY AS HOSTESS

MARSHFIELD, Jan 4—Rev Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, a member of the State House of Representatives, speaking before the Marshfield Woman's Club at Marshfield today praised the attitude of Miss Mary Curley, daughter of Gov Curley, because she omitted cocktails and wines from the menu at her first social function, a dinner yesterday to the wives of high State officials.

Mr Sawyer said, in connection with Miss Curley's dinner: "In these days when there is startling increase of drinking in the homes, at social functions and among women and the youth, we cannot praise too highly the attitude taken by Miss Curley in omitting cocktails and wines from the menu of her first State social function, the dinner to the wives of the members of the Council."

GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## MRS THUOT WAS NOT A FORGOTTEN WOMAN

Curley's "Promise" Was  
"All a Joke"

NEW BEDFORD, Jan 4—Mrs John V. Thuot, who had been promised a position at the head of the grand march with Gov Curley at his inaugural ball, was not a forgotten woman at yesterday's ceremonies in Boston, it was disclosed here today.

With her husband, Dr John V. Thuot, leader of the French Democracy here and chairman of the Curley-for-Governor Club during the last campaign, she attended the inaugural functions in the State House, but did not stay for the ball which was given by the 1st Corps Cadets in the evening.

During the campaign Mr Curley, at a private reception in this city, gallantly complimented the charming wife of the local physician and announced: "At the inaugural ball I'll lead the grand march with Mrs Thuot." Thuot's ward voted Curley, 1269, Cole 370 in the primary election. "That was all a joke," said Dr Thuot today. "It was just said in a spirit of fun. We were guests at the inaugural ceremonies and enjoyed them immensely. We did not stay for the ball in the evening."

At last night's reception and ball in the 1st Corps Armory in Boston Mr Curley escorted Mrs Raymond D. Fales, wife of the acting commander of the corps, while Maj Fales marched with Miss Mary Curley.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

OTHER BOOK. We developed two very fine teams."

## STRONG WORDS

THE profound change which has been spreading through the United States regarding Government was reflected by the inaugural delivered on Beacon Hill. Gov Curley had reached the Executive chair after a succession of long and bitter partisan struggles beginning with his initial appearance in politics and not yet terminated. This background was forgotten when he delivered his message to the Commonwealth. Economics had thrust political controversy into the background.

He stood up not as a party leader but as the Governor of a great Commonwealth seeking to adjust its affairs for the betterment of its citizens, bewildered by conditions in which millions of men and women have been tossed about by forces over which they had no control.

Yet the long address was paralleled by the utterances from neighboring State capitols. Wherever is Government the insistence of multiple unsolved problems compels the attention of executives.

Those who expected rhetoric from Mr Curley's lips were disappointed. But there was no need for playing with words in an attempt to entertain. The great audience and the much greater company of readers are not concerned just now with how a person in authority speaks so much as they are interested in what he has to say.

The new Governor of Massachusetts has the advantage of long ex-

the State Government in the direction of increased efficiency. His view is so extensive that no group of people within the Commonwealth may expect to be left unaffected by the measures.

In his closing paragraph the Governor declares that the enactment into law of his recommendations will tax the wisdom, energy and courage of the Legislature. There can be no doubt of this. It is quite as certain that the law makers will be strong for many modifications, but they and the other citizens of Massachusetts must realize that a strong intelligence operates in their new Governor. His determination and resourcefulness will carry his program far.

Uncle Dudley.

## "Fear, but No Panic"

Fear is a queer customer: it is both friend and foe. A man totally devoid of fear would never live to grow up and neither would one totally devoid of courage. Many a true hero has testified after the event that he was scared blue, but kept on going; and this holds true in the case of moral courage as well. A noted European who has stood to his guns in many a sharp moral crisis has said that he never intends to get into the fight, is always frightened when he does, but finds that if he doesn't run away the other fellow will, which is an axiom of warfare: it is safer to fight than to flee.

"There was fear but no panic," said the passengers rescued from the Sound steamer sunk by collision in New York Harbor. Help was close at hand, it is true, but so was death; and the presence of rescuers is no guarantee that those in peril will not lose their heads. The behavior of passengers and crew aboard the sinking Lexington is vastly to the credit of everybody, and it unquestionably resulted in scores being saved who might easily have been lost. So coolly and rapidly was the work done that it was even possible to salvage much of the baggage. Quiet water, a clear night and nearness of other craft had, of course, much to do with preventing a fresh addition to the ghastly succession of marine disasters and ghastly toll of lives, but so this time did the self-control of the imperiled themselves.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## HIGHER PAY ASKED FOR LICENSE BOARD

### Other Measures Filed in the Legislature

Among the bills filed yesterday with the Massachusetts Legislature was that of Representative William E. Ramsdell of Winchester to increase the salary of the chairman of the Boston Licensing Commission from \$3500 to \$5500 and the salaries of the other two commissioners from \$2500 to \$5000.

Senator Edward H. Nutting of Leominster filed a bill providing that payment of delinquent motor vehicle excise taxes shall be a condition precedent to the issuance every year of new registrations to motor vehicle owners.

### Would Raise School Age

For the State Federation of Labor, Senator Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston, filed a bill in the Senate to raise the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years. The State Federation is petitioner in a similar bill filed in the House and the same legislation was recommended by Gov Curley in his message to the Legislature.

Senator Charles G. Miles of Brockton wants the penalty interest on unpaid local taxes abolished and he filed a bill to that end in the Senate.

The New England Road Builders' Association petitioned for a law to regulate conditions of employment on all public works projects. Officials in charge of letting contracts for all public works would be required to specify a wage scale in each contract before advertising for bids.

### Would End Mergers

The Public Franchise League, in four bills, asks the Legislature to put an end to mergers of gas and electric companies and to regulate dividends to public utilities stock holders.

The league wants legislation to allow the Supreme Judicial Court to dissolve ownership of a domestic public utility plant or system by an out-of-State corporation. This bill also provides that the Attorney General shall institute proceedings against future merging of gas and electric companies.

The Department of Public Utilities would regulate the payment of dividends by gas and electric companies and would prohibit the declaration of dividends if the following conditions exist:

1. If earnings and earned surplus of a company are not sufficient to declare any such dividend after provisions are made for reasonable and proper reserves.
2. If the provisions made by such company for the depreciation of its property are not reasonably adequate.
3. If the proposed dividend cannot reasonably be declared and paid without impairing the ability of such company to render reasonable and adequate service at reasonable rates.
4. If the declaration of a dividend is contrary to the public interest.

The Public Utilities Department's approval would be required in another measure, proposed by the Public Franchise League, before a gas or electric company would be allowed to issue stock or bonds for more than one year. At present companies may issue securities for less than three years without the department's approval.

Another bill of the league provides:

"No gas or electric company shall borrow in any 12 months any money in excess of 10 percent of the par value of its outstanding capital stock, plus the premiums paid thereon to be used for the construction, enlargement or extension of its plant or equipment beyond the necessary and ordinary maintenance and repair thereof except on the approval of the department previously obtained."

## NO COUNCIL ACTION ON AWARD OF \$363,000

The Executive Council which passed out of existence yesterday did not act on any matter of business before the inauguration ceremonies. It left behind it unsettled the question of approving an award of \$363,000 by the State to the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company, which had been urged by Gov Ely.

The matter will not come before the present Council unless formally presented, according to William L. Reed, secretary to the Council.

The 1935-36 Council will hold its first meeting today.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## CURLEY NEUTRAL IN SENATE ROW

Democratic Group Sees Him  
—Tuesday Broadcasts

Gov James M. Curley arrived at the State House shortly before 11 o'clock this morning. Among his first official duties was an interview with a group of Democratic members of the State Senate. They came to talk about the failure of the Senate to choose a presiding officer, which situation has brought about a filibuster.

"I told them it was not my duty to interfere with the Legislative

•Curley Neutral

Continued on Page 10

would bring about the employment of many. He was particularly emphatic in his opinion that these enterprises should absorb as many workers as possible.

Greeting the State House newsmen, the new Governor said that every Tuesday at 6:15 the radio broadcasting service at the State House will be used for the purpose discussing in detail major recommendations contained in the inaugural message. In these talks the people will be urged to discuss with their Senator and Representatives the Governor's proposals and the provisions of the measures before the General Court.

GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## SENATE RETURNS TO FRAY TODAY

### Democratic Tactics Still Bar Organization

By JOHN D. MERRILL

The deadlock in the Massachusetts Senate continued yesterday from 10 a m, when it convened, until 4:30 p m, when it took a recess until 11 a m today, without having elected a president. During that period, with two or three brief exceptions, the Democratic members kept the floor and declined to relinquish it. They talked on many subjects; once, while the inauguration of Gov Curley was taking place in the House chamber, some of the Democrats read excerpts from the Governor's address.

For the Senate, breaking all precedents, did not take part in or even attend the Governor's inauguration. About 10:40 yesterday morning, Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, having obtained the floor because of his statement that he rose to a question of personal privilege, moved that the Senate proceed to elect a president and then go to the House chamber where the new Governor would take the oath. The motion could not be considered for the reason that another matter was before the Senate.

### Not at Inauguration

Later in the morning the Democrats made two or three motions for recesses in order to permit the Senate to go to the ceremonies in the House chamber, but the Republicans defeated all of these motions, and the result was that for the first time in the history of the State the President of the Senate failed to administer the oath of office to the incoming Governor. After Gov Curley had completed his inaugural address, the Senate took a long recess so the members could have lunch.

At one time in the afternoon session Senator George G. Moyse of Waltham also got the floor "on a question of personal privilege" and defended the Republicans from the charge that they wanted to be unfair to the Democrats in the distribution of committee places. He said that although the plans of the majority did not contemplate giving the Democrats any chairmanships, the representation of the Democrats on the committees would be increased and made practically equal to that of the Republicans if the latter organized the Senate. But for the most part, the Democrats kept the floor by giving way to one another.

### Members Wavering

Although the Democratic filibuster may continue indefinitely and the members of that party say they will keep it up until they are assured of committee chairmanships, there are occasional signs that peace may be

closer than it was on Wednesday. It is said there are wavering members on each side.

Senator-Elect Francis M. McKeown of Springfield, Democrat, is still ill. If, and when, he comes to the State House the Democrats will have an additional vote which, with that of Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield, Republican, who has presided continuously since Wednesday morning, will give the Democrats 20 votes.

The Republicans, having lost Mr Moran for the time being, also have 20 votes. Consequently the Democrats will not have a majority even if Mr McKeown is present unless one of the Republicans swings to them, and that development is regarded as very improbable although some of the Republicans would be glad to do almost anything in order to break the deadlock. But they feel bound by their caucus vote. It is said also that certain Democrats do not want to vote for a Republican for President of the Senate, but they, too, feel obligated to follow the instructions received in their various caucuses and presumably will vote for Senator Moran if the time ever comes when a vote is taken.

There are stories that one or two Democrats would vote for some other Republican Senator in preference to Senator Moran, but that matter was taken up at one of the Democratic caucuses late yesterday and the understanding is that the Mansfield Senator will receive every Democratic vote when the election of a President is the business before the Senate.

### Adjourn Till Monday

The expectation is, that the filibuster will continue today and then the Senate will adjourn until Monday. It may go on until Mr McKeown takes his seat. If it then appears that a real deadlock has been established and their neither Republicans nor Democrats can elect without help from the other party, both may be in a mood to make concessions. Apparently the Democrats look forward to the ultimate reelection of President Erland F. Fish to the chair of the Senate, for in their discussions of the last two days they have frequently alluded to him as "the President to be."

In the meantime, the Senate has gone on without parliamentary rules or order of procedure, and Mr Moran, who occupies the chair, makes his own rules, based on common sense. For the most part, neither Republicans nor Democrats have shown much disposition to question his conduct. One of the striking features of the deadlock is the wholly friendly feeling which Democrats and Republicans display toward one another. When they are in the retiring room, and even in the Senate Chamber itself, they seem to be on the best of terms.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

other book. we developed two very fine teams."

## STRONG WORDS

THE profound change which has been spreading through the United States regarding Government was reflected by the inaugural delivered on Beacon Hill. Gov Curley had reached the Executive chair after a succession of long and bitter partisan struggles beginning with his initial appearance in politics and not yet terminated. This background was forgotten when he delivered his message to the Commonwealth. Economics had thrust political controversy into the background.

He stood up not as a party leader but as the Governor of a great Commonwealth seeking to adjust its affairs for the betterment of its citizens, bewildered by conditions in which millions of men and women have been tossed about by forces over which they had no control.

Yet the long address was paralleled by the utterances from neighboring State capitols. Wherever is Government the insistence of multiple unsolved problems compels the attention of executives.

Those who expected rhetoric from Mr Curley's lips were disappointed. But there was no need for playing with words in an attempt to entertain. The great audience and the much greater company of readers are not concerned just now with how a person in authority speaks so much as they are interested in what he has to say.

The new Governor of Massachusetts has the advantage of long ex-

the State Government in the direction of increased efficiency. His view is so extensive that no group of people within the Commonwealth may expect to be left unaffected by the measures.

In his closing paragraph the Governor declares that the enactment into law of his recommendations will tax the wisdom, energy and courage of the Legislature. There can be no doubt of this. It is quite as certain that the law makers will be strong for many modifications, but they and the other citizens of Massachusetts must realize that a strong intelligence operates in their new Governor. His determination and resourcefulness will carry his program far.

Uncle Dudley.

## "Fear, but No Panic"

Fear is a queer customer: it is both friend and foe. A man totally devoid of fear would never live to grow up and neither would one totally devoid of courage. Many a true hero has testified after the event that he was scared blue, but kept on going; and this holds true in the case of moral courage as well. A noted European who has stood to his guns in many a sharp moral crisis has said that he never intends to get into the fight, is always frightened when he does, but finds that if he doesn't run away the other fellow will, which is an axiom of warfare: it is safer to fight than to flee.

"There was fear but no panic," said the passengers rescued from the Sound steamer sunk by collision in New York Harbor. Help was close at hand, it is true, but so was death; and the presence of rescuers is no guarantee that those in peril will not lose their heads. The behavior of passengers and crew aboard the sinking Lexington is vastly to the credit of everybody, and it unquestionably resulted in scores being saved who might easily have been lost. So coolly and rapidly was the work done that it was even possible to salvage much of the baggage. Quiet water, a clear night and nearness of other craft had, of course, much to do with preventing a fresh addition to the ghastly succession of marine disasters and ghastly toll of lives, but so this time did the self-control of the imperiled themselves.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## HIGHER PAY ASKED FOR LICENSE BOARD

### Other Measures Filed in the Legislature

Among the bills filed yesterday with the Massachusetts Legislature was that of Representative William E. Ramsdell of Winchester to increase the salary of the chairman of the Boston Licensing Commission from \$3500 to \$5500 and the salaries of the other two commissioners from \$2500 to \$5000.

Senator Edward H. Nutting of Leominster filed a bill providing that payment of delinquent motor vehicle excise taxes shall be a condition precedent to the issuance every year of new registrations to motor vehicle owners.

### Would Raise School Age

For the State Federation of Labor, Senator Henry Parkman Jr. Boston, filed a bill in the Senate to raise the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years. The State Federation is petitioner in a similar bill filed in the House and the same legislation was recommended by Gov Curley in his message to the Legislature.

Senator Charles G. Miles of Brockton wants the penalty interest on unpaid local taxes abolished and he filed a bill to that end in the Senate.

The New England Road Builders' Association petitioned for a law to regulate conditions of employment on all public works projects. Officials in charge of letting contracts for all public works would be required to specify a wage scale in each contract before advertising for bids.

### Would End Mergers

The Public Franchise League, in four bills, asks the Legislature to put an end to mergers of gas and electric companies and to regulate dividends to public utilities stock holders.

The league wants legislation to allow the Supreme Judicial Court to dissolve ownership of a domestic public utility plant or system by an out-of-State corporation. This bill also provides that the Attorney General shall institute proceedings against future merging of gas and electric companies.

The Department of Public Utilities would regulate the payment of dividends by gas and electric companies and would prohibit the declaration of dividends if the following conditions exist:

1. If earnings and earned surplus of a company are not sufficient to declare any such dividend after provisions are made for reasonable and proper reserves.

2. If the provisions made by such company for the depreciation of its property are not reasonably adequate.

3. If the proposed dividend cannot reasonably be declared and paid without impairing the ability of such company to render reasonable and adequate service at reasonable rates.

4. If the declaration of a dividend is contrary to the public interest.

The Public Utilities Department's approval would be required in another measure, proposed by the Public Franchise League, before a gas or electric company would be allowed to issue stock or bonds for more than one year. At present companies may issue securities for less than three years without the department's approval.

Another bill of the league provides:

"No gas or electric company shall borrow in any 12 months any money in excess of 10 percent of the par value of its outstanding capital stock, plus the premiums paid thereon to be used for the construction, enlargement or extension of its plant or equipment beyond the necessary and ordinary maintenance and repair thereof except on the approval of the department previously obtained."

## NO COUNCIL ACTION ON AWARD OF \$363,000

The Executive Council which passed out of existence yesterday did not act on any matter of business before the inauguration ceremonies. It left behind it unsettled the question of approving an award of \$363,000 by the State to the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company, which had been urged by Gov Ely.

The matter will not come before the present Council unless formally presented, according to William L. Reed, secretary to the Council.

The 1935-36 Council will hold its first meeting today.



JAN 4 1935

Ever so many different styles — note the new crown treatments you will see so much of later — fur-trimmed, off-the-face, veil styles, Brown, black, or high shades; sizes 22 to 24. ODD LOTS.

**68-1\$**  
**hats**  
**LET**

**ST-DRUM**

Continued from the First Page

branch. I believe they can work out their own salvation. They are quite competent to do it," the Governor said.

The group of Democratic Senators was headed by Senator James Scanlon of Somerville, Democratic floor leader of the upper branch. The Democrats are insisting on equal representation on Senate committee chairmanships and failure of Senator Erland F. Fish, the candidate of the Republican members for president, to agree to those terms has created a difference of opinion. The Senate has recessed until next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

#### To Seek Jobs for Many

Gov Curley said that he would not confine himself to seeking jobs for individuals, but with the consideration and development of projects that would bring about the employment of many. He was particularly emphatic in his opinion that these enterprises should absorb as many workers as possible.

Greeting the State House newsmen, the new Governor said that every Tuesday at 6:15 the radio broadcast service at the State House will be used for the purpose discussing in detail major recommendations contained in the inaugural message. In these talks the people will be urged to discuss with their Senator and Representatives the Governor's proposals and the provisions of the measures before the General Court.

## SENATE RETURNS TO FRAY TODAY

### Democratic Tactics Still Bar Organization

By JOHN D. MERRILL

The deadlock in the Massachusetts Senate continued yesterday from 10 a m, when it convened, until 4:30 p m, when it took a recess until 11 a m today, without having elected a president. During that period, with two or three brief exceptions, the Democratic members kept the floor and declined to relinquish it. They talked on many subjects; once, while the inauguration of Gov Curley was taking place in the House chamber, some of the Democrats read excerpts from the Governor's address.

For the Senate, breaking all precedents, did not take part in or even attend the Governor's inauguration. About 10:40 yesterday morning, Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, having obtained the floor because of his statement that he rose to a question of personal privilege, moved that the Senate proceed to elect a president and then go to the House chamber where the new Governor would take the oath. The motion could not be considered for the reason that another matter was before the Senate.

#### Not at Inauguration

Later in the morning the Democrats made two or three motions for recesses in order to permit the Senate to go to the ceremonies in the House chamber, but the Republicans defeated all of these motions, and the result was that for the first time in the history of the State the President of the Senate failed to administer the oath of office to the incoming Governor. After Gov Curley had completed his inaugural address, the Senate took a long recess so the members could have lunch.

At one time in the afternoon session Senator George G. Moyle of Waltham also got the floor "on a question of personal privilege" and defended the Republicans from the charge that they wanted to be unfair to the Democrats in the distribution of committee places. He said that although the plans of the majority did not contemplate giving the Democrats any chairmanships, the representation of the Democrats on the committees would be increased and made practically equal to that of the Republicans if the latter organized the Senate. But for the most part, the Democrats kept the floor by giving way to one another.

#### Members Wavering

Although the Democratic filibuster may continue indefinitely and the members of that party say they will keep it up until they are assured of committee chairmanships, there are occasional signs that peace may be

closer than it was on Wednesday. It is said there are wavering members on each side.

Senator-Elect Francis M. McKeown of Springfield, Democrat, is still ill. If, and when, he comes to the State House the Democrats will have an additional vote which, with that of Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield, Republican, who has presided continuously since Wednesday morning, will give the Democrats 20 votes. The Republicans, having lost Mr Moran for the time being, also have 20 votes. Consequently the Democrats will not have a majority even if Mr McKeown is present unless one of the Republicans swings to them, and that development is regarded as very improbable although some of the Republicans would be glad to do almost anything in order to break the deadlock. But they feel bound by their caucus vote. It is said also that certain Democrats do not want to vote for a Republican for President of the Senate, but they, too, feel obligated to follow the instructions received in their various caucuses and presumably will vote for Senator Moran if the time ever comes when a vote is taken.

There are stories that one or two Democrats would vote for some other Republican Senator in preference to Senator Moran, but that matter was taken up at one of the Democratic caucuses late yesterday and the understanding is that the Mansfield Senator will receive every Democratic vote when the election of a President is the business before the Senate.

#### Adjourn Till Monday

The expectation is that the filibuster will continue today and then the Senate will adjourn until Monday. It may go on until Mr McKeown takes his seat. If it then appears that a real deadlock has been established and their neither Republicans nor Democrats can elect without help from the other party, both may be in a mood to make concessions. Apparently the Democrats look forward to the ultimate reelection of President Erland F. Fish to the chair of the Senate, for in their discussions of the last two days they have frequently alluded to him as "the President to be."

In the meantime, the Senate has gone on without parliamentary rules or order of procedure, and Mr Moran, who occupies the chair, makes his own rules, based on common sense. For the most part, neither Republicans nor Democrats have shown much disposition to question his conduct. One of the striking features of the deadlock is the wholly friendly feeling which Democrats and Republicans display toward one another. When they are in the retiring room, and even in the Senate Chamber itself, they seem to be on the best of terms.

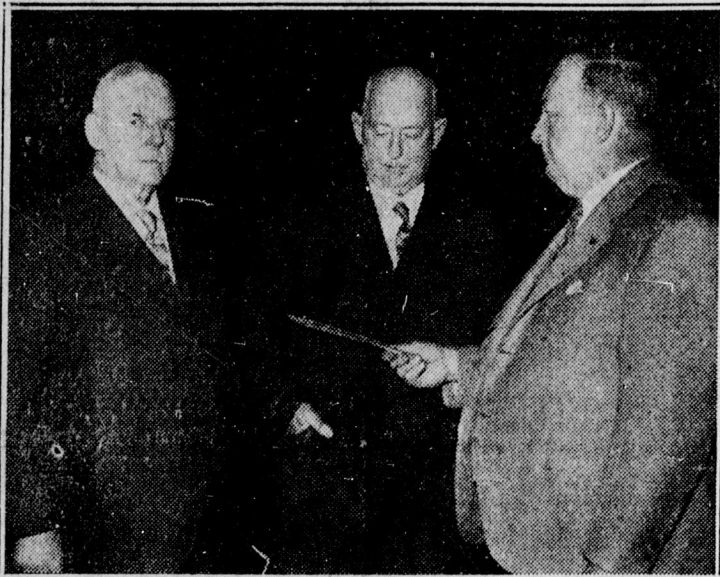


GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## PATERNALISTIC TRENDS RAPPED BY SELECTMAN

### Massachusetts Association of Town Fathers Opens Annual Meeting at State House



OFFICERS OF SELECTMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Left to Right—J. Clarence Thorne of Millis, treas; John A. Cornell of Dartmouth, vice pres; Axel E. Zetterman of Ashland, pres.

"The time has come when we must stop the paternalistic tendency in government," Senator William A. Davenport, a Greenfield Selectman, told the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association at the opening session of its annual meeting held in the Gardner Auditorium, State House, this morning.

Senator Davenport, replying to a discussion started by Edward F. Kelley, chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Clinton, in which he called for eliminating duplication caused by county government and allowing its work to be done by the State, argued against it.

He said that the duties which should properly be executed by Selectmen are already limited. While lauding Gov Curley's inaugural address yesterday, he asserted that the proposed coordination of police, the creation of "a standing army," and the proposal to abolish county government in the State are all wrong.

During the period for informal discussion of proposed Legislative action the men who spoke on the subject were pretty well agreed that the diversion of the gasoline tax should be stopped, that the income from the tax should be used solely for highways and bridges. It was proposed by Senator Davenport that this be done by Constitutional amendment. There also was discussion of a pro-

posal to limit the tax on real estate and to bring about a more equitable distribution of tax levies by taxing other tangible property, particularly stocks and bonds which are now exempt.

During the morning a memorial service was held in memory of Selectmen and former Selectmen who died in the past year, the members standing in silent tribute. Pres Axel E. Zetterman of Ashland presided. Greetings were brought to the meeting by Frank W. Goodhue, director of aid and relief of the State Department of Public Welfare.

Three officials flew to Boston for the meeting from Edgartown. They were Winthrop B. Norton, Thomas J. Wilson and Fred Rodgers. The latter is a pilot. It was in his plane the trip was made.

Harry C. Rice of Framingham, Selectman there from 1897 to 1899 and a former chairman of the board, joined the association today for the first time. He was a member of the Board of Health and is a former chairman of the board. He was State Representative from 1924 to 1927, and is at present a trustee of the Old Burial Ground, Framingham.

This afternoon the program will revolve around a tercentenary observance of the founding of town meeting form of government in Massachusetts.

GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

WILL ROGERS.

### Editorial Points

Reading time, one hour and 40 minutes. (But not every word.)

Today President Roosevelt is to address Congress and that will make the second Executive message in two days in which Massachusetts people have taken great interest.

After an amnesia victim in Hartford, Conn, had been given scopalmin, the "truth serum," he told several stories, none of which the police believe. Just a lot of unscientific skepticism, evidently.

Gov Curley not only said a mouthful; he said a whole volume.

Now, if Harvard will pick out its football coach everything will be forgiven.

Judging from the record of Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr he is a rotten driver.

Shipwreck in New York Harbor confirms the sailor's idea that the safest place for a ship is on the open sea.

Director Raymond J. Kenney of the Division of Fisheries and Game asks people to feed the wild birds now that Winter is here. Isn't this carrying the Santa Claus idea too far?

Suffolk County may need a new \$20,000,000 courthouse but not as badly as some of us need new automobiles.

Only a genuine political fanatic would read the pages of the debate in the State Senate, and even such a man would probably need a rest now and then.

Gov Curley wants to abolish the Finance Commission, eliminate the county governments, cut the numbers of members of the State Legislature in half, and do away with the Governor's Council, which suggests that Mr Curley has learned something about the art of pruning deadwood.

It took a police sergeant to get the right ages of the girls in the Franklin Square House; Gary Cooper could probably have done it too.

Out in California a man who stole a horse in order to ride away from his creditors showed very little sense. He would have had a better disguise and just as much speed in false whiskers.

Senator Huey Long of Louisiana is very angry indeed because of the Administration's attitude toward advancing Federal funds to Louisiana and he says he will answer the President on the floor of the Senate. That may be the safest place.

A prospective juror in the Hauptmann trial was excused from service after he had insisted that he had never heard of it.



GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

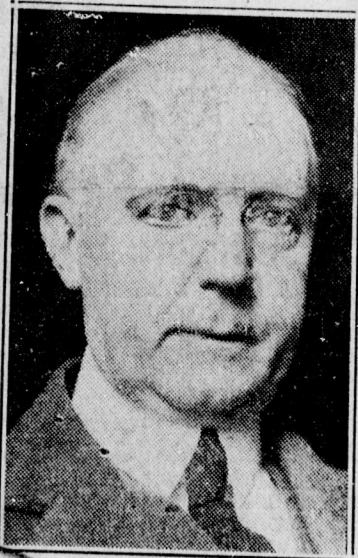
JAN 4 1935

## SHEEHAN NAMED FOR JUDGESHIP

Gov Curley Promotes Him  
to Superior Court

Judge Joseph A. Sheehan, associate justice of the Boston Municipal Court, this afternoon was named by Gov Curley to a judgeship in the Superior Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Elias B. Bishop. Judge Sheehan is also a member of the Finance Commission.

His place on the Finance Commis-



JUDGE JOSEPH A. SHEEHAN

sion was taken by E. Mark Sullivan, who was named for this office by Gov Curley at the same time he nominated Judge Sheehan to the Superior Court.

The names went to the Governor's Council for confirmation.

E. Mark Sullivan was corporation counsel of Boston under Mayor Curley in his second last administration.

### Secretarial Staff Appointed

William L. Reed of this city, veteran executive secretary of the Governor's Council, was reappointed by Gov Curley today.

The Governor submitted the formal appointment of members of his secretarial staff, who do not require confirmation by the Council. The appointments were as follows: Richard D. Grant, Boston, secretary; Hen-

GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## COD LIVER OIL FOR POOR, NO BOUQUET FOR CURLEY

Cod liver oil for the poor instead of bouquets for the new Governor was the use to which a \$20 surplus from the recent gubernatorial campaign fund was put yesterday by Mrs Mary B. McNulty, chairman of the Ward 19 Democratic committee.

Mrs McNulty felt Gov Curley would applaud her decision. The new Governor lives in Ward 19.

ry C. Rowland, Arlington, and William A. Bodfish, Boston, assistant secretaries; Earl V. Schrieber, North Attleboro, and Marie J. O'Leary, Melrose, stenographers; Frank T. Pedonti,



E. MARK SULLIVAN

Boston, messenger; Robert W. Gallagher, Newton, assistant messenger; Mabel H. Hayes, Cambridge, telephone operator.

The nomination of Judge Sheehan goes over for one week for confirmation, under the statutes. The question of suspending the rules to confirm Mr Sullivan and Rr Reed was not acted upon.

## SHEEHAN MEMBER OF FIN. COM. SINCE 1924

Joseph A. Sheehan was born Nov 16, 1874, at 3 Cortes st, South End, where he still resides. After being graduated from Brimmer Grammar and English High Schools, he entered Boston University Law School and received his degree in 1897.

Admitted to the Suffolk bar and to

practice in the United States courts that year, he established an office in the Exchange Building, which he still retains.

A Democrat, he was elected to the School Committee in 1904 with that party's indorsement and that of the Public School Association, as well. In 1913 Gov Foss appointed Sheehan a special justice of the Municipal Court, a post he continued to fill. He was appointed an unpaid member of the Boston Finance Commission by Gov Cox in 1924 and has been steadily reappointed to that position.

Active in the affairs of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross parish since his boyhood, he has for 20 years been president of its Holy Name Society. He is corporation counsel for the M. C. O. F., a member of the St Vincent de Paul Society, the Charitable Irish Society, the K. of C., the Catholic Union and the Boston Bar Association.

In 1914 he married Mrs Stella G. (Brady) Lombard, and with them resides his sister, Miss Mary A. Sheehan.

GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## REPORT GOODWIN GETS OLD JOB

Will Succeed Sheehan on  
Fin Com, Story Goes

There was a story in circulation last night that Frank A. Goodwin, recent gubernatorial candidate, ex-chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, and one time Registrar of Motor Vehicles, is to return to the Finance Commission as its chairman. Mr Goodwin was removed from the chairmanship by Gov Ely.

According to the story Gov Curley will appoint Joseph A. Sheehan, present member of the commission, to the Superior Court to succeed the late Judge Elias B. Bishop and replace him on the Finance Commission with Mr Goodwin.

The Governor has the power to name the chairman of the commission, a position now held by Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, an Ely appointee.

Ex-Gov Ely took advantage of this privilege when he made Joseph J. Leonard, who was chairman of the commission, police commissioner and named Judge Kaplan chairman. Incidentally this aroused the ire of the then Gov-Elect Curley.

In his inaugural message Gov Curley urged the abolition of the Finance Commission which he termed a political nuisance. Several days ago, when the Ely move placed Police Commissioner Hultman at the head of the Metropolitan District Commission and saved him from removal by Gov Curley, the latter declared he would find a way to get rid of Mr Leonard.

Mr Sheehan who, besides being on the Finance Commission is an associate justice of the Municipal Court, denied last night any knowledge of the alleged plan of the Governor to place him on the Superior bench.

Other members of the Finance Commission admitted they had been told that Mr Goodwin would be the new chairman and that Mr Sheehan would succeed Judge Bishop, but all refused to comment.

"I have been out of town and have not even read the Governor's recommendation that the Finance Commission be abolished," said Judge Kaplan. "Neither have I heard the story about Mr Goodwin and Mr Sheehan."

The members of the Finance Commission are Judge Kaplan, Mr Sheehan, Joseph Joyce Donahue, Charles Moorfield Storey and Alexander Wheeler.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRAVELER  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## GOV. CURLEY MEETS COUNCIL

State House Circles Expect Goodwin to Head Fin Com

Gov. James M. Curley started his first official, office duties as chief executive of Massachusetts today with one of the first items on the docket a meeting of the new executive council at which, it has been reported, sensational action regarding the Boston finance commission might be taken.

### GOODWIN MAY HEAD FIN. COM.

According to reports widespread in the State House the new Governor is giving consideration to getting a resignation from Special Justice Joseph A. Sheehan, a member of the commission, appointing Frank A. Goodwin (former chairman of the commission) to Sheehan's place and then designating Goodwin chairman in place of Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, who was given the chair-

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

The latest action of the finance commission in going to the supreme court to try to have Edward L. Doherty close

GLOBE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## COAKLEY SKEPTICAL OF COUNCIL'S ABOLISHMENT

The recommendation of Gov. Curley that the Executive Council be abolished, on the ground it is "an expensive and unnecessary institution," was treated lightly yesterday by Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, the only Democratic member of the Council which went out of existence yesterday and one of four Democrats elected to the new Council.

Other members were guarded in their comments, but Councilor Coakley said: "My time on earth will have passed on in the normal course of events before that will happen." He said he would leave it to the younger generation to pass upon the wisdom of abolishing the Council.

Councilor Coakley also said that Gov. Curley's message was a for-

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRAVELER  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## 6000 Jam Cadet Armory To Greet New Governor

Inaugural Reception and Ball Is Brilliant Affair  
Attended by Many Notables—Daughter  
Mary Paid High Honors

By PAULINE WARREN  
(Traveler Social Editor)

More than 6000 guests jammed the First Corps Cadets armory last night to pay their respects to their new Governor, James M. Curley, and his daughter, Miss Mary Curley, youngest first lady of the state in Massachusetts history. The inaugural reception and ball tendered his excellency was preceded by a dinner at the Algonquin Club, which was also given by the First Corps Cadets.

### "HAIL TO THE CHIEF"

The entire dinner party of 47 guests arrived at the armory with a police escort and was greeted at the door by a platoon of First Corps Cadets in white dress uniforms which then preceded the guests of honor down the hall to the tune of "Hail to the Chief." In the center of the hall the platoon halted and presented arms as the members of the receiving line entered. First came Gov. Curley and Mrs. Raymond D. Fales, the latter gowned in bright fuchsia crepe, trimmed with bands of brilliants. Marching just behind them were Miss Mary Curley and Maj. Fales, commanding officer of the First Corps Cadets. Miss Mary Curley wore a white satin gown for her first formal function as First Lady. It had a long rippling skirt, with a short train, and a square neckline at the front while very low in back. Her only jewelry was a diamond clip and matching pendant. A tiny white purse, long white gloves, silver sandals, and a spray of gardenias at one shoulder completed her costume.

Next in line were Adj. Gen. William I. Rose and Mrs. Oscar C. Bohlin, with the latter wearing a crimson and black

gown and sable scarf. Following them were Lt.-Col. Joseph H. Hanken, with Mrs. Hanken, the latter all in black, and Lt.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, with Mrs. Hurley, who wore one of the most graceful gowns of the evening. It was fashioned of white tulle and had a circular cape made entirely of white ruching.

Then came the Governor's personal aides and military staff and the officers of the 1st corps Cadets. Sergt. Gilbert and Sergt. Bargerton, as personal aides to the commanding officer, then stepped forward and presented a large bouquet of American Beauty roses, tied with matching ribbon, to Miss Mary. While music played intermittently, the guests filed past the receiving line, all eager to greet the new Governor. The first to come forward for the honor was Capt. Paul Curtis, commanding officer of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, oldest military organization in the country.

During the evening the hand-shaking was interrupted for the ceremony of the presentation to the Governor of the saber emblematic of his office as commander-in-chief of the national guard of the commonwealth and honorary colonel of the First Corps Cadets.

### THOUSANDS DISAPPOINTED

Despite the fact that thousands did not get a chance to file past the receiving line, it had to disband around 11 o'clock, when the dancing started, as the Governor was very weary from his strenuous day. When the band struck up the first strains of "The Blue Danube," the Governor and his daughter were the first on the dance floor.

The entire hall was decorated with flags and trees for the occasion, and at one end was a Neon sign wishing welcome to his excellency. The small flags around the balcony represented foreign nations and the flags used in the back of the hall depicted the development of our national emblem. The upper part of the balcony was decorated with flags of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, and from the ceiling hung over 30 American flags of various sizes.

In the throng were many well known in political life. Among those who attended the dinner, as well as the ball, were Capt. Oscar C. Bohlin, Lt. and Mrs. Howard W. Nevin, Maj. and Mrs. Fred M. Green, U. S. A., with Mrs. Green wearing white chiffon studded with rhinestones, Capt. and Mrs. James Bigger, the latter in black; Capt. and Mrs. George W. Marquis, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Norville Milmore, Capt. and Mrs. Stanley Juthe, with Mrs. Juthe in an unusual costume of violet combined with vivid green; Capt. and Mrs. Chester Cutler, Capt. and Mrs. John Pierce, the latter in blue lace with talisman roses, and Capt. and Mrs. Ernest Hatch.

### MAYOR MANSFIELD PRESENT

Mrs. William J. Foley, who was wear-

## PRESENT SABER TO CURLEY



Maj. Raymond Fales, commander of coast artillery and official head of the First Corps Cadets, presenting a saber to Gov. Curley at inaugural ball.

ing a purple wrap trimmed with mink, attended with her husband, the district attorney, and a handsome couple were Judge and Mrs. Joseph R. McCoole. State Auditor Thomas Buckley was there with Mrs. Buckley, and also present was Mr. Maurice Tobin, chairman of the school committee, and Mayor and Mrs. Mansfield.

Mr. and Mrs. William Arthur Reilly were there with Mr. and Mrs. Norbert Reilly and others present were Mr. Richard Grant, the Governor's secretary; Mr. Cornelius Reardon, his former secretary; Mr. Theodore Glynn, former chairman of the board of street commissioners; Mr. John J. Shields, former commissioner of employment in Boston; ex-Congressman Peter Tague; Mrs. Edward C. Donnelly and her daughter, Miss Catherine Donnelly; Mr. Edward Donnelly, member of the new Governor's staff; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Roy, Mr. and Mrs. John Hynes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Brennan, Mr. Charles McGlue, chairman of the Democratic state committee; Mr. Earl Schriever, and Capt. Raymond C. Lang, the corps chaplain.

Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lazarus, Mrs. Edward Sliney, Mrs. Raymond Stuart, Mrs. Edward F. Good, Lt. and Mrs. Russell Sharpe, Lt. and Mrs. Van B. Dayhoff, Lt. and Mrs. Hugh MacLachlan, Lt. and Mrs. Karl Whitel, Lt. Cecil Cole, Lt. Samuel Bock, Lt. Lawrence Schofield, Miss Mildred Thelan, and Miss Barbara Rowlands.

Practically no trains were worn and most of the men guests were in dinner clothes rather than full dress. Predominating colors were pastels, with bright reds as the next outstanding shade worn. Crepes and satins were the most popular materials and velvet was conspicuous by its absence. As for wraps, mink and fur-trimmed ones were worn by the greater majority. All military guests were requested to appear in uniform which added to the glitter of the occasion.



Tailor  
Featuring

Stamps

## IS EXPECTED

### Gov. Curley Meets Executive Council for First Time Today

(Continued from First Page)

manship and only paid position on the board by ex-Gov. Ely within the last fortnight.

Should the plan go through, the Governor would appoint Sheehan to the superior court to succeed the late Judge Elias B. Bishop.

In recent months the finance commission has been working hard to delve into details of the last Curley municipal administration, while Gov. Curley, on the other hand, has been working with equal force toward the abolition of the commission, as he advocated in his inaugural address yesterday.

#### THE DOLAN ISSUE

The latest action of the finance commission in going to the supreme court to try to have Edmund L. Dolan, close personal friend of the Governor, compelled to return from Florida, where he has been seeking to regain his health, to testify before the commission is said to have aroused the Governor considerably.

The new council consists, with Gov. Hurley, of five Republicans and four Democrats. The committees of the council will probably be appointed today, and it will prepare for such business as the Governor may care to submit to it, regardless of whether the finance commission matter is consummated.

#### URGE JUDGE DOWD

Former Governor's Councillor James H. Brennan and a delegation from the Massachusetts Law Association were the first callers to be received by Gov. Curley today.

They called to urge the promotion of Municipal Court Judge Thomas H. Dowd to the superior court.

The Governor arrived at the State House at 10:50 unaccompanied and immediately went to his private office. He appeared fresh and rested in spite of his arduous day and night in connection with inauguration ceremonies.

Secretary Grant laid before the Governor the more pressing matters contained in the thousands of letters and telegrams which had arrived at the office.

Workmen were busy in the executive offices today installing additional telephones and the members of the new secretarial staff were on duty early familiarizing themselves with their new duties.

#### CHEWING OF COCO

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRAVELER  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## 6000 Jam Cadet Armory To Greet New Governor

Inaugural Reception and Ball Is Brilliant Affair  
Attended by Many Notables—Daughter Mary Paid High Honors

By PAULINE WARREN  
(Traveler Social Editor)

More than 6000 guests jammed the First Corps Cadets armory last night to pay their respects to their new Governor, James M. Curley, and his daughter, Miss Mary Curley, youngest first lady of the state in Massachusetts history. The inaugural reception and ball tendered his excellency was preceded by a dinner at the Algonquin Club, which was also given by the First Corps Cadets.

#### "HAIL TO THE CHIEF"

The entire dinner party of 47 guests arrived at the armory with a police escort and was greeted at the door by a platoon of First Corps Cadets in white dress uniforms which then preceded the guests of honor down the hall to the tune of "Hail to the Chief." In the center of the hall the platoon halted and presented arms as the members of the receiving line entered. First came Gov. Curley and Mrs. Raymond D. Fales, the latter gowned in bright fuchsia crepe, trimmed with bands of brilliants. Marching just behind them were Miss Mary Curley and Maj. Fales, commanding officer of the First Corps Cadets. Miss Mary Curley wore a white satin gown for her first formal function as First Lady. It had a long rippling skirt, with a short train, and a square neckline at the front while very low in back. Her only jewelry was a diamond clip and matching pendant. A tiny white purse, long white gloves, silver sandals, and a spray of gardenias at one shoulder completed her costume.

Next in line were Adj.-Gen. William I. Rose and Mrs. Oscar C. Bohlin, with the latter wearing a crimson and black

gown and sable scarf. Following them were Lt.-Col. Joseph H. Hanken, with Mrs. Hanken, the latter all in black, and Lt.-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, with Mrs. Hurley, who wore one of the most graceful gowns of the evening. It was fashioned of white tulle and had a circular cape made entirely of white ruching.

Then came the Governor's personal aides and military staff and the officers of the 1st corps Cadets. Sergt. Gilbert and Sergt. Bargerton, as personal aides to the commanding officer, then stepped forward and presented a large bouquet of American Beauty roses, tied with matching ribbon, to Miss Mary. While music played intermittently, the guests filed past the receiving line, all eager to greet the new Governor. The first to come forward for the honor was Capt. Paul Curtis, commanding officer of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, oldest military organization in the country.

During the evening the hand-shaking was interrupted for the ceremony of the presentation to the Governor of the saber emblematic of his office as commander-in-chief of the national guard of the commonwealth and honorary colonel of the First Corps Cadets.

#### THOUSANDS DISAPPOINTED

Despite the fact that thousands did not get a chance to file past the receiving line, it had to disband around 11 o'clock, when the dancing started, as the Governor was very weary from his strenuous day. When the band struck up the first strains of "The Blue Danube," the Governor and his daughter were the first on the dance floor.

The entire hall was decorated with flags and trees for the occasion, and at one end was a Neon sign wishing welcome to his excellency. The small flags around the balcony represented foreign nations and the flags used in the back of the hall depicted the development of our national emblem. The upper part of the balcony was decorated with flags of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, and from the ceiling hung over 30 American flags of various sizes.

In the throng were many well known in political life. Among those who attended the dinner, as well as the ball, were Capt. Oscar C. Bohlin, Lt. and Mrs. Howard W. Nevin, Maj. and Mrs. Fred M. Green, U. S. A., with Mrs. Green wearing white chiffon studded with rhinestones, Capt. and Mrs. James Bigger, the latter in black; Capt. and Mrs. George W. Marquis, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Norville Milmore, Capt. and Mrs. Stanley Juthe, with Mrs. Juthe in an unusual costume of violet combined with vivid green; Capt. and Mrs. Chester Cutler, Capt. and Mrs. John Pierce, the latter in blue lace with talisman roses, and Capt. and Mrs. Ernest Hatch.

#### MAYOR MANSFIELD PRESENT

Mrs. William J. Foley, who was wear-

## PRESENT SABER TO CURLEY



Maj. Raymond Fales, commander of coast artillery and official head of the First Corps Cadets, presenting a saber to Gov. Curley at inaugural ball.

ing a purple wrap trimmed with mink, attended with her husband, the district attorney, and a handsome couple were Judge and Mrs. Joseph R. McCool. State Auditor Thomas Buckley was there with Mrs. Buckley, and also present was Mr. Maurice Tobin, chairman of the school committee, and Mayor and Mrs. Mansfield.

Mr. and Mrs. William Arthur Reilly were there with Mr. and Mrs. Norbert Reilly and others present were Mr. Richard Grant, the Governor's secretary; Mr. Cornelius Reardon, his former secretary; Mr. Theodore Glynn, former chairman of the board of street commissioners; Mr. John J. Shields, former commissioner of employment in Boston; ex-Congressman Peter Tague, Mrs. Edward C. Donnelly and her daughter, Miss Catherine Donnelly; Mr. Edward Donnelly, member of the new Governor's staff; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Roy, Mr. and Mrs. John Hynes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Brennan, Mr. Charles McGilue, chairman of the Democratic state committee; Mr. Earl Schriever, and Capt. Raymond C. Lang, the corps chaplain.

Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lazarus, Mrs. Edward Sliney, Mrs. Raymond Stuart, Mrs. Edward F. Good, Lt. and Mrs. Russell Sharpe, Lt. and Mrs. Van B. Dayhoff, Lt. and Mrs. Hugh MacLachlan, Lt. and Mrs. Karl Whitel, Lt. Cecil Cole, Lt. Samuel Bock, Lt. Lawrence Schofield, Miss Mildred Thelan, and Miss Barbara Rowlands.

Practically no trains were worn and most of the men guests were in dinner clothes rather than full dress. Predominating colors were pastels, with bright reds as the next outstanding shade worn. Crepes and satins were the most popular materials and velvet was conspicuous by its absence. As for wraps, mink and fur-trimmed ones were worn by the greater majority. All military guests were requested to appear in uniform which added to the glitter of the occasion.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRAVELER  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## WATT PRAISES CURLEY SPEECH

Says Recommendations  
Should Meet with Ap-  
proval of Citizens

As a spokesman for organized labor, Rabort J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts branch, A. F. of L., issued a statement today warmly praising the inaugural address of Gov. Curley. Watt said:

"The major recommendations contained in the inaugural address of Gov. Curley should meet with vigorous approval of the average citizen.

"The organized wage earner greets with enthusiasm his specific proposals for legislation on the misuse of injunctions, a state recovery act, school leaving age and workmen's compensation as well as other recommendations which would protect the human values of even the humblest workman.

"As important as are these proposals, is the eagerness of the new Governor to grapple with basic problems of social and economic relationships. He not only has recognized their existence, but he has framed corrective suggestions which go far toward their solution.

"It is needless to add that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor will support the labor provisions which we have so long urged and that with the popular mandate so clearly given by Gov. Curley the members of the General Court can hardly fail to enact them.

"Any one whose imagination can visualize the sort of inaugural which would have been mouthed had Gov. Curley been defeated will now at least appreciate the wisdom of our state convention's action in August, 1934, and the doubled satisfaction which is ours today."

## Courageous Woman Rewarded by Curley

Gov. Curley related an amusing story today.

Shortly after he became a candidate for Governor he received a silver half-dollar dated 1835 and the person who gave it requested that it be given to the person who, after his inauguration—when the half-dollar was 100 years old—first asked him for a handout.

No one made such a request yesterday, but at the inaugural ball he was sitting with Mrs. Raymond Fales, wife of the acting commander of the 1st corps cadets, and she confided in him that she had just finished reading "Anthony Adverse."

The Governor said he immediately decided that she should have the half-dollar and gave it to her for her "courage and persistency" in reading the 1400-page book which he admitted he had himself read.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRAVELER  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Sheeh Court Berth, Co

Gov. Curley Announces Changes at First Meeting  
Executive Council; Failure to Name Goodwin Pro  
Surprise to Politicians Expecting Appointment

Gov. Curley acted swiftly today to halt the finance commission drive against him.

Joseph A. Sheehan resigned from the commission and was nominated to be a superior court judge, to succeed the late Elias Bishop.

### ACTION GOES OVER

E. Mark Sullivan, a former corporation counsel, an old Republican, was nominated to fill Sheehan's place on the finance commission.

The Governor planned to make Sullivan chairman today, but then it was discovered he could not be designated chairman until his nomination had been confirmed.

Action on both appointments went over for one week.

If Sullivan is confirmed he promptly be designated chairman the Governor who intends to place Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, recently chairman by former Gov. Ely, status of an unpaid member chairman, the only paid member receives \$5000 annually.

The Sullivan appointment was a surprise in view of many reports that Curley intended to give the place to Frank A. Goodwin, who was placed from the chairmanship.

Sullivan, whose home is in declared today the appointment to him as a surprise. He said say nothing about it for the present is a former assistant United States attorney. He was corporation counsel one of the Curley administration mayor. Although a Republican reported Curley for governor.

(Continued on Page 2)



JOSEPH A. SHEEHAN

## SHEEHAN GETS COURT BERTH



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRAVELER  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## WATT PRAISES CURLEY SPEECH

Says Recommendations  
Should Meet with Ap-  
proval of Citizens

As a spokesman for organized labor, Rabort J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts branch, A. F. of L., issued a statement today warmly praising the inaugural address of Gov. Curley. Watt said:

"The major recommendations contained in the inaugural address of Gov. Curley should meet with vigorous approval of the average citizen.

"The organized wage earner greets with enthusiasm his specific proposals for legislation on the misuse of injunctions, a state recovery act, school leaving age and workmen's compensation as well as other recommendations which would protect the human values of even the humblest workman.

"As important as are these proposals, is the eagerness of the new Governor to grapple with basic problems of social and economic relationships. He not only has recognized their existence, but he has framed corrective suggestions which go far toward their solution.

"It is needless to add that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor will support the labor provisions which we have so long urged and that with the popular mandate so clearly given by Gov. Curley the members of the General Court can hardly fail to enact them.

"Any one whose imagination can visualize the sort of inaugural which would have been mouthed had Gov. Curley been defeated will now at least appreciate the wisdom of our state convention's action in August, 1934, and the doubled satisfaction which is ours today."

## Courageous Woman Rewarded by Curley

Gov. Curley related an amusing story today.

Shortly after he became a candidate for Governor he received a silver half-dollar dated 1835 and the person who gave it requested that it be given to the person who, after his inauguration—when the half-dollar was 100 years old—first asked him for a handout.

No one made such a request yesterday, but at the inaugural ball he was sitting with Mrs. Raymond Fales, wife of the acting commander of the 1st corps cadets, and she confided in him that she had just finished reading "Anthony Adverse."

The Governor said he immediately decided that she should have the half-dollar and gave it to her for her "courage and persistency" in reading the 1400-page book which he admitted he had himself read.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRAVELER  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Sheehan Court Berth, Sullivan Fin C

Gov. Curley Announces Changes at First Meeting of  
Executive Council; Failure to Name Goodwin Proves  
Surprise to Politicians Expecting Appointment

Gov. Curley acted swiftly today to halt the finance commission drive against him.

Joseph A. Sheehan resigned from the commission and was nominated to be a superior court judge, to succeed the late Elias Bishop.

### ACTION GOES OVER

E. Mark Sullivan, a former corporation counsel, an da Republican, was nominated to fill Sheehan's place on the finance commission.

The Governor planned to make Sullivan chairman today, but then it was discovered he could not be designated chairman until his nomination had been confirmed.

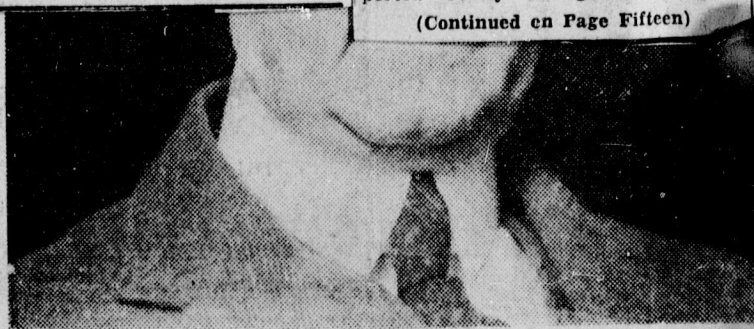
Action on both appointments went over for one week.

If Sullivan is confirmed he will promptly be designated chairman by the Governor who intends to reduce Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, recently made chairman by former Gov. Ely, to the status of an unpaid member. The chairman, the only paid member, receives \$5000 annually.

The Sullivan appointment was a surprise in view of many reports that Gov. Curley intended to give the position to Frank A. Goodwin, who was displaced from the chairmanship by Ely.

Sullivan, whose home is in Brighton, declared today the appointment came to him as a surprise. He said he could say nothing about it for the present. He is a former assistant United States attorney. He was corporation counsel in one of the Curley administrations as mayor. Although a Republican, he supported Curley for governor against

(Continued on Page Fifteen)



JOSEPH A. SHEEHAN

## SHEEHAN GETS COURT BERTH



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRAVELER  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## WATT PRAISES CURLEY

Says Recommendations  
Should Meet with  
Approval of Citizens

As a spokesman for organized labor, Rabort J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts branch, A. F. of L., issued a statement today warmly praising the inaugural address of Gov. Curley. Watt said:

"The major recommendations contained in the inaugural address of Gov. Curley should meet with vigorous approval of the average citizen.

"The organized wage earner greets with enthusiasm his specific proposals for legislation on the misuse of injunctions, a state recovery act, school leaving age and workmen's compensation as well as other recommendations which would protect the human values of even the humblest workman.

"As important as are these proposals, is the eagerness of the new Governor to grapple with basic problems of social and economic relationships. He not only has recognized their existence, but he has framed corrective suggestions which go far toward their solution.

"It is needless to add that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor will support the labor provisions which we have so long urged and that with the popular mandate so clearly given by Gov. Curley the members of the General Court can hardly fail to enact them.

"Any one whose imagination can visualize the sort of inaugural which would have been mouthed had Gov. Curley been defeated will now at least appreciate the wisdom of our state convention's action in August, 1934, and the doubled satisfaction which is ours today."

## Courageous Woman Rewarded by Curley

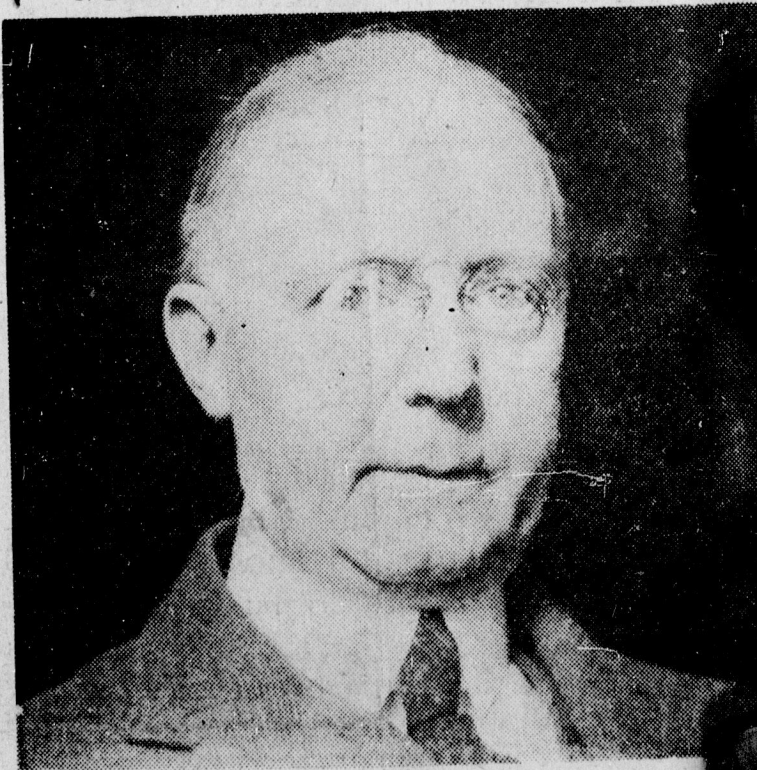
Gov. Curley related an amusing story today.

Shortly after he became a candidate for Governor he received a silver half-dollar dated 1835 and the person who gave it requested that it be given to the person who, after his inauguration—when the half-dollar was 100 years old—first asked him for a handout.

No one made such a request yesterday, but at the inaugural ball he was sitting with Mrs. Raymond Fales, wife of the acting commander of the 1st corps cadets, and she confided in him that she had just finished reading "Anthony Adverse."

The Governor said he immediately decided that she should have the half-dollar and gave it to her for her "courage and persistency" in reading the 1400-page book which he admitted he had himself read.

## GOES TO SUPERIOR BENCH



JOSEPH A. SHEEHAN

## SHEEHAN GETS COURT BERTH



TRAVELER  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## NAMED IN DEADLOCK BATTLE



### CHARGES FLY IN DEADLOCK

#### Moran Says He Was Double-Crossed; Out- siders Accused

Unable to muster a quorum, the battle-torn, deadlocked Senate met at 11 A. M. today and then recessed until 2 P. M. Monday.

By DONALD R. WAUGH

Charges that mysterious outside influences seeking to gain control have been responsible for the deadlock in the state Senate and that several Republican senators were "put on the spot" and reported to favor the election of the recalcitrant James G. Moran as president, were made by the Republican members of the Senate today.

#### DENY MAKING PLEDGE

The charge is made that the drive to put Moran across was engineered by Van Ness Bates of Cambridge, former lobbyist for many far-reaching "improvement" projects before the Legislature and that Bates has as an ally United States Marshal John J. Murphy, prominent Democratic leader and former mayor of Somerville.

It is alleged that Bates told various Republican members of the Senate that a group of their number were "all set" to support Moran for president against Erland F. Fish, who presided at the last session. In turn the senators thus mentioned each deny having made any such pledge.

Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham made comments typical of those made by other senators.

He said: "The attempt has been made to put me on the spot in this matter. Jim Moran called me on the telephone a week or so ago and told me he thought he would be a candidate for president. I made no pledge to him but said I would attend the caucus. The night before the Legislature convened Van Ness Bates, who is behind this whole mess, called me on the telephone at 11:30 and told me it was 'all set' to elect Moran and that a large group of Republicans including Haley of Rowley, Parkman of Boston, and Johnston of Clinton were pledged to vote for Moran. I told Bates, who seems to be playing ball with United States Marshal Murphy for some reason, that I would attend the caucus. All I did was listen to him. He said for me to see Moran a half hour before the caucus opened but I didn't do it. I arrived just in time for the caucus and presided at it. I didn't talk with Moran at all."

#### CHARGES DOUBLE CROSSING

Senator Cornelius F. Haley of Rowley and Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, both denied making any pledges to Bates. "I never even knew anything about Moran being a candidate until the day we convened here," Haley said. Bates was in the State House corridors when the Republican caucus was in session prior to the convening of the Senate Tuesday, telling people: "It is all set for Moran. He has plenty of votes if Wragg goes through and does as he is supposed to do."

The caucus a few minutes later voted unanimously to support Fish.

Meanwhile Moran claims he has been "double crossed" by several of the Republicans, whom he refuses to name.

"I was told I would have two Republicans go through with me to the end," Moran said.

As the recent sessions have progressed Republican after Republican has gone to the dias and berated Moran for the stand he has taken. At times the tears have been flowing down his cheeks and his worn appearance shows the strain under which he has been laboring since he has been acting presiding officer, seeking the presidency for himself and playing ball with the slender Democratic minority.

While Moran won't say who he thought he would have with him, it was learned today that two of the new Republican members of the Senate, William A. Davenport of Greenfield and Albert Pierce of Salem, at the first Republican caucus spoke up and promised to support Fish for president only on the first ballot. Davenport is said to have been annoyed because Fish wouldn't promise him the chairmanship of the committee on taxation.

But as events have developed it is understood that these two men are now ardent supporters of Fish and admire his adamant refusal to give in to the Democrats.

#### REFUSES TO INTERFERE

Senator James C. Scanlan, Democratic leader, and a group of his Democratic colleagues called on Gov. Curley today, but were told he did not feel he should interfere with an internal legislative matter which they are capable of solving.

Scanlan then announced an attempt would be made Monday to obtain the election of a Democrat as president of the senate and if this fails "we will try for the next best thing."

"Does this mean you will try to elect Senator Moran if the first plan is not successful?" he was asked.

He answered: "That seems to be the consensus of the Democratic members."

Scanlan said he had no information as to whether Senator McKeown, who is ill, will be able to attend Monday's session.

They've tried to put him "on the spot," charges Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham, left. Van Ness Bates, Cambridge, center, was named by Wragg as "behind this whole mess," the movement to make Senator James G. Moran senate president, which has tied up the upper legislative chamber in a three-day deadlock.





lute  
e \$546  
DINT

### Sedan Visible at Low Tide Quarter-Mile from Shore

Considerable mystery surrounded the finding of a large sedan in the water one-quarter of a mile off the Lynnhart bathhouse today.

The machine is visible at low tide, but virtually hidden at high tide. Police have not learned whether it has an occupant.

Patrolman Arthur Dunn of the metropolitan police sighted the top of the machine as he patrolled his beat along the beach.

A theory was advanced that the machine might have been blown into the ocean by the gale which lashed the waterfront, but police were by no means satisfied that was how the car reached the spot, and started an investigation

### IN DEADLOCK BATTLE



They've tried to put him "on the spot," charges Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham, left. Van Ness Bates, Cambridge, center, was named by Wragg as "behind this whole mess," the movement to make Senator James G. Moran senate president, which has tied up the upper legislative chamber in a three-day deadlock.



TRAVELER  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## EX-GOV. ELY OPENS OFFICE



Former Gov. Ely seated at his desk in his new law offices this morning. The chair is the same one he used at the State House, bearing the state seal at the top.

## Ely Lauds Curley Inaugural Address; Agrees with Most of His Suggestions

Joseph B. Ely returned to the law and private life today, as quietly as is possible for a retiring Governor.

He walked into his law offices at 49 Federal street this morning, sat down at his desk and for the first time in four years was able to tell the day his own.

Apparently relieved by the prospect of a future unruffled by the worries of state, the former Governor talked briefly with a Traveler reporter—and made only one direct reference to politics.

"I think it was a fine address," he said, when asked for his opinion of Gov. Curley's inaugural message.

"And I liked most of his suggestions."

Beyond that Mr. Ely was not inclined to comment on political or public affairs.

Leaning back in the large comfortable chair which he used at the State House, with the state seal peeking out behind his left ear, the former Governor announced, with a smile, that he can now "catch up on my sleep."

"After that, maybe I can do a little more reading," he said. "But my present problem is sleep."

His private office, tastefully furnished, is one of a 10-room suite occupied by the new law firm of Ely, Bradford, Thompson & Brown. Paul E. Tierney, former civil service commissioner, and Edmund R. Dewing, district attorney of Norfolk county, also have taken space in the suite.

"This isn't much like the usual law office," Mr. Ely said.

And it is not. Overlooking the junction of Federal and Franklin streets from the 10th floor, the office is large, comfortable and a bit luxurious.

A big brown mahogany desk, a present from the former Governor's military staff, and brown mahogany chairs—chairs meant to be sat in and not looked at—matched the conservative brown suit and tie Mr. Ely wore. The walls are a dull cream.

"That blue chair," he said, pointing to a corner, "is going out. It's too blue for this office."

"We had a lot of flowers in here yesterday," he continued, "but we had them taken out. Looked too much like a funeral."

On a low table at the right were

three pictures, one of Mrs. Ely and two of his young grand-daughter.

The granddaughter's name is Betty Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ely.

"She's a good looking girl," the former Governor said. He is very proud of Betty Louise.

The talk was turned back to politics, but Mr. Ely, with a broad smile, said that he was satisfied to be "a bystander hereafter."

All morning a steady stream of visitors arrived to see the former Governor and he appeared to be enjoying tremendously his first day in four years—"hesitant years," he called them—as a private citizen.

TRAVELER  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Ex-Newspaperman Curley Bodyguard



State Trooper Arthur T. O'Leary of Winchester, a former newspaper man, who was today assigned as bodyguard to Gov. Curley. He succeeds Sergt. Desmond A. Fitzgerald, who held the position under Gov. Ely. O'Leary, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. O'Leary, has been attached to the Norwell barracks, but is also well known throughout the Framingham section, where he also served.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRAVELER  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## THE GOVERNOR AND FIRST LADY



Gov. James M. Curley and his daughter Miss Mary Curley, dancing at the inaugural ball.

CHILD OF BOYS WITH



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRAVELER  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## GOV. CURLEY BEGINS WORK



James M. Curley at his desk at the State House beginning his work as Governor of Massachusetts.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRAVELER  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## State's First Lady Enjoys Relaxation

Miss Mary Curley found her first day as first lady, a quite strenuous one, but it was filled with thrills and excitement and she enjoyed every moment. It was early morning before she retired at her Jamaica Plain home and it was considerably later than her usual hour when she arose. She had experienced a full day and evening, with the inauguration luncheons, reception and military ball.

She planned to lounge today, at home, with a probable theatre party this evening.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRANSCRIPT  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Another Voice for Biennial Sessions

Governor Curley favors biennial sessions of the General Court. He aligns himself with those of his predecessors who have also looked upon annual sessions as relics of the past. Mr. Curley gives added interest to his own recognition of the wisdom of the proposed change by coupling it with a recommendation that the membership of the General Court be cut in half. There would then be 120 members instead of 240 in the House of Representatives, and twenty senators instead of forty.

Especial significance attaches to the second proposal as coming from the present governor. As mayor of the State's largest city he has seen the tendency to smaller legislative bodies in municipalities, and has doubtless reached the conclusion, shared by many others, that the substitution of the smaller for the larger has been attended with good results. There would seem to be reason for the belief that what has been proven good for the cities in this respect would be good for the States. However it may be, the governor has given Massachusetts something to think about. His proposal should be productive of discussion. Let the debate begin.

Into consideration of this two-fold recommendation respecting legislative sessions and the Legislature itself there intrudes an element of humor. Last winter the General Court had an opportunity to take action which would give the people an opportunity to vote upon the substitution of biennial for annual sessions. The opportunity was withheld. Had it been granted and the process of amending the Constitution thus begun, a new governor might have hesitated to complicate the issue. In that case there would have been no proposal that the jobs of half the members of the General Court be abolished, no chance for ironical critics to say that quality in the membership might be doubled if size were reduced by 50 per cent. The laugh would seem to be on the Legislature.

This new element in the situation may serve to facilitate the adoption of biennial sessions. It is conceivable that the General Court will experience a change of heart, and hasten to do its part in pruning the sessions before there is time for the creation of a demand sufficiently strong to bring about the pruning of the membership. Certainly Governor Curley, whatever may be thought of the reduction of the membership of the General Court, has kept alive the issue of the adoption of biennial sessions, and has in so doing served a desirable end.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRANSCRIPT  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Names Sheehan for Superior Court Vacancy

Gov. Curley Nominates E.  
Mark Sullivan to Succeed Him  
as Fin. Com. Member

Governor Curley this afternoon nominated Joseph A. Sheehan, associate judge of the Municipal Court and a member of the Boston Finance Commission, for Justice of the Superior Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Elias B. Bishop.

To fill the vacancy which would be created on the Finance Commission, the governor nominated E. Mark Sullivan, former corporation counsel of the city of Boston.

Governor James M. Curley arrived at the State House shortly before eleven o'clock today to take up the tasks of his new office following the round of ceremonies of his inauguration. The first business that came before the governor was the reception of a delegation representing the Massachusetts Law Society, headed by James H. Brennan, a former State senator and former member of the executive council. The society, comprised of more than 1000 members, was placed on record by the delegation as favoring the appointment of Judge Thomas H. Dowd of the Boston Municipal Court as Justice of the Superior Court to fill the vacancy created by the recent death of Judge Elias B.

TRANSCRIPT  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Mary Curley Praised for Rumless Menu

Rev. Roland B. Sawyer of Ware, member of the House of Representatives speaking before the Marshfield Women's Club today, praised Miss Mary Curley, daughter of the new governor, because she did not have cocktails on the menu at her dinner to the wives of State officials yesterday.

2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRANSCRIPT  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Won't Interfere in Senate Fight, Governor Says

Receives Democrats as Upper  
House Takes Recess to  
Monday Afternoon

Governor James M. Curley said today he would make no move to end the filibuster in the Senate which has prevented the organization of the upper branch of the Legislature and made it impossible for the members to join the House in convention at the inauguration ceremonies yesterday. The new governor made this announcement soon after arriving at the State House to assume his duties.

He received a delegation of Democratic senators headed by Senator James C. Scanlan of Somerville, floor leader, who desired to talk with him about the unprecedented situation created by the attempt of the minority party to enforce demands for a share of the Senate committee chairmanships. The other members of the delegation were Senators William F. Madden of Roxbury, William S. Conroy of Fall River, James P. Meehan of Lawrence, Thomas H. Burke of Dorchester and Joseph A. Langone, Jr., of Boston.

"I informed them that I did not believe I should interfere with the affairs of a legislative branch and that I believed they could work out their own salvation," Governor Curley said after the conference.

Continued on Page Three

BOSTON MASS.

TRANSCRIPT  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Crooker in Action to Oust Race Board

Conrad W. Crooker filed with Governor James M. Curley and the executive council today a petition for the removal of the newly created State Racing Commission, headed by General Charles H. Cole. Crooker also asked a public hearing on the petition.

He sought in a petition filed with the old executive council to prevent the confirmation of the commission last month and was granted a public hearing then when Crooker refused to proceed on the grounds that Governor Ely, who presided, was deliberately obstructing the presentation of his case.

POST  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## A GOOD START

Governor Curley's inaugural address is a vigorous, forthright and statesmanlike document. His programme is definite and comprehensive. No Governor, in recent history at least, has offered so extensive a plan of action.

Many of his recommendations are compelling. Some are debatable. A few may lead to heated controversy. But all of them are in line with the promises made in his campaign.

His address is by no means radical. It bears evidence of deep study. He knows what he is talking about. But the programme as a whole is distinctly progressive—certainly not calculated to cause any conservative any fears that the Governor intends any departure from sound Massachusetts principles of government.

His plan for the reduction of the Legislature membership with biennial sessions, the abolition of the Governor's Council and the county government system are in the direction of simplification and economy. But that programme will meet with entrenched opposition which will not be easy to overcome.

A good part of his programme will call for a constitutional convention. That will mean a lengthy process.

His plans for a reorganization of nearly every branch of the government may seem revolutionary. But some sort of a reorganization is imperatively needed.

It is gratifying to note that the Governor has very emphatic views on the too liberal use of the pardoning power. He can be relied upon to check the abuses that have crept into this function.

His ideas on judicial reforms are sensible and detailed. Adoption of them would go far to remove the congestion of the courts and speed up judicial procedure.

The Governor has kept firmly in mind the principles of the New Deal in making his recommendations. His programme is based on the needs of the common man.

It may be said that Governor Curley's programme is an ambitious one. It is. But it is the product of a mind with years of training in governmental problems. He is a realist as well as an idealist.

The new Governor has begun well. He has pointed the way. He rests his case with the people and the Legislature. That a large measure of success will be his can hardly be doubted. He has a genius for administration, a sound political philosophy and the courage to battle for the things in which he believes.

IT HAPPENS AGAIN



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRANSCRIPT  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Names Sheehan for Superior Court Vacancy

Gov. Curley Nominates E.  
Mark Sullivan to Succeed Him  
as Fin. Com. Member

Governor Curley this afternoon nominated Joseph A. Sheehan, associate judge of the Municipal Court and a member of the Boston Finance Commission, for Justice of the Superior Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Elias B. Bishop.

To fill the vacancy which would be created on the Finance Commission, the governor nominated E. Mark Sullivan, former corporation counsel of the city of Boston.

Governor James M. Curley arrived at the State House shortly before eleven o'clock today to take up the tasks of his new office following the round of ceremonies of his inauguration. The first business that came before the governor was the reception of a delegation representing the Massachusetts Law Society, headed by James H. Brennan, a former State senator and former member of the executive council. The society, comprised of more than 1000 members, was placed on record by the delegation as favoring the appointment of Judge Thomas H. Dowd of the Boston Municipal Court as Justice of the Superior Court to fill the vacancy created by the recent death of Judge Elias B. Bishop.

The newly elected executive council which includes three new members besides the new lieutenant governor, Joseph H. Ely, was scheduled to convene in a special session called by Governor Curley this afternoon and he announced today that he would submit the nomination of a judge of the Superior Court

Continued on Page Three

## Mary Curley Praised for Rumless Menu

Rev. Roland B. Sawyer of Ware, member of the House of Representatives speaking before the Marshfield Women's Club today, praised Miss Mary Curley, daughter of the new governor, because she did not have cocktails on the menu at her dinner to the wives of State officials yesterday.

2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRANSCRIPT  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Won't Interfere in Senate Fight, Governor Says

Receives Democrats as Upper  
House Takes Recess to  
Monday Afternoon

Governor James M. Curley said today he would make no move to end the filibuster in the Senate which has prevented the organization of the upper branch of the Legislature and made it impossible for the members to join the House in the inauguration ceremony yesterday. The new governor made this announcement soon after arriving at the State House to assume his duties.

He received a delegation of Democratic senators headed by Senator James C. Scanlan of Somerville, floor leader, who talked with him about the unprecedented situation created by the attempt of the minority party to enforce demands for a share of the Senate committee chairmanships. The other members of the delegation were Senators William F. Madden of Roxbury, William S. Conroy of Fall River, James P. Meehan of Lawrence, Thomas H. Burke of Dorchester and Joseph A. Langone, Jr., of Boston.

"I informed them that I did not believe I should interfere with the affairs of a legislative branch and that I believed they could work out their own salvation," Governor Curley said after the conference.

Continued on Page Three

TRANSCRIPT  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Crooker in Action to Oust Race Board

Conrad W. Crooker filed with Governor James M. Curley and the executive council today a petition for the removal of the newly created State Racing Commission, headed by General Charles H. Cole. Crooker also asked a public hearing on the petition.

He sought in a petition filed with the old executive council to prevent the confirmation of the commission last month and was granted a public hearing then and was refused to proceed on the grounds that Governor Ely, who presided, was deliberately obstructing the presentation of his case.

POST  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## A GOOD START

Governor Curley's inaugural address is a vigorous, forthright and statesmanlike document. His programme is definite and comprehensive. No Governor, in recent history at least, has offered so extensive a plan of action.

Many of his recommendations are compelling. Some are debatable. A few may lead to heated controversy. But all of them are in line with the promises made in his campaign.

His address is by no means radical. It bears evidence of deep study. He knows what he is talking about. But the programme as a whole is distinctly progressive—certainly not calculated to cause any conservative any fears that the Governor intends any departure from sound Massachusetts principles of government.

His plan for the reduction of the Legislature membership with biennial sessions, the abolition of the Governor's Council and the county government system are in the direction of simplification and economy. But that programme will meet with entrenched opposition which will not be easy to overcome.

A good part of his programme will call for a constitutional convention. That will mean a lengthy process.

His plans for a reorganization of nearly every branch of the government may seem revolutionary. But some sort of a reorganization is imperatively needed.

It is gratifying to note that the Governor has very emphatic views on the too liberal use of the pardoning power. He can be relied upon to check the abuses that have crept into this function.

His ideas on judicial reforms are sensible and detailed. Adoption of them would go far to remove the congestion of the courts and speed up judicial procedure.

The Governor has kept firmly in mind the principles of the New Deal in making his recommendations. His programme is based on the needs of the common man.

It may be said that Governor Curley's programme is an ambitious one. It is. But it is the product of a mind with years of training in governmental problems. He is a realist as well as an idealist.

The new Governor has begun well. He has pointed the way. He rests his case with the people and the Legislature. That a large measure of success will be his can hardly be doubted. He has a genius for administration, a sound political philosophy and the courage to battle for the things in which he believes.

IT HAPPENS AGAIN



**HAMS**  
SUNNYFIELD  
at all A & P Stores

★

**TOMATOES**  
STANDARD  
A & P TOMATOES

**EVAP. MILK**  
WHITE H

**CAMPBELL'S**  
Tomato

**QUAKER OATS**  
1 lb 18c  
pkgs

★

**Marmalade** ROBERTSON'S 23c  
**Baker's Extracts** bot 29c  
**Chicken Broth** R & H can 15c  
**Coffee** MAXWELL HOUSE lb 32c  
**La Touraine Coffee** lb 31c  
**White House Coffee** lb 31c

Continued from Page One

to fill the vacancy. It had been reported in State House circles that Governor Curley planned to appoint Judge Joseph A. Sheehan, a member of the Boston Finance Commission, to succeed the late Judge Bishop and to fill the place on the Finance Commission by the appointment of Frank A. Goodwin, who was removed from the chairmanship of the commission by Governor Joseph B. Ely.

Commendation of Governor Curley's inaugural was voiced today by Robert J. Watt, legislative agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, who said the major recommendations of the new governor "should meet with the vigorous approval of the average citizen."

The governor announced that arrangements had been made for regular radio broadcasts from his office at 6.15 P. M., every Tuesday night until further notice for the purpose of discussing the recommendations contained in his inaugural message to the Legislature.

Arthur T. O'Leary of the State police patrol, was assigned today to be Governor Curley's personal bodyguard. O'Leary, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. O'Leary, and lives at 104 Church street, Winchester, has served in the State police patrol for two years. He has been stationed at the West Bridgewater barracks. Before joining the State police he was a member of the staff of the Boston Globe for seven years.

**Press Clipping Service**  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

**TRANSCRIPT**  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Mary Curley Praised for Rumless Menu

Rev. Roland B. Sawyer of Ware, member of the House of Representatives speaking before the Marshfield Women's Club today, praised Miss Mary Curley, daughter of the new governor, because she did not have cocktails on the menu at her dinner to the wives of State officials yesterday.

2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

**TRANSCRIPT**  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Won't Interfere in Senate Fight, Governor Says

**Receives Democrats as Upper House Takes Recess to Monday Afternoon**

Governor James M. Curley said today he would make no move to end the filibuster in the Senate which has prevented the organization of the upper branch of the Legislature and made it impossible for the members to join the House in convention at the inauguration ceremonies yesterday. The new governor made this announcement soon after arriving at the State House to assume his duties.

He received a delegation of Democratic senators headed by Senator James C. Scanlan of Somerville, floor leader, who desired to talk with him about the unprecedented situation created by the attempt of the minority party to enforce demands for a share of the Senate committee chairmanships. The other members of the delegation were Senators William F. Madden of Roxbury, William S. Conroy of Fall River, James P. Meehan of Lawrence, Thomas H. Burke of Dorchester and Joseph A. Langone, Jr., of Boston.

"I informed them that I did not believe I should interfere with the affairs of a legislative branch and that I believed they could work out their own salvation," Governor Curley said after the conference.

Continued on Page Three

**TRANSCRIPT**  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Crooker in Action to Oust Race Board

Conrad W. Crooker filed with Governor James M. Curley and the executive council today a petition for the removal of the newly created State Racing Commission, headed by General Charles H. Cole. Crooker also asked a public hearing on the petition.

He sought in a petition filed with the old executive council to prevent the confirmation of the commission last month and was granted a public hearing then when Crooker refused to proceed on the grounds that Governor Ely, who presided, was deliberately obstructing the presentation of his case.

**POST**  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## A GOOD START

Governor Curley's inaugural address is a vigorous, forthright and statesmanlike document. His programme is definite and comprehensive. No Governor, in recent history at least, has offered so extensive a plan of action.

Many of his recommendations are compelling. Some are debatable. A few may lead to heated controversy. But all of them are in line with the promises made in his campaign.

His address is by no means radical. It bears evidence of deep study. He knows what he is talking about. But the programme as a whole is distinctly progressive—certainly not calculated to cause any conservative any fears that the Governor intends any departure from sound Massachusetts principles of government.

His plan for the reduction of the Legislature membership with biennial sessions, the abolition of the Governor's Council and the county government system are in the direction of simplification and economy. But that programme will meet with entrenched opposition which will not be easy to overcome.

A good part of his programme will call for a constitutional convention. That will mean a lengthy process.

His plans for a reorganization of nearly every branch of the government may seem revolutionary. But some sort of a reorganization is imperatively needed.

It is gratifying to note that the Governor has very emphatic views on the too liberal use of the pardoning power. He can be relied upon to check the abuses that have crept into this function.

His ideas on judicial reforms are sensible and detailed. Adoption of them would go far to remove the congestion of the courts and speed up judicial procedure.

The Governor has kept firmly in mind the principles of the New Deal in making his recommendations. His programme is based on the needs of the common man.

It may be said that Governor Curley's programme is an ambitious one. It is. But it is the product of a mind with years of training in governmental problems. He is a realist as well as an idealist.

The new Governor has begun well. He has pointed the way. He rests his case with the people and the Legislature. That a large measure of success will be his can hardly be doubted. He has a genius for administration, a sound political philosophy and the courage to battle for the things in which he believes.

IT HAPPENS AGAIN



HAMS  
SUNNYFIELD  
at all A & P Stores

★  
TOMATOES  
STANDARD  
TOES

WHITE MILK  
P. MILK  
MABELL'S  
Tomato

BAKER OATS  
SULTANA  
RED SALMON  
TUNA FISH  
STRING BEANS  
Marmalade  
Baker's Extracts  
Chicken Broth  
Coffee  
La Touraine Coffee  
White House Coffee

23c  
T SPECIALS

IONA BEETS  
PEACHES  
RED SALMON  
TUNA FISH  
STRING BEANS

ST 24 1/2 lb \$1.15  
bag  
Governor Says

Continued from Page One

Continued from Page One

to fill the vacancy. It had been reported in State House circles that Governor Curley planned to appoint Judge Joseph A. Sheehan, a member of the Boston Finance Commission, to succeed the late Judge Bishop and to fill the place on the Finance Commission by the appointment of Frank A. Goodwin, who was removed from the chairmanship of the commission by Governor Joseph B. Ely.

Commendation of Governor Curley's inaugural was voiced today by Robert J. Watt, legislative agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, who said the major recommendations of the new governor "should meet with the vigorous approval of the average citizen."

The governor announced that arrangements had been made for regular radio broadcasts from his office at 6.15 P. M., every Tuesday night until further notice for the purpose of discussing the recommendations contained in his inaugural message to the Legislature.

Arthur T. O'Leary of the State police patrol, was assigned today to be Governor Curley's personal bodyguard. O'Leary, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. O'Leary, and lives at 104 Church street, Winchester, has served in the State police patrol for two years. He has been stationed at the West Bridgewater barracks. Before joining the State police he was a member of the staff of the Boston Globe for seven years.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRANSCRIPT  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

# Mary Curley Praised for Rumless Menu

Rev. Roland B. Sawyer of Ware, member of the House of Representatives speaking before the Marshfield Women's Club today, praised Miss Mary Curley, daughter of the new governor, because she did not have cocktails on the menu at her dinner to the wives of State officials yesterday.

TRANSCRIPT  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

# Crooker in Action to Oust Race Board

Conrad W. Crooker filed with Governor James M. Curley and the executive council today a petition for the removal of the newly created State Racing Commission, headed by General Charles H. Cole. Crooker also asked a public hearing on the petition.

He sought in a petition filed with the old executive council to prevent the confirmation of the commission last month and was granted a public hearing then when Crooker refused to proceed on the grounds that Governor Ely, who presided, was deliberately obstructing the presentation of his case.

POST  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

# A GOOD START

Governor Curley's inaugural address is a vigorous, forthright and statesmanlike document. His programme is definite and comprehensive. No Governor, in recent history at least, has offered so extensive a plan of action.

Many of his recommendations are compelling. Some are debatable. A few may lead to heated controversy. But all of them are in line with the promises made in his campaign.

His address is by no means radical. It bears evidence of deep study. He knows what he is talking about. But the programme as a whole is distinctly progressive—certainly not calculated to cause any conservative any fears that the Governor intends any departure from sound Massachusetts principles of government.

His plan for the reduction of the Legislature membership with biennial sessions, the abolition of the Governor's Council and the county government system are in the direction of simplification and economy. But that programme will meet with entrenched opposition which will not be easy to overcome.

A good part of his programme will call for a constitutional convention. That will mean a lengthy process.

His plans for a reorganization of nearly every branch of the government may seem revolutionary. But some sort of a reorganization is imperatively needed.

It is gratifying to note that the Governor has very emphatic views on the too liberal use of the pardoning power. He can be relied upon to check the abuses that have crept into this function.

His ideas on judicial reforms are sensible and detailed. Adoption of them would go far to remove the congestion of the courts and speed up judicial procedure.

The Governor has kept firmly in mind the principles of the New Deal in making his recommendations. His programme is based on the needs of the common man.

It may be said that Governor Curley's programme is an ambitious one. It is. But it is the product of a mind with years of training in governmental problems. He is a realist as well as an idealist.

The new Governor has begun well. He has pointed the way. He rests his case with the people and the Legislature. That a large measure of success will be his can hardly be doubted. He has a genius for administration, a sound political philosophy and the courage to battle for the things in which he believes.

IT HAPPENS AGAIN



POST  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## RECEPTION TO CURLEY THRONGED

10,000 at First Corps  
Cadets' Armory—  
5000 Outside

In a spectacle made brilliant by pretty women, gorgeous gowns and multi-hued military uniforms, Governor Curley and his first lady, Miss Mary Curley, were nearly mobbed last night by the record crowd which packed the First Corps Cadet Armory for the corps' inaugural ball and reception to the new Governor.

### 10,000 PERSONS INSIDE

Police estimated that at least 10,000 persons were jammed into the big hall between 8 o'clock and 10 o'clock, and at the latter hour there was still a tremendous throng waiting in a four-deep line which extended from the armory entrance around the building onto Columbus avenue. And a steady stream of cabs and private automobiles still passed the building and left additional guests who were to have a long wait before gaining entrance to the hall.

Inside and outside, Police Lieutenant John T. O'Dea, veteran traffic expert, estimated, there were more than 15,000 persons. Nearly 100 police officers were necessary to handle the traffic jam which resulted in the whole Park square area and to keep in line the tremendous throngs so eager to get into the building.

### Dancing Impossible

And in the armory the crush was even worse than on the streets. The entire corps, clad in colorful white uniforms of the Napoleon era, acted as a reception committee and attempted to keep some semblance of order in maintaining the line which filed past the Governor and his party.

Dancing was impossible, for the vast throng again and again broke the lines and swarmed out onto the floor, either to get a closer view of the officials in the receiving party or to break into the line.

Despite her strenuous day, Miss Curley bore up well under the strain for more than an hour, and stood beside her father in the receiving line. Then, however, she found it necessary to rest for a time, and she remained seated until parties of special guests or personal friends of hers were presented at the receiving station.

### Appears Exhausted

Several times she arose and sat down again, and finally, in the late evening, she left the station, under the escort of a cadet, and went for a rest in the armorer's room. She appeared exhausted, although until the last she was smiling and gracious to the great throng which pressed forward to shake her hand and that of her father.

In the receiving line with the Governor and his daughter were Major Raymond D. Fales and his wife, Mrs. Lucille Fales. Major Fales is acting commander of the First Corps Cadets.

All the Governor's military aides, prominent State and city officials, officials of the various veterans' organizations, and a number of close friends of the family were in the receiving section seats behind the Governor and his assistants.

### Mansfield and Curley Friendly

Past Commander Paul Curtis of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and Mrs. Curtis, were the first persons in the line to be received by the Governor. Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Joseph L. Hurley, Attorney-General Paul A. Dever, State Treasurer and Mrs. Charles F. Hurley, and Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, were in the line.

Among the other honored guests were United States Marshal John J. Murphy, United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford, Judge Emil Fuchs, President John I. Fitzgerald of the Boston City Council, Professor Frank L. Simpson of Boston University and former Fire Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn.

Mayor Mansfield and Mrs. Mansfield came late and with great difficulty were brought through the throng by a corps of police. The new Governor and the Mayor, political enemies, shook hands cordially, and Mrs. Mansfield and Miss Curley chatted amiably.

POST  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Gossip of the Town

**BRAIN TRUST NOBODY KNOWS:** What with having seen them going into session several times, we put it up to Boston University's Professor Frank L. Simpson and one or two of the other members of what is evidently a newly constituted "brain trust," created for advisory purposes by Governor Curley. This inside cabinet has had some eight executive meetings at Governor Curley's behest and helped draft his inaugural. Professor Simpson laughed long at the phrase "brain trust."

The others are Edward A. Filene, plus Percy Brown, the storming, steaming, vitriolic laborite, Robert J. Watt; the philosophically detached Tech Professor Robert E. Rogers; David K. Niles, to whom social justice was the manna from heaven before the New Deal was even dreamed of, and the impressively-informed professor, John J. Murray. They've been gathering with the Governor during his Governor-elect days, paying for their own lunches, listening to experts imported from near and far, and going into the business of organizing government on the basis of new terms.

**OF COURSE WE KNOW IT ALL:** The retired Admiral Henry H. Hough pronounces it: "Huff." ... Joe Rines, the orchestra man is suffering from a complete nervous collapse" in Beth Israel Hospital. ... Mayor Mansfield and his secretary, Joseph F. Mellyn, have changes of clothes for any formal or informal occasions right in their City Hall lockers. ... John Templeman Coolidge, of 106 Beacon street, has an exquisite little workshop of paints and glues, brushes and tools, in a corner of his huge sitting room where he does restorations and delicate cabinet work on his priceless antiques. ... Alvan T. Fuller's newest musical favorite is a Richard Crooks recording of Teresa Del Riego's "O Dry Those Tears." ... Somebody who showed us a photograph of Frank O. Salisbury's newly painted portrait of Cardinal Hayes revealed how astonishingly it resembles the features of Governor Curley.

**ACCIDENT THAT WAS NOBODY'S FAULT:** The grandeur of the whole setting emphasized the serio-comic burlesque of a pathetic little happening at the gubernatorial luncheon yesterday in the Copley-Plaza. The headwaiter and the waiters were doing better than their best.

But one ill-fated carrier of soups and hauler of butter found his task doubled because an "emergency" table had been added to his ordinary allotment. He took cheerfully and energetically to his extra-heavy job, rushing from this table to that, to the kitchen, to the buffet and all around again in a very merry circle.

The speed obliged him to slam his dishes with more of a clatter than if he'd had more time. It's the headwaiter's job to prevent clatter. The poor waiter was already harassed and harried, bewildered and confused, when the headwaiter coming up from behind

rebuked him: "What do you think this is, a machine shop?"

The inevitable happened: The waiter dropped an enormous pyramid of dishes in his fright right where he stood and the crescendo had earthquake repercussions.

**AUF WEIDERSEHEN!** Nobody but ex-Governor Joseph Buell Ely's loyal and devoted secretarial and clerical family saw that last minute ceremony yesterday when they bade each other good-by. Two of the girls actually broke down and wept. To each he handed a silver loving cup lined with gold. We know we're not divulging a "family" intimacy when we tell just what it was the Governor said as a final salute to his associates:

"I give you these as a token of my appreciation and I want you to preserve them so that when we meet in the future we may drink from them together."

It wasn't a good-by. It was "til we meet again."

POST  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## JUDGE SHEEHAN FOR HIGH POST

Superior Bench Rumored  
---Goodwin to Fin. Com.

Reports that Governor Curley was planning to nominate Judge Joseph A. Sheehan of Boston for the vacancy on the Superior Court bench to succeed the late Judge Elizas B. Bishop and that Frank A. Goodwin, defeated gubernatorial candidate, would be given Judge Sheehan's place on the Boston Finance Commission by the Governor circulated through local political circles last night.

Judge Sheehan is an associate justice of the Boston Municipal Court as well as a member of the Finance Commission. Mr. Goodwin, former registrar of motor vehicles, was removed from the board's chairmanship by former Governor Ely. According to the report he would again become chairman. Confirmation of the report was lacking.

POST  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

this one be?

### A NEEDLESS WRANGLE

The long wrangle in the State Senate is unseemly. It marred the orderly procedure of inauguration. It reflected no credit on either party.

It is apparent that the deadlock grew out of the ambitions of one Republican senator to gain the presidency through a combination with the Democratic members. As he was presiding temporarily, due to the seniority rule, he was enabled to forward his ambitions.

The dispute over committees seemed to be trivial, certainly not important enough to warrant such heated controversy. The committee memberships mean but little.

The main necessity was to complete an organization in time to allow the Senate to take its traditional part in the inaugural ceremonies. The failure to do so created a bad impression.



# MARY CURLEY IDEAS FAVORED

Other Proposed Reforms to Be Stub-  
bornly Fought---Record Throng  
Witnesses Inaugural



THE GOVERNOR LEADS THE GRAND MARCH

Governor Curley is shown with Mrs. Lucille Fales as they led the grand march last night at the inaugural reception and ball tendered by the First Corps Cadets in their armory. Miss Mary Curley is shown behind Mrs. Fales, on the arm of Major Raymond D. Fales, acting commander of the corps, who is partially hidden.

BY ROBERT T. BRADY

Generally favorable reaction among the members of the Legislature featured the delivery of the inaugural address of James M. Curley as Governor yesterday before the largest crowd that ever assembled in the Massachusetts State House to witness the induction of a new Chief Executive of the Commonwealth.

Legislators cannot be expected to applaud recommendations which call for a reduction of their numbers or for any other suggestions which might tend to minimize their duties and functions, but there was genuine sentiment in favor of the Governor's proposals for improvement of the railroad situation in the State, in the interest of protecting savings bank investments, and for the adoption of a sliding scale for determining rates to be charged for gas and electricity, with representatives of the public participating in the management of public utilities.







An Entertaining Romance of  
Love and Adventure

# Husband Wanted

BY MELBA V. NEWTON

Copyright 1935 by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.  
All names and incidents in this story are entirely fictitious.

## SYNOPSIS

Robin St. Hillaire, last of an old Southern family, has just been disappointed in love, and, on top of that, loses her job. On the advice of her roommate, she decides to become hard-boiled. She returns to her native New Orleans to wrangle a job out of some old family friends, the Vaughns, and with the deliberate intention of setting her cap for young Dean Vaughn. She is shamed when Dean's father, old Frederick Vaughn, an old friend of her grandfather's, insists on taking her into the family. She is puzzled by Dean's attitude towards her. Then his father tells her that Dean was once unhappily married.

## THE OLD HOME

"Dean had to leave this country a lot on business soon after he was married," old Frederick continued. "And when he returned from one of these trips, his wife had gone away with another man. There was a divorce later, and Dean has never seemed to care much for women since then."

"I don't think he has noticed any woman much in the past eight years, with the exception of Florence. I believe he is really interested in Flo, and somehow I wouldn't mind if they should be married. I think Dean would be very happy with her. Did you see that look he gave me when I told him last night that Florence was not ready to come home from the East?"

Robin smiled faintly and nodded. "You see, Flo's been used to traveling about all her life. She and her mother spent a great deal of time in Europe. It's hard for her to get settled. But Dean—I can see—doesn't care for the idea of Flo's being away so much. I just wanted to tell you about Dean, so you would know that when he acts peculiar at times, it is not because of you, but because he's just a man who's been hurt."

"It was sweet of you to tell me," Robin said. "I'll be sure to mention it to him when I see him."

They took their conversation into the library, where Dean found them later. And soon, Dean and Robin had set out on their drive to her grandfather's old home.

"You know," Dean told Robin, as they drove along St. Charles avenue, "sometimes it is not so good to go back to old places. I don't think memories are served so very well by decaying material things, like old homes. Time does so many things to them. And you probably have a lot of fine ideas about your grandfather's beautiful old home where you used to play as a child. What do you say we go see some of the places—some places you've never seen, and that wouldn't spoil any little-girl illusions for you? Wouldn't that be better?"

What was Dean driving at? Robin could not understand. "I want to see it, anyway," she begged. "Surely, it won't be completely changed, will it?"

Dean did not answer her, but she knew from his silence that he was going to take her where she had asked to go.

"It seemed to me that the neighborhood my grandfather lived in was much more dignified than this one," she commented presently.

"So it was—fifteen years ago," Dean answered. "They came to a particularly dingy-looking street, and stopped in front of the ugliest old house in the block. Robin looked questioningly from the house to Dean, and back to the house again."

It was the house, all right, but how sadly changed! It was one of those once fine old family residences that anyone can see in certain parts of a city. Doors were open, windows paneless. The royal palms in the yard were now royal in name only.



The islands of the buccaneers... Bermuda and the British West Indies... beautiful spots with a glamorous past. What a vacation!

The flowers were gone, most of the vines, and all of the shrubs. "If someone had told me I would have said it wasn't true," Robin said mournfully. "I wish we had not come."

"Ours looks that way, too," Dean said, indicating the old house adjoining the St. Hillaire place.

**THE PUZZLING YOUNG MAN**  
Robin turned away. She felt like weeping, to have found so changed the house she had held so romantically in her mind for so many years.

"Robin," Dean said, "let's forget all we came here. Let's just forget all about it. His voice was warm now. "I'll tell you what. We'll take a long drive—my suggestion now. And later, if you will, we'll have dinner together somewhere. Would you mind spending that much time with me, all in one day?"

Why, he had begun to act like a human being!

Robin stole a little glance at him. His face was not the most handsome she had ever seen, but his brown eyes were very attractive. His chin was stubborn, and she could imagine he was the sort of man who had fits of temper over the unjust things of life and then became, all of a sudden, quite calm and quiet again.

He, too, was stealing glances. Robin caught him at it once. What was he thinking about her, she wondered?

"I suppose you've taken strangers about New Orleans so much you are tired of that business by now, aren't you?" Robin demanded.

Dean shook his head. "I've been about a great deal, but I like the old city better than any other I've ever seen anywhere. When you've lived here all your life, it's just your kind of a place, and that's that."

"I think this Louisiana country kind of takes hold of one," Robin considered. "Maybe it's my St. Hillaire blood. My people pioneered here, you know."

"You're proud of your family, aren't you?" Dean asked, smiling at her.

"My family's name is about all I have," Robin said.

"Foolish little girl!" Dean commented. "You have everything. You have youth and looks, and the whole world is yours. Now, take myself. Already I am nearly 40. Getting to be an old man. And you prattle about having nothing in the world but the name of your family."

"It's you who are foolish," Robin argued, "referring to yourself as an old man. Why, in this day, a man of 40 is just beginning to be sensible and to understand what it's all about."

They were silent again, and when Dean spoke, it was to suggest a visit to the Vieux Carre.

By the time they had taken tea in a courtyard down in the old French quarter, and had walked about looking at windows of curio shops, it was dark.

"We can go anywhere you say for dinner," Dean said. "And if there's one of the old famous eating places that you wish to visit, just say the word and I'll take you there. But my idea is a little supper club—the Dandelion—where the food is excellent and the music is good. I like to dance, don't you?"

She told him that she did not dance well. "I haven't gone out—like that—so very much," she explained.

"Well, now is a good time to begin," said Dean.

**DEAN'S CHARACTER EMERGES**  
They decided to go home first and change—make a real party of it. An hour later, they were on their way again. It would be fun, thought Robin, going to a supper club with Dean. Here was a man, a woman sensed, who could handle any situation.

"We Vaughns are not what you might call conventional," Dean said, as they drove away from the house. "My father never was, and I don't believe my mother had a particularly conventional slant on things, although she was a social leader in her day. My father and I have never cared much for society. It's always the same thing—going about seeing people and attending affairs that tire one. I like to go places, without too many plans, and just stumble onto real people who interest me—people doing simple, unplanned-for things I like to do away from my work, on a holiday. Sometimes I want to be quiet and sometimes noisy, but I don't like to plan everything in advance."

in particular, you get very lonely sometimes," Robin said.

He gave her a strange look, and for a moment she felt alarmed lest she might have become just a shade too personal.

"I do," he answered, "get lonely sometimes, but I have a few real friends that I enjoy no end. Other times, I just admit, I am about as lonely a person as there is in this world."

"You ought to fall in love," Robin suggested teasingly.

Dean looked serious. "I have thought of that, sometimes—of trying marriage again. But it hasn't worked out that way, and I haven't tried very hard to bring it about. Why, I can't say. I guess it's just that eternal lack of decision in people like myself. In the meantime, the years are slipping by and I am slipping with them."

Robin winced. His words made her afraid for her own future. No, she wasn't afraid of that. She'd get some sort of security, even if she had to marry for it, just as Tina had suggested. Yes, Tina was right. A woman had to blink at principles in getting what she wanted these days. There were stepping-stones for clever women.

Dean continued. "I guess I have just never found anybody I thought I cared enough for since—well, if I ever married again it would have to be a 'dead-in-the-wool' love! And that is hard to find. Too many women have illusions—just illusions—about love. They don't know the real thing, for they don't have the capacity for it. So, I imagine I'll go through my life alone, never having had anybody who really cared enough, or for whom I cared enough."

Robin thought, "Why should it hurt me—this known him no longer than this—for him to say these things? Am I going to be soft? Tina said I was soft. No, I won't be! It hasn't got me anywhere."

"Aha, lady! We are now turning into the drive of the Dandelion Club," Dean told her, as they rolled along a winding gravel road which led to a brightly lighted, many-winged, one-story structure.

His tone had changed and he was the impersonal Dean Vaughn again. Robin was glad he was. It was easier for her to feel heartless.

A few minutes later, Dean had escorted her into the club and they were following the head waiter to a small table in a far corner of the dining room.

The orchestra was playing a blues tune. Robin's world, for the moment, was a dizzy but pleasant confusion of changing lights, intriguing shadows and music. She felt the presence of Dean Vaughn at her side and, contrasting his solidity with the bizarre scene and the half-barbaric music, she had a sense of elation.

For the first time, she understood completely Tina's slant on life. You had a right to certain things—certain luxuries and comforts—and if you couldn't get them by waiting for them, you had a right to go after them—plot and plan for them. She meant in love. "There are hundreds remembered her recent disappointment like that one," Tina had told her. "Hundreds, yes, and maybe more."

Robin thought, "But I'm different, now. No more Vic Haswells for me. No more scruples and no more of the old selfishness. It's Robin for Robin!"

## CRASH VICTIM



Miss Helen Lyons, daughter of Representative Lyons of Brockton, was killed in auto crash in Brockton yesterday.

small table in a far corner of the dining room.

The orchestra was playing a blues tune. Robin's world, for the moment, was a dizzy but pleasant confusion of changing lights, intriguing shadows and music. She felt the presence of Dean Vaughn at her side and, contrasting his solidity with the bizarre scene and the half-barbaric music, she had a sense of elation.

For the first time, she understood completely Tina's slant on life. You had a right to certain things—certain luxuries and comforts—and if you couldn't get them by waiting for them, you had a right to go after them—plot and plan for them. She meant in love. "There are hundreds remembered her recent disappointment like that one," Tina had told her. "Hundreds, yes, and maybe more."

Robin thought, "But I'm different, now. No more Vic Haswells for me. No more scruples and no more of the old selfishness. It's Robin for Robin!"

Continued in tomorrow's Post.

## BIG DETECTIVE SQUAD PLANNED

Commissioner Leonard to Modernize Bureau

Revival of the detective squad at police headquarters, which during the Hittman regime was stripped of its score or more of lieutenant inspectors and left with but four of that rank on active duty, will be one of the first moves of Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard, he announced last night.

In a statement outlining his views, as gathered during the few days he has been in office, Commissioner Leonard said: "One of my most immediate and pressing duties is to properly inspect the various divisions and units of the department."

"I am heartily in favor of modernizing the detective bureau in regard to equipment and otherwise to insure the most effective means of coping with the methods of the present-day criminal."

## Survey Shows \$100,000 Fire Damage to Ontario

While officers of the coastwise freighter Ontario were testifying yesterday before the United States local inspectors of steam vessels in the investigation of the serious fire that ravaged the vessel on the night of Dec. 29, a survey was being made on the ship at East Boston. It is estimated that the steamer was damaged to the extent of \$100,000. H. M. Cornwall of Baltimore, marine superintendent of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, is preparing specifications to be sent to various repair concerns along the coast, requesting bids to do the necessary work to restore the steamer to a seaworthy condition.

Captain John P. Kauersrud, the commander of the Ontario, declared at the hearing that everything possible had been done to save the ship after the discovery of the fire when about a mile from Cape Cod Canal.

The case was taken under advisement by the inspectors.

**ENJOYS HER 92D BIRTHDAY**  
Enjoying excellent health, for one of her greatly advanced years, Miss Anna L. Keene, who is one of Lexington's oldest residents, yesterday celebrated her 92d birthday in the Lexington Home for Aged People, at 207 Massachusetts avenue. Mrs. Keene was remembered generously by a host of friends.

## Mrs. Claflin Will Head Women Speakers' Bureau



HEADS WOMEN'S BUREAU OF CAMPAIGN

Mrs. Thomas M. Claflin of Brookline, who has been appointed chairman of the women's speakers' bureau of the Emergency Campaign of 1935, above, seated at her desk.

Mrs. Thomas M. Claflin, of Brookline,

has been made chairman of the women speakers' bureau of the Emergency Campaign of 1935. It was announced yesterday by Miss Margaret Curtis, chairman of the women's division of the campaign. She will be assisted by Mrs. Royal Whitling, of Weston, and Mrs. C. Douglas Merzer, of Brookline, in the organization of more than two score prominent women speakers who will address several hundred women's meetings during the campaign.

**MRS. BLOMSTROM DEAD AT 94**  
LUNENBURG, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Anna Blomstrom, 94, the oldest woman in this town, died today.

## OVERBOARD AND BACK ABOARD

Trawler's Cook Loses Teeth in Storm

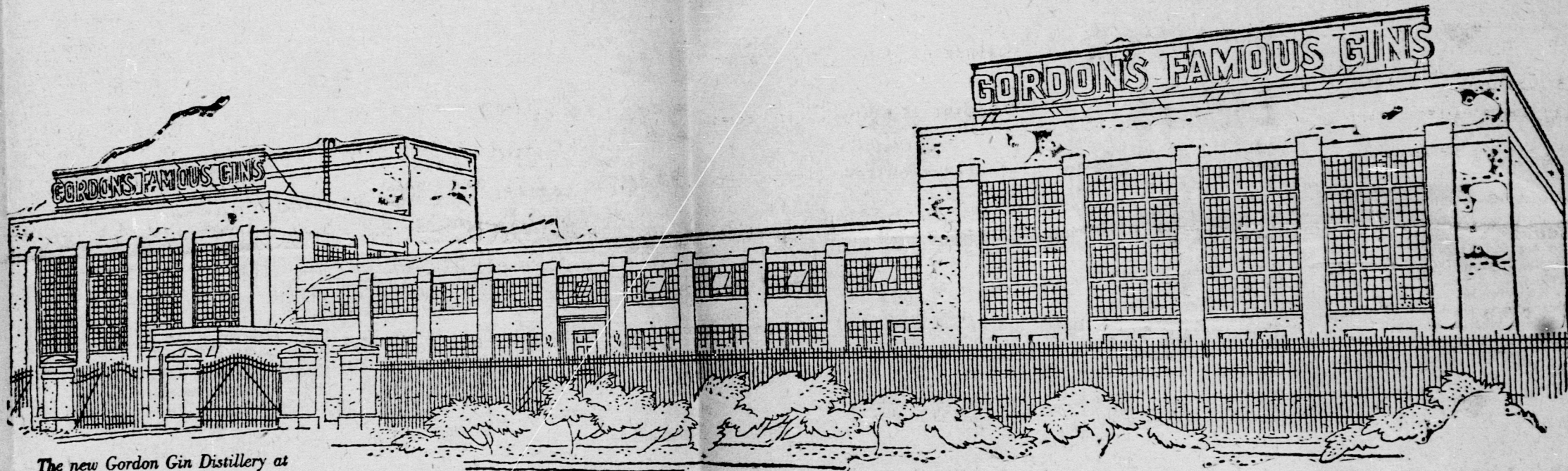
James Costa, cook aboard the trawler Curlew, which arrived at the Fish Pier yesterday from Western Bank, is minus a perfectly good set of teeth, which he had made to order, and a valued watch, but is not complaining, for he is thankful to be alive and well. He is one of the few men who have had the experience of being washed overboard and then carried back on board his vessel again by another wave.

A week ago this morning at 3:48 o'clock Costa arose to prepare breakfast for the crew, and stepped out on deck to go to the galley, when the freak accident occurred. A heavy northwesterly gale was raging at the time, and the vessel was joggling, barely keeping headway, with the seas running high. Costa had taken just a few steps forward when a big comber broke over the bow, enveloped him, and by sheer force swept him after with it and carried him into the seething waters. He thought he was a "goner," and as he tried to shout for help to attract the man at the wheel, the rush of water swept his plates out of his mouth.

A following comber then took him and lifted him bodily, depositing him heavily on deck again, as it broke on board. The drenching wet, half-drowned man grasped a stanchion and hung on for dear life. The flood finally receded, and the cook went back to his room to dry out. A short time later he was able to see about the meal. Taking stock of himself, he found that despite the tossing off and on again, he had no injury, but discovered the loss of the valuable timepiece. However, in the light of his experience, he feels the loss of teeth and watch were as nothing alongside the fact that his life was spared.

**ASKS POLICE TO LOCATE SISTER**  
Mystified as to the disappearance of his sister, Miriam Delehanty, 14, of 113 Moreland street, Roxbury, Francis Delehanty last night requested the assistance of police to locate the girl, who has been missing since Wednesday night.

She is five feet tall, weighs 120 pounds, has brown hair and is of medium complexion. When last seen she wore a dark checkered blouse, blue skirt, brown coat, black stockings and black shoes.



The new Gordon Gin Distillery at Linden, New Jersey

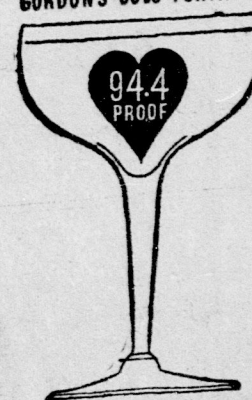
MADE IN AMERICA TO SAVE YOU MONEY

To save you the cost of import duty we have erected the largest gin distillery in the world at Linden, New Jersey. Here we are making the genuine Gordon's Gin after the 165-year-old formula. To avoid imitations, we caution you to look for the world-famous bottle and label which identify the one and only genuine Gordon's Gin.



GORDON'S LONDON DRY GIN

GORDON'S GOES FURTHER



THE FORMULA IS 165 YEARS OLD

HEART OF A GOOD

COCKTAIL



POST  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

# AT INAUGURATION OF CURLEY



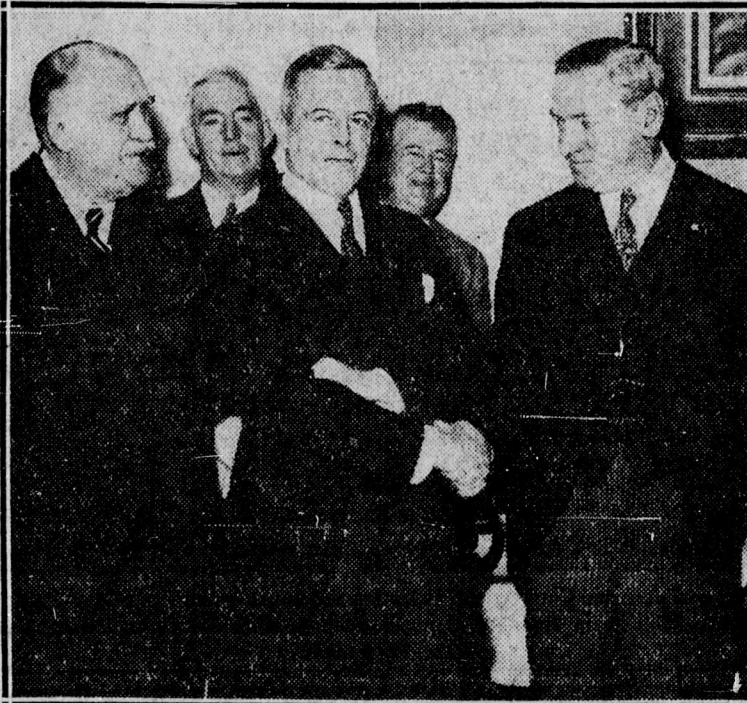


Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

POST  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## PAST AND PRESENT GOVERNORS



### PAST AND PRESENT GOVERNORS

This meeting had a touch of the dramatic yesterday in the executive offices. At left is former Governor Eugene N. Foss; in centre is former Governor Joseph B. Ely as he shook hands with his successor. At right, Governor Curley accepting the good wishes.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

JEWISH ADVOCATE  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

# James Michael Curley, The 53rd Governor Of the State of Mass.



His Excellency James Michael Curley  
Inaugurated Yesterday as the 53d Chief Executive of the  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts



RECORD  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## A Masterly Message



Governor James Michael Curley swears the oath of office as administered by Secretary of State Frederic Cook.

Anyone who has heard or read Gov. James Michael Curley's inaugural address can have little doubt concerning his determination to meet the problems which confront Massachusetts in this critical period courageously.

It is a masterly message. It contains recommendations which may seem drastic to some, but thinking people realize this is a time when action is needed.

He shows himself to be a great humanitarian, with the rights and problems of the people closest to his heart. He will be truly a "People's Governor."

Gov. Curley pledges himself first to a program to restore work and wages and improve the economic, social and political conditions which most affect the great majority of our citizens.

He declares for workmen's compensation reforms, a 44-hour week and increased wages for certain state employes, a \$100,000,000 public works program to transfer from welfare rolls to payrolls the unemployed of the state, reduction of auto insurance rates, lowering of mortgage rates, transfer of the real estate tax burden from the small home-owner to the rich—all of which are calculated to ease the burdens borne by ordinary folk.

He proposes changes in the structure of our state government, and elimination and consolidation of departments which should bring reduction in expenditure, and consequent reduction in taxation.

He would abolish the Governor's Council as an expensive, unnecessary institution, the wasteful system of county government, the Boston Finance Commission as a political nuisance. He urges abolition of the Tax Appeals Board as an instrument of the wealthy and an oppressor of the poor.

He points out the possibility of savings of millions by cutting the membership of the state Legislature in half, and limiting it to biennial sessions.

Throughout his message, the Governor displays a fine knowledge not only of the weaknesses of our system, but of constructive methods of bettering it as well.

His plans will be enthusiastically supported by the majority of the people. It is just such a message as has been awaited by those who spoke with their votes, and whose voice he now echoes.

Political job-holders and those who have chiseled into safe berths through the machinations of petty manipulation are bound to squeal. There will be opposition from the selfish interests. Some elements of the Legislature itself cannot be expected to take kindly to all the Governor recommends.

His is the voice of the people. The Legislature, if it is wise, will listen.



JAN 4 1935

# 850 Women to Attend Hadassah Donors' Luncheon

**Next Monday — A Gala Social Event  
At Hotel Statler—Dr. John Haynes  
Holmes Guest Speaker — Dramatic  
Play Written By Mrs. H. H. Ruben-  
ovitz to Be Presented — Mayor's  
Wife and Miss Mary Curley Ex-  
pected to Attend**

One of the largest and best attended Donors' Lunch-  
eons ever sponsored by the Boston Chapter of Hadassah  
will take place on Monday, January 7th, at the Hotel  
Statler at 12 o'clock promptly. Eight hundred and fifty  
women of the community have made their reservations to  
attend what promises to be a most gala and brilliant social  
function. When they assemble in the main ballroom of  
the Hotel Statler, they will represent the finest and most  
select of Jewish womanhood in Greater Boston, gathered  
together to demonstrate their devotion to the work of  
Hadassah and the upbuilding program of Palestine.

Among the honored guests who will grace the occasion are the wife of the Mayor of Boston, Mrs. Frederick W. Mansfield, and the daughter Reinstein, Benj. Rudman, and Edward Rogal.

The entire coaching and supervision of the production is in the



**MRS. LEWIS GOLDBERG**  
Toastmistress

ter of the Governor of the Commonwealth, Miss Mary Curley. Invitations have been extended to the first ladies of the city and State, and it is expected that both will be present on Monday. Mrs. Abbot J. Epstein, president of the chapter, will extend the official welcome to the large gathering, and Mrs. Lewis Goldberg, executive chairman, will act as toastmistress.

## Fine Program

A most stimulating and attractive program has been arranged, one that will delight and linger long in the memories of those present. Two highlights are equally important and significant in the afternoon's program. Each are of sufficient value and inspiration to the assembly. Together, they will serve to create a complete and all-satisfying ensemble.

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, celebrated liberal, friend of the Jews and of Palestine, a personality whose frank and open sympathies for the Jewish National Homeland and the accomplishment of the Jews there have been expressed countless times, will be the guest of honor and principal speaker. Those who have been thrilled by Dr. Holmes' forceful oratory are eagerly awaiting his message on Monday afternoon. Those who have never heard this noted figure know they have a treat in store for them.

## Gripping Play

Equally thrilling will be the dramatic presentation written by Mrs. H. H. Rubenovitz, "The Golden Slipper," based on Sholom Asch's story, "Kiddush Ha-Shem." This poignant play of the seventeenth century, full of emotion and pathos, of tenderness and anguish, of suffering and sadness, will grip the hearts of everyone present. Rehearsals have been held continuously for the past few weeks, and when the curtain rises for the first scene, the realism of the costumes and the finesse of the actors will assure a finished and artistic production.

Cast in the role of principals are the Mmes. Julian Ansell, Saul Berman, Robert Freedman, Raymond Ginzberg, Charles Klarfeld, Joseph C. Richmond, Gregory S. Roisen, Abraham Rudy, Maurice Sapers, Maurice Strock, Louis Wadman, Adelaide Hubbard and Lorna Friedman, the cellist and violinist respectively, and the two children, little Lucille Rubin and Elaine Zimmerman. Included in the dancing and Cossack groups are the Mmes. Albert Burmon, Arthur J. Cohen, Max Katz, Benj. J. Kaplan, Max Kabatznick, Benj. Horwitz, H. J. Levi, Harold Lipkin, I. M. Levin, Edward Marcus, Harry Quint, Wal-



**DR. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES**  
Guest Speaker

hands of Mrs. Ruth Levin Rubin, coach, and Mrs. Julian Ansell, production chairman. Prof. S. Braslavsky has arranged the music for the presentation; Sara Horlick is directing the dancing scenes; Mrs. Abraham Rudy, costumes chairman, is assisted by Mrs. Louis Siegel and Mrs. Samuel Levine; and Mrs. Arthur J. Cohen is chairman of properties.

## Reservations Close Saturday Night

At the final meeting of hostesses and workers, held on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Albert Salter of Newton Center, Mrs. Lewis Goldberg, executive chairman, announced that reservations for the Donors' Luncheon would close Saturday evening. Last-minute reservations may be made by calling Mrs. Goldberg at Asp. 7973. According to the reports of the various chairmen and hostesses, this coming Donors' Luncheon will be the outstanding social function of the social calendar. In addition to the 850 women who have made their reservations, over 30 organizations of the community and over 20 Hadassah chapters outside of Greater Boston will send their presidents to represent them.

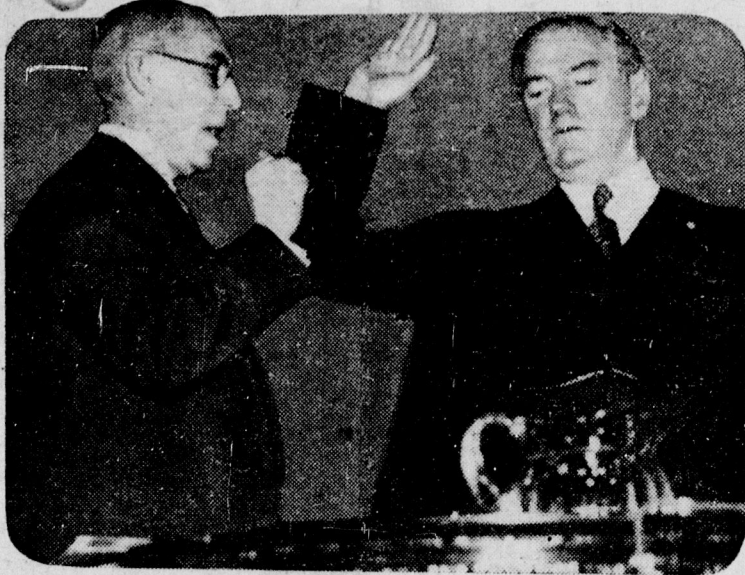
(Continued on Page 3)



RECORD  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## A Masterly Message



Governor James Michael Curley swears the oath of office as administered by Secretary of State Frederic Cook.

Anyone who has heard or read Gov. James Michael Curley's inaugural address can have little doubt concerning his determination to meet the problems which confront Massachusetts in this critical period courageously.

It is a masterly message. It contains recommendations which may seem drastic to some, but thinking people realize this is a time when action is needed.

He shows himself to be a great humanitarian, with the rights and problems of the people closest to his heart. He will be truly a "People's Governor."

Gov. Curley pledges himself first to a program to restore work and wages and improve the economic, social and political conditions which most affect the great majority of our citizens.

He declares for workmen's compensation reforms, a 44-hour week and increased wages for certain state employes, a \$100,000,000 public works program to transfer from welfare rolls to payrolls the unemployed of the state, reduction of auto insurance rates, lowering of mortgage rates, transfer of the real estate tax burden from the small home-owner to the rich—all of which are calculated to ease the burdens borne by ordinary folk.

He proposes changes in the structure of our state government, and elimination and consolidation of departments which should bring reduction in expenditure, and consequent reduction in taxation.

He would abolish the Governor's Council as an expensive, unnecessary institution, the wasteful system of county government, the Boston Finance Commission as a political nuisance. He urges abolition of the Tax Appeals Board as an instrument of the wealthy and an oppressor of the poor.

He points out the possibility of savings of millions by cutting the membership of the state Legislature in half, and limiting it to biennial sessions.

Throughout his message, the Governor displays a fine knowledge not only of the weaknesses of our system, but of constructive methods of bettering it as well.

His plans will be enthusiastically supported by the majority of the people. It is just such a message as has been awaited by those who spoke with their votes, and whose voice he now echoes.

Political job-holders and those who have chiseled into safe berths through the machinations of petty manipulation are bound to squeal. There will be opposition from the selfish interests. Some elements of the Legislature itself cannot be expected to take kindly to all the Governor recommends.

His is the voice of the people. The Legislature, if it is wise, will listen.

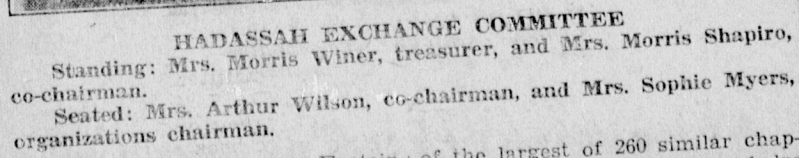
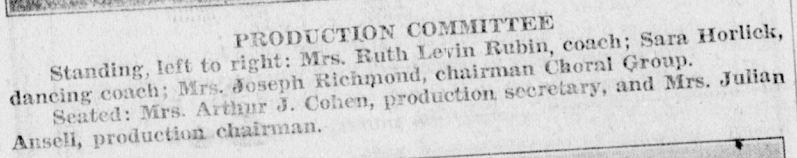


the final meeting of hostesses  
workers, held on Wednesday  
at the home of Mrs. Al-  
bert Salter at Newton Center.  
Mrs. Goldberg, executive chair-  
man, announced that reservations  
for the Saturday evening chal-  
lounge party will be made by  
Mrs. Goldberg at Asp. 7973.  
According to the reports of the  
incoming donors and hostesses,  
the outstanding social function  
will be a luncheon for 500  
women who have made  
reservations, over 30 organ-  
ized chapters outside of  
Boston will send their pres-  
ents and their pres-  
enters. (Page 3)

83 Newbury Street  
BOSTON

## 850 Women to Attend Hadassah Donors' Luncheon

(Continued from Page 1)



of the largest of 260 similar chapters throughout the country, helps support the extensive Hadassah public health and medical system in Palestine. The Hadassah Medical Organization supports four hospitals and 23 polyclinics. Through 22 health welfare stations located all over Palestine, Hadassah nurses give pre-natal and post-natal care to mothers and have lowered the maternal death rate and reduced infant mortality. Hadassah also conducts the two completely equipped Nathan and Lina Straus Health Centers in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. In addition, it supervises the health of 27,000 children in the Jewish schools; has raised the health standards of the people of Palestine; and stamped out malaria, skin diseases and trachoma among the school children.

the realism of the costumes  
assure the fineness of the first  
impression of the actors will  
be a finished and artistic pro-  
duction.

Cast in the role of principals are  
the Mmes. Julian Ansell, Saul Ber-  
man, Robert Freedman, C. Rich-  
mond, Charles Klarfeld, Raymond  
Ginzberg, Abraham Rudy, Joseph  
Maurice Stucky, Maurice S. Roisen,  
Friedman, Adelaide Hubbard, Louis  
Saperg, respectively the cellist and  
violinist, Louis Wadman,  
little Lucille Rubin and Lorna  
Zimmerman. Included in the dan-  
cing and Cossack groups are the  
Mmes. Albert Burmon, Elaine  
Cohen, Max Katz, Benj. J. Kaplan,  
Max Kabatznick, Benj. Horwitz, H.  
J. Levi, Harold Lipkin, I. M. Levin,  
Edward Marcus, Harry Quint, Wal-



JAN 4 1935

(20)

# AS GOVERNOR CURLEY RECEIVED THE GREATEST TRIUMPH OF HIS POLITICAL CAREER—DAUGHTER MARY SHARED

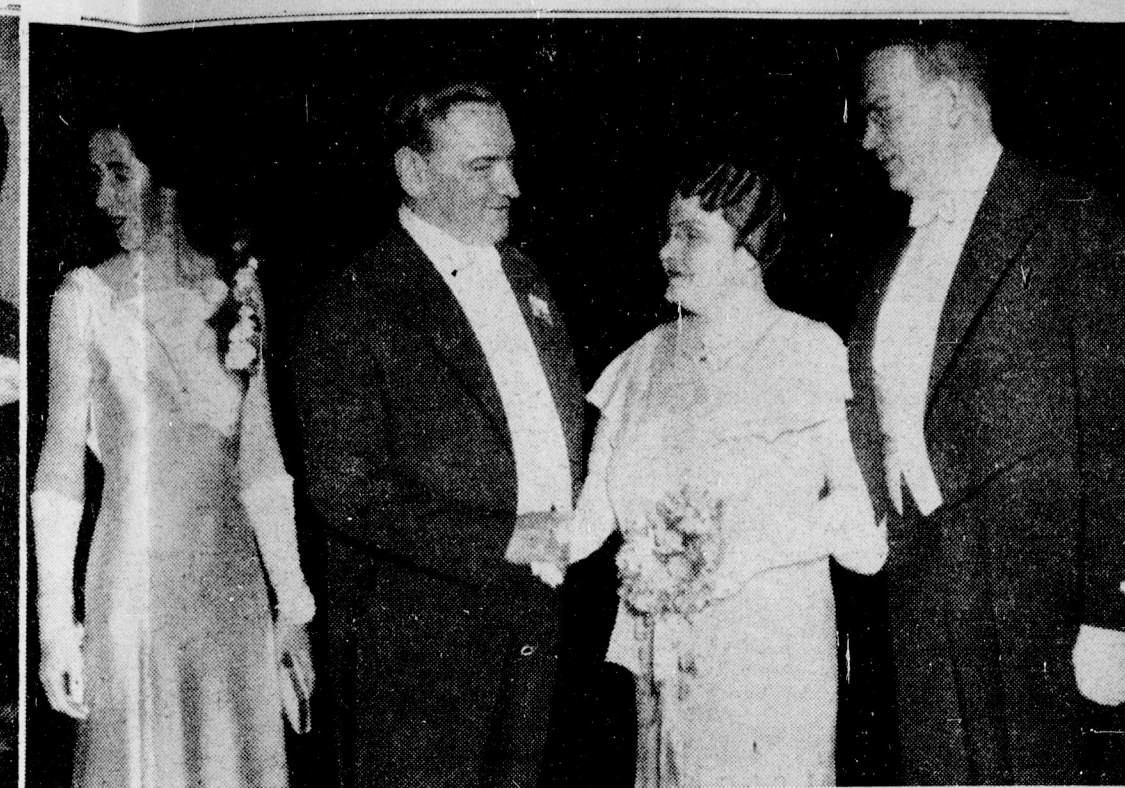
(21)



**Inaugural Luncheon!** Governor Curley, center, with Leverett Saltonstall, left, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Adjutant-General William Rose, right, following the delivering of the inaugural address at the State House.  
(Daily Record Photo)



The Curley family at inaugural yesterday with a "ladder of success" floral piece. L to r, Leo, George, Mary, Francis, Gov. Curley and Paul.  
(Daily Record Photo)

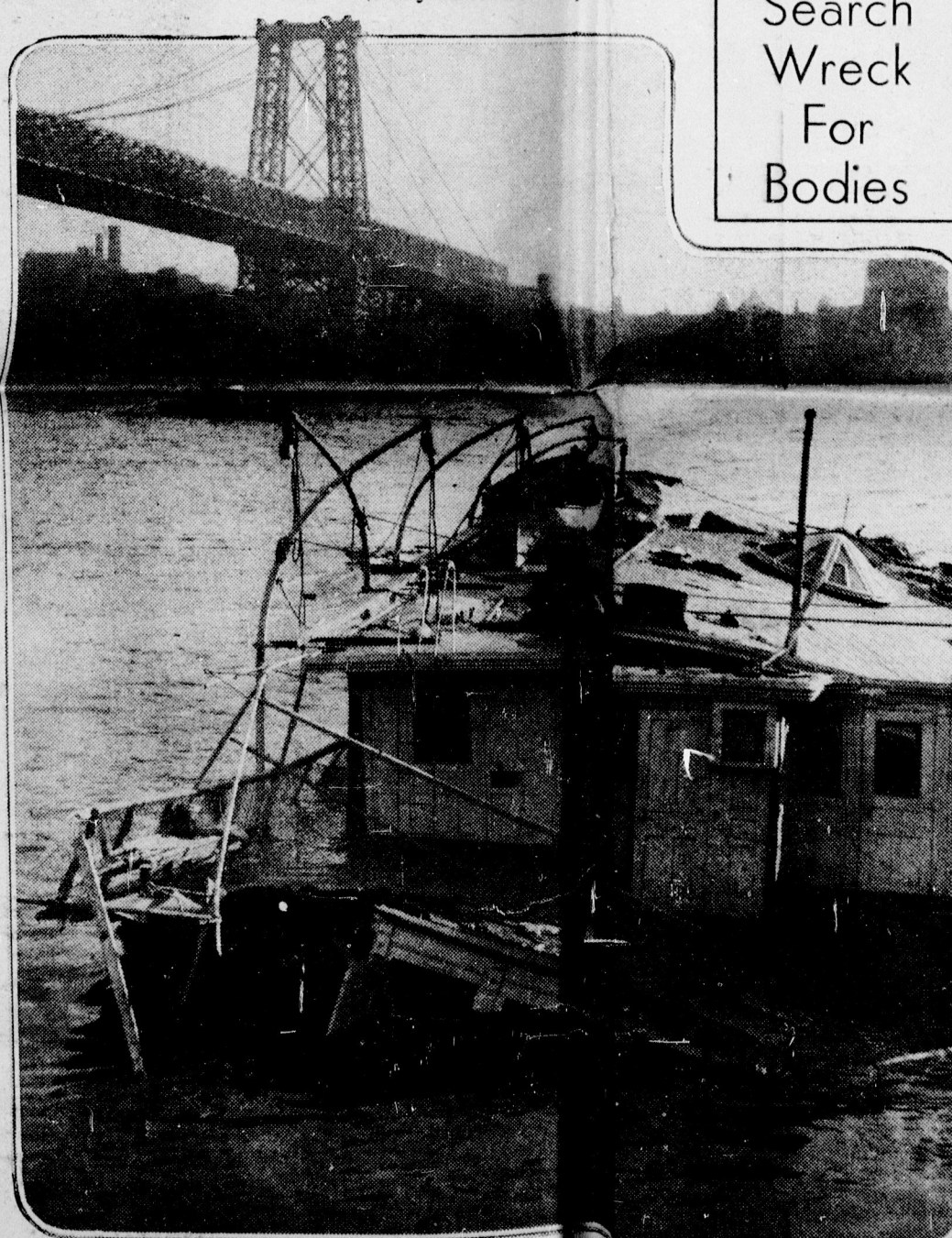


## Inaugural Ball

at the Armory last night drew 10,000 persons. Above, Mary and Gov. Curley receive Mayor and Mrs. Fred W. Mansfield.



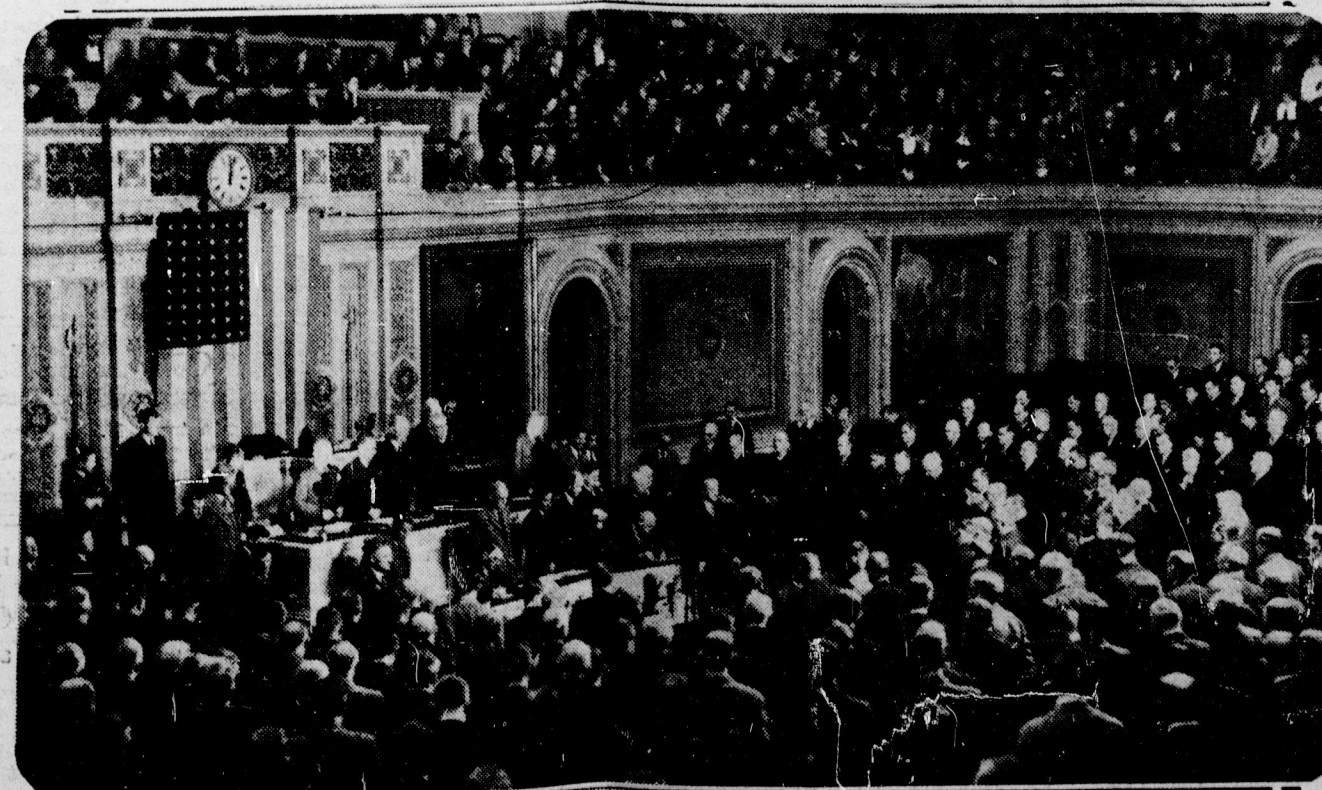
## Search Wreck For Bodies



**Missing** four members of crew of ill-fated Lexington, sunk in East river by freighter Jane Christianson. Men of fireboat William L. Strong, left. The Lexington is in the background.  
(International News Photos)



**Well Known** Washington personalities pictured in the gallery of the House of Representatives yesterday when they attended the opening of the 74th Congress. Left is Miss Nancy Cook and her friend, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.  
(International News Photo)



## Formally

shaking hands, Gov. J. B. Ely, left, retiring, greeted his successor, Gov. J. M. Curley, and wished him well, as the two arch political enemies met in the State House yesterday to the cheers of thousands.

## General

view of the House of Representatives yesterday as the Rev. James Sherman Montgomery, chaplain of the House, delivered the invocation which opened the 74th Congress.



JAN 4 1935

## A Masterly Message



Governor James Michael Curley swears the oath of office as administered by Secretary of State Frederic Cook.

Anyone who has heard or read Gov. James Michael Curley's inaugural address can have little doubt concerning his determination to meet the problems which confront Massachusetts in this critical period courageously.

It is a masterly message. It contains recommendations which may seem drastic to some, but thinking people realize this is a time when action is needed.

He shows himself to be a great humanitarian, with the rights and problems of the people closest to his heart. He will be truly a "People's Governor."

Gov. Curley pledges himself first to a program to restore work and wages and improve the economic, social and political conditions which most affect the great majority of our citizens.

He declares for workmen's compensation reforms, a 44-hour week and increased wages for certain state employes, a \$100,000,000 public works program to transfer from welfare rolls to payrolls the unemployed of the state, reduction of auto insurance rates, lowering of mortgage rates, transfer of the real estate tax burden from the small home-owner to the rich—all of which are calculated to ease the burdens borne by ordinary folk.

He proposes changes in the structure of our state government, and elimination and consolidation of departments which should bring reduction in expenditure, and consequent reduction in taxation.

He would abolish the Governor's Council as an expensive, unnecessary institution, the wasteful system of county government, the Boston Finance Commission as a political nuisance. He urges abolition of the Tax Appeals Board as an instrument of the wealthy and an oppressor of the poor.

He points out the possibility of savings of millions by cutting the membership of the state Legislature in half, and limiting it to biennial sessions.

Throughout his message, the Governor displays a fine knowledge not only of the weaknesses of our system, but of constructive methods of bettering it as well.

His plans will be enthusiastically supported by the majority of the people. It is just such a message as has been awaited by those who spoke with their votes, and whose voice he now echoes.

Political job-holders and those who have chiseled into safe berths through the machinations of petty manipulation are bound to squeal. There will be opposition from the selfish interests. Some elements of the Legislature itself cannot be expected to take kindly to all the Governor recommends.

His is the voice of the people. The Legislature, if it is wise, will listen.



RECORD  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935



### Formally

shaking hands, Gov. J. B. Ely, left, retiring, greeted his successor, Gov. J. M. Curley, and wished him well, as the two arch political enemies met in the State House yesterday to the cheers of thousands.

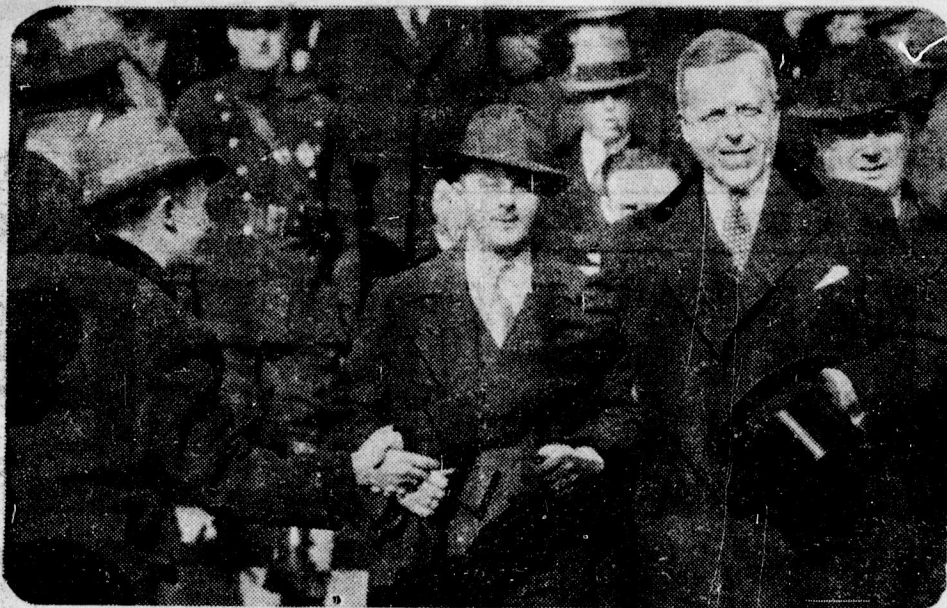
(Story on Page 2)

(Daily Record Photo)



JAN 4 1935

## As the 52nd Bay State Governor Left Office and the 53rd Succeeded Him



Retiring Gov. Joseph B. Ely, at left, leaving the State House in accordance with custom after the expiration of his term as 52nd chief executive of the Commonwealth of



Massachusetts Gov. James M. Curley, at the right, is shown waving to his thousands of greeters inside and outside the Capitol as he entered office.

## CURLEY DEFIES SENATE DEADLOCK AS HE TAKES OATH

By BERT BROCKBANK

Political precedent was thrust aside at the State House yesterday when James M. Curley, in defiance of a deadlocked and disorganized Senate, was duly and truly sworn in as 53d Governor of the Commonwealth amid the plaudits of a multitude of citizens.

The oath of office was administered by State Secretary Frederic W. Cook in the presence of the House of Representatives and a distinguished assemblage, but without the Senate in joint session as custom and the constitution usually prescribe.

With the higher branch of the



Speaker  
Saltonstall      Chief  
Justice Rugg

Legislature frantically endeavoring to organize and elect a president who could administer the gubernatorial oath, the precedent-breaking procedure was conducted with a swiftness that astonished all those present who witnessed it.

No sooner had Speaker Leverett Saltonstall been informed by a specially appointed committee that the Senate was still disorganized and therefore could not be present in joint convention with the House, than another committee was hast-

Continued on Page 16

Gov. Curley's Inaugural Address  
appears on Page 6.



RECORD  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935



### Formally

shaking hands, Gov. J. B. Ely, left, retiring, greeted his successor, Gov. J. M. Curley, and wished him well, as the two arch political enemies met in the State House yesterday to the cheers of thousands.

(Story on Page 2)

(Daily Record Photo)



Story on Page 3

# OF LINDY BABE S ARMS

Picture News  
January 4, 1935  
Friday, Boston, Massachusetts  
STON'S HOME

## OFFICE

Continued from Page 2

ily named to present the governor-elect, lieutenant-governor-elect and members of the new executive council to be sworn into office.

Speaker Saltonstall announced that the method of procedure was in compliance with the provisions of the constitution, as the House of Representatives had legally cancelled and certified the election returns.

Reports that Gov. Curley was legally only governor de facto and would have to be sworn in again before a joint session when the Senate had organized, were dispelled later by an opinion given by Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Supreme Court that the proceedings, while extraordinary, were constitutional.

Immediately after the oaths of office had been administered to the new Governor, Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley and the executive councillors, a thunderous ovation was tendered Gov. Curley as he rose to begin his "new deal" inaugural message.

It was conceded to be the most impressive and constructive message ever delivered on Beacon Hill by an incoming chief executive. Although somewhat startling in its progressive recommendations for a virtual reorganization of state government, it was utterly lacking in destructive tendencies. Between the lines could be discerned the courage which inspired it.

### CHEERED BY THRONGS

Repeated cheering broke out during the reading of the 58-page address, as solons and citizens recognized the soundness and desirability for reforms advocated as being in the best interests of the citizenry at large.

When Gov. Curley advocated abolition of the Governor's Council as "an expensive and unnecessary institution that has long outlived its usefulness," the assemblage roared its approval. The cheers turned to "boos," however, when Councillor Daniel H. Coakley rose and ironically bowed at the suggestion. Coakley, plainly disconcerted, hastily resumed his seat and the booing ceased.

Another wave of applause swept the chamber when the Governor pledged judicial use of the power to pardon criminals.

His detailed program for effecting a "new deal" in State government whereby work and wages would replace welfare doles, beneficial labor legislation, the waging of an effective war against the menace of liquor, betting and gangsterism, and his plans for department efficiency and economy were warmly received.

### WOULD END FIN. COM.

There was practically unanimous approval of his expressed determination to abolish the Boston Finance Commission, and to restore control of the Boston police department to the mayor of the city. Mayor Mansfield, who was present and heard this advocated, beamed with satisfaction.

Perhaps the most human and touching feature of yesterday's activities occurred just before Gov. Curley went to the State House. Accompanied only by his son, George, and his friend and physician, Dr. Martin J. English, he visited his wife's grave and knelt in prayer as a tribute of devotion to her memory.

Arrived at the State House, he held a half hour's conference with Gov. Ely in the executive office, where the question of inauguration with the Senate present was discussed at length.

Gov. Ely began his lone walk from the State House as the House committee entered to escort Mr. Curley to receive the greatest triumph of his political career.

Because of the tremendous throngs, Gov. Curley halted the public reception later in the Hall of Flags and hurried to the Copley-Plaza to the luncheon given in his honor by the Adjutant-General and staff. Miss Curley entertained her own guests also at a luncheon in the same hotel.

The inaugural festivities concluded with a dinner at the Algonquin Club to the new Governor and First Lady, followed by the inaugural ball at the First Corps Cadets Armory in Columbus ave.

(See Inaugural Address on Page 6)



JAN 4 1935



### Sworn In

by Sec. of State  
F. W. Cook,  
left, Gov. James  
M. Curley took  
oath of office  
as 53d chief  
executive of  
Bay State in  
House of Rep-  
resentatives,  
State House,  
yesterday, as  
Senate battled  
over selection  
of president,  
who should  
have sworn him  
in, according to  
tradition.

(Story on Page 2)

; Record Photo



JAN 4 1935



## WISDOM BOX

By GEORGE C. MacKINNON



### Things You Might Care To Know, Or Vice Versa . . .

Floyd Bell, probly Boston's most kinetic press agent, handles the publicity for 4 of our best known hotels—plus other accounts too numerous to mention unless Floyd chisels us some blue-ribbon poultry . . . Anyhow, Floyd was recently caught in an ice storm outside Hartford, & had to put up for the night at a small country hotel . . .

After asking about breakfast-time, the Maharajah's question, etc., he was finally put in his place, crushed to the earth, & devastated to pieces by the clerk - proprietor - porter - steward - & handyman, who in a superior manner opined, "Guess you ain't much used to being around hotels, stranger!" . . . When John Benson



**Mahatma Gandhi**

sailed New Year's Day for India to gather lions, tigers & similar varmints for his animal farm at Nashuay; his total luggage consisted of one lightweight gladstone bag! . . . Maybe John thinks Gandhi has the right idea on what the well dressed man should wear in India, & burdened himself solely with a couple of sheets in addition to his toothbrush . . . Sign afrent N. Y.'s Stork Club: "The Stork Will Resume Business Christmas Day" . . . And we thought humanity would never work itself into the mood to give that bird a layoff! . . .

### Daniel Boone MacKinnon



**Nance O'Neil**

Paul Yawitz may grab himself a columning job aboard the N. Y. Journal . . . Karl P. Abbott, bossman of Abbott Hotels, Inc., to Camden, S. C., for a visit at his Kirkwood . . .

### His Xmas Greeting . . .

The following is tragic, but the multitudinous admirers of the late Franklin Collier, Sr., would want to hear about it . . . We are in receipt of one of the Yule cards Frank had had printed just before his sudden death . . . The following note from his son accompanies it: "Frank would still want you to receive his greetings, these last words from Otto Grow. His cards and mailing list were on his desk. He had started what proved to be his last task, addressing them, the night before his passing. Your card was one of those that had been addressed when Frank laid down his pen for the last time" . . .

### Nightclubbery . . .

Tony Brand's personally selected line o' gals, which he'll assemble in N. Y. for a run at the Brown Derby, will be styled "The American Beauties," & Tony sez that if he succeeds in feeding any prettinesses as comely as his missus, he'll pin a medal on himself . . . Connoisseurs of dance - curios can behold something a bit on the Saphic order by gog-



**Marion Davies**

gling at the Pearl Sisters' 2nd routine in the Mayfair floorshow . . . Britta Nelson, now Coconut Grove floorshowing, sez the pleasantest job she ever had was coaching Marion Davies in some dance routines . . . Britta'd go to Marion's place & work with her an hr. a day . . . Afterwards Marion would always invite her to have a dip in the pool, with lunch afterwards . . . "No one was ever sweeter," sez Britta . . .

### Lost In a Fog . . .

We're covered with confusion plus sackcloth . . . Ran into Lina Basquette & Teddy Hayes at the Mayfair, rushed up to them—& were greeted with coolth . . . "Glad to see you!" we nevertheless exclaimed . . . "You didn't seem to be," sulked Ted, "when I phoned you last night!" . . . Not till then did we realize who'd phoned us . . . The name had sounded like



**Lina Basquette**

"Eddie Hayes," & not being able to place it, we stalled, wished the voice a Happy New Year & hung up . . . We completely failed to identify Teddy . . . Our apologies for being Lost In a Fog . . .

### Names, Names, Names . . .

Tim Cooney, Worcester's new rep, reported planning a capitulation to Cupid soon after getting acquainted with Beacon Hill . . . You'll soon be hearing much—though you haven't heard anything till here & now—about a new dance, "The Debutante Waltz," created by Arthur Murray, & to be cavorted to the Famous Music Corp. tune of like name by Vienna's Pete Tinturin . . . Walter O'Hara goes South within 10 days . . . Mary Curley's new togs muchly terrific . . . Isham Jones gozinta the Raymor the 18th & 19th . . .

### Talking To Himself . . .

After conferring with divers sports experts, Walter Massucco, local produce man, finally decided against betting on "Hardware" Wednesday . . . Ever since the giddyap came in paying \$131.90, Walter has been muttering, & his soliloquy is believed to contain mentions of sports experts . . . Buddy Clark seen in N. Y. riding Macy's elevators for pleasure . . . Stanley Walker, in "City Editor," the latest of the scrivening brigade to refer to "Vincent Richards" . . . It's "Vincent Richard," even if everybody else thinks differently . . . Mrs. Fredk. E. Snow's manse was the scene of a N'Year reception to Connecticut Superior Court Judge Alfred C. Baldwin, with Frida Smith the hostess & everything ducky except the printer didn't print enough invites & writer's cramp had to be risked to send out 100 additional . . .

### Tough Luck Champ . . .

Springfield-bound to do a N'Year Eve show, Joe Rubin burned out his brakes, which took complete care of the profits . . . Jerry Mann mourning, "You can never really get acquainted with people in show bizness before they go somewhere else" . . . The answer is named Mary Brodel . . . That insurer quite a bandleader, whether he remembers or not . . . Best assured there'll be a So. Boston dog track . . . with but one chance in a million of horses in Suffolk County—& not before fall, anyhow . . .



RECORD  
Boston, Mass.  
JAN 4 1935

# JAMES MICHAEL CURLEY ENTERS STATE HOUSE TO BECOME 53RD GOVERNOR (21)



(Daily Record Photo)



(Daily Record Photo)

## Troopers

pushed back the milling crowds as ex-Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, entered the State House corridors, yesterday, en route to the House to be sworn in as the 53rd governor of the Bay State. Thousands of his supporters were present inside and outside the capitol.

## Retiring

Governor of the Commonwealth, Joseph B. Ely, who retires to private law practice, is shown, left, as he started his traditional walk alone from the State House. He is leaving the staircase leading from the executive offices and walked down the front entrance unaccompanied, as custom decrees.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

AMERICAN  
Boston, Mass.  
JAN 4 1935.

## The Inaugural Ball

Greatest Ever in State



Sharing honors with her father at the 'Armory reception was Miss Mary Curley, First Lady of the State ... She was gowned in white satin; with a bright blue shirred capelet.



(Pictures by Boston Evening American Staff Photographer)  
Eager to greet Governor Curley at the inaugural ball, 10,000 persons crowded into the First Corps Cadets' Armory on Columbus avenue for the inaugural reception ... Smiling cadets are shown holding back the good-humored crowds at the affair, greatest of its kind.



RECORD  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## 15,000 ATTEND CURLEY BALL

By KAY LAWRENCE

Colorful with the splendor of military uniforms and the dazzling beauty of women's gowns the inaugural ball of Gov. James M. Curley capped the climax last night of a day that made history in Massachusetts politics.

For hours men and women poured into the First Corps Cadets Armory on Columbus ave. until it seemed as if the place could hold no more. It is estimated that at least 15,000 persons were present.

The hundreds of cars that bore them there created a traffic jam that extended for blocks. And still the guests continued to arrive.

Gov. Curley stood at the head of the receiving line, the first lady of the commonwealth, his daughter, Mary, by his side. She was dressed simply, but strikingly, in white satin.

Mary had the first dance with the governor—a waltz. Although she was fatigued by the exciting events of the day, she showed in her smile and bearing that she was enjoying herself to the utmost.

Like the political events that preceded it, the ball was a personal triumph for the girl and her distinguished father.

The long line of thousands eager to shake the hand of the new governor and of the first lady almost exhausted Mary. Several times she

Continued on Page 6

RECORD  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## CURLEY OUTLINES NEW DEAL PLANS

Following in brief form is the Massachusetts New Deal program as expounded by Governor James M. Curley in his inaugural address, yesterday.

It contains the principal proposals whereby the Governor hopes to restore work and wages, improve economic, social and political conditions and, in general, bring about a new, progressive and contented Commonwealth.

Governor Curley recommended to the Legislature that "such perfecting amendments to existing laws and the enactment of additional laws" to make "compulsory attendance of minors at school until they have reached the age of 16.

"... legislation which will permit the payment of permanent compensation to workers permanently incapacitated.

"... legislation which will exempt from attachment wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by order of the court.

"... adoption of a 44-hour week and increased wages for employees of institutions for state wards.

"... I anticipate a \$100,000,000 public works program ... to transfer from welfare rolls to pay-rolls the unemployed of the state.

"... lowering of mortgage in-

terest rates from six to five per cent.

"... reduction of automobile insurance rates.

"... transfer the tax burden from real estate and business ... to the owners of intangible personal property.

"... extension of the one cent tax on gasoline for another year."

To improve the administration of the government of the State, Gov. Curley proposed:

"... legislation to enable the Chief Executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments ... to serve during his term of office.

"... legislation to permit a sliding scale system to bring about lower electricity rates ... election of the public utilities commission by the people unless the commission adopts a more courageous and liberal attitude ... and ... employment of the Attorney General department ... to secure justice for users of telephone service ...

"... abolition of the State Board of Tax Appeals ...

"... legislation to terminate the Finance Commission ...

"... repeal of the pre-primary act ...

"... legislation to repeal laws authorizing appointment of police commissioners by the governor ... and laws to authorize municipalities to choose their own police commissioners ...

"... a tax of 75 per cent on gains accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of taking by eminent domain ... to circumvent activities of real estate speculators."

In order to give the state a more economical and more business-like administration, Gov. Curley proposed:

"... Reduction of the House and Senate by 50 per cent ... 120 members for the House, 20 members in the Senate ... with sessions held biennially ... to save \$1,000,000 every two years ...

"... changing of the system of conducting governmental activities in the State, counties, cities and towns through a Constitutional Convention.

"... abolition of the Governor's Council.

"... abolition of the present system of county government ..."



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

AMERICAN  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

MAYOR GREETES  
GOVERNOR  
AT RECEPTION



MISS MARY CURLEY

GOVERNOR CURLEY

MRS. MANSFIELD

MAYOR MANSFIELD

(Picture by Boston Evening American Staff Photographer)

Two official families pictured at the triumphal inaugural reception for Governor Curley at the First Corps Cadets' Armory . . . Mayor and Mrs. Mansfield are greeting Governor and Miss Mary Curley . . . More than 10,000 attended the brilliant affair, one of the greatest of its kind.



RECORD  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## CURLEY OUTLINES NEW DEAL PLANS

Following in brief form is the Massachusetts New Deal program as expounded by Governor James M. Curley in his inauguration address yesterday.

### HAILED BY 15,000 AT BALL

Continued from Page 2

was forced to drop out of the line and rest.

As for the governor he had to cease his hand shaking three times to rest and bathe his hand, which ached from the enthusiasm of the greetings he received.

The governor was presented with a sword by the First Corps Cadets. The presentation was made by Major Raymond D. Fales, commander of the cadets.

This organization from long standing custom is the bodyguard of the governor and has been so designated since the days of Governor John Winthrop.

One incident of the ball that aroused great enthusiasm was the singling out of Lieut. Charles Emerson and Jack Wade for the thanks of the Commonwealth, which was extended by Gov. Curley for their heroic rescue of the pilots and passengers of the air liner lost in a mountain wilderness in the Adirondacks for several days.

Mayor and Mrs. Frederick W. Mansfield, Atty. Gen. Paul Dever, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McSweeney, and state and city officials were among the guests. The retiring governor, Joseph B. Ely, failed to appear.

employees of institutions for state wards.

"... I anticipate a \$100,000,000 public works program ... to transfer from welfare rolls to pay-rolls the unemployed of the state.

"... lowering of mortgage in-

terest rates from six to five per cent.

"... reduction of automobile insurance rates.

"... transfer the tax burden from real estate and business ... to the owners of intangible personal property.

"... extension of the one cent tax on gasoline for another year."

To improve the administration of the government of the State, Gov. Curley proposed:

"... legislation to enable the Chief Executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments ... to serve during his term of office.

"... legislation to permit a sliding scale system to bring about lower electricity rates ... election of the public utilities commission by the people unless the commission adopts a more courageous and liberal attitude ... and ... employment of the Attorney General department ... to secure justice for users of telephone service ...

"... abolition of the State Board of Tax Appeals ...

"... legislation to terminate the Finance Commission ...

"... repeal of the pre-primary act ...

"... legislation to repeal laws authorizing appointment of police commissioners by the governor ... and laws to authorize municipalities to choose their own police commissioners ...

"... a tax of 75 per cent on gains accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of taking by eminent domain ... to circumvent activities of real estate speculators."

In order to give the state a more economical and more business-like administration, Gov. Curley proposed:

"... Reduction of the House and Senate by 50 per cent ... 120 members for the House, 20 members in the Senate ... with sessions held biennially ... to save \$1,000,000 every two years ...

"... changing of the system of conducting governmental activities in the State, counties, cities and towns through a Constitutional Convention.

"... abolition of the Governor's Council.

"... abolition of the present system of county government ..."



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

AMERICAN  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

MAYOR GREET  
GOVERNOR  
AT RECEPTION



(Picture by Boston Evening American Staff Photographer)

MISS MARY CURLEY

GOVERNOR CURLEY

MRS. MANSFIELD

MAYOR MANSFIELD

Two official families pictured at the triumphal inaugural reception for Governor Curley at the First Corps Cadets' Armory . . . Mayor and Mrs. Mansfield are greeting Governor and Miss Mary Curley . . . More than 10,000 attended the brilliant affair, one of the greatest of its kind.



AMERICAN  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Curley, Council Battle; Goodwin Refused Post

By BERNARD J. DOHERTY

Governor Curley and the Governor's Council had their first difference today with the result that former Boston Corporation Counsel, E. Mark Sullivan, instead of Frank A. Goodwin, was appointed to the Boston Finance Commission.

Judge Joseph A. Sheehan resigned from the commission and was appointed judge of the superior court.

The governor submitted nine other appointments, all to membership on his executive staff, to the council. Action on confirmation went over until Wednesday.

Governor Curley's first choice for the finance commission vacancy

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

Sullivan, a staunch Republican until he rallied to Curley's support in the last campaign, probably will be confirmed next Wednesday. The governor is then expected to name Sullivan to the \$5000 chairmanship of the commission, automatically demoting Ely's recent appointee, Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, to unpaid membership.

### Dowd Suggested

No opposition is expected to the nomination of Sheehan to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Superior Court Judge Elias B. Bishop, although the governor was asked this morning to consider Judge Thomas H. Dowd for the post.

The "executive family" appointments submitted by the governor—their confirmation being a matter of form—were as follows:

William L. Reed, executive secretary, Governor's Council, reappointment.

Richard D. Grant, secretary to the governor.

Harry C. Rowland, Arlington, and William A. Bodfish, Boston, assistant secretaries to the governor.

Frank T. Pedonti, Boston, executive messenger.

Robert W. Gallagher, Newton, assistant executive messenger.

Earl V. Schriever, North Attleboro, stenographer in the executive department.

Marie J. O'Leary, Melrose, stenographer, reappointment.

Mabel Hayes, Cambridge, telephone operator, reappointment.

Judge Sheehan was born in Boston. He was graduated in 1898 from Boston University Law School.

He was appointed a special justice of Boston Municipal Court by Governor Eugene Noble Foss more than 20 years ago. He was appointed as an unpaid member of the Finance Commission by Governor Channing H. Cox on April 23, 1924, and reappointed by Governors Fuller and Ely.

At the Governor's request, State Trooper Arthur T. O'Leary was assigned as his bodyguard, replacing Sergeant Desmond Fitzgerald who was Ely's bodyguard for four years. O'Leary is 24, a former newspaper man, and lives in Winchester.

The Senate wrangle arising over the prospect of new Democratic committee chairmanships had no opportunity to resume today, because there was no quorum. State Senator Roy L. Fernald of Maine, present to "study the finesse of Massachusetts politics" had no opportunity to watch the Senate in action.

President (pro-tem) Moran announced recess until 2 o'clock Wednesday. Meanwhile, the senators must attempt to reach an agreement without gubernatorial intervention.

AMERICAN  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## This Is Life

By ROGERS

What does the conservative Boston press mean by calling Governor Curley's inaugural recommendations "startling?"

Anyone who keeps track of current political developments in the United States will admit that if they had been made by a Republican governor they might be called "startling."

But certainly not when enunciated by a New Deal Democrat. Or, for that matter, by even an old line Democrat. And Mr. Curley has the distinction of being both.

Let us look at a few of the most "startling." In the first group are those items of social legislation



Robert F. Rogers

which the liberals of both parties have been trying to bring about for many years, in order to put Massachusetts on an equality with most of the other great states of the country, in respect, for instance, to the social legislation which the New York Democracy put through several years ago.

The raising of the compulsory school age to remove competition with adult workers—a measure approved by Labor; the liberalizing of our injunction laws, laws to take workmen's compensation out of the hands of the insurance companies and have it controlled by the state; to guarantee adequate compensation equal to the existing wage scale, fairly estimated, for total disability cases, and to enforce a genuine and adequate minimum wage.

These were "startling" 25 years ago, but not today, even to the Republicans, with Roosevelt in the White House, Miss Perkins in the Department of Labor, and Mrs. Roosevelt hither and yon, perhaps more familiar with actual labor conditions than many an office holder.

More "startling" perhaps are these recommendations which



would apply to government the laws of successful business organization; centralization of authority and responsibility; abolition of a directorate put in by a holding company to control the executive, and—in the best manner of modern business—retrenchment on personnel, salaries, etc., to save money.

### Follows Business

Every business in the country has done it. Why shouldn't government? To say nothing of the centralization of authority so successfully carried on the past few years or two in Washington? Once more, in the light of recent practices and new wisdom, not so very "startling."

The most conservative newspaper organization in Boston has agitated steadily for biennial sessions of the Legislature? That would not be "startling," had not a Democratic governor asked for it.

All political theorists agree that the smaller a deliberate body is, the better.

Any business executive will insist that his department heads be appointed by him and responsible to him, on the most elementary theory of efficiency.

No reorganization official would consent to take over a previous executive's organization intact, nor would he wish to impose his own on any man who, later, stepped into his shoes. Only when it is applied to government do such ideas appear "startling."

### Now Possible

The cabinet responsible to the President is one of the most successful traditions of American theory. Now in Massachusetts the "cabinet" is not the council, but the department heads.

Why not—and here I will go Governor Curley a step further—why not constitute the appointive cabinet of department heads as the council, with power over such matters as the council now controlled? You see, I am far more radical than the governor.



JAN 4 1935

# This Is Life

## By ROGERS

What does the conservative Boston press mean by calling Governor Curley's inaugural recommendations "startling?"

Anyone who keeps track of current political developments in the United States will admit that if they had been made by a Republican governor they might be called "startling."

But certainly not when enunciated by a New Deal Democrat. Or, for that matter, by even an old line Democrat. And Mr. Curley has the distinction of being both.

Let us look at a few of the most "startling." In the first group are those items of social legislation



Robert F. Rogers

which the liberals of both parties have been trying to bring about for many years, in order to put Massachusetts on an equality with most of the other great states of the country, in respect, for instance, to the social legislation which the New York Democracy put through several years ago.

The raising of the compulsory school age to remove competition with adult workers—a measure approved by Labor; the liberalizing of our injunction laws, laws to take workmen's compensation out of the hands of the insurance companies and have it controlled by the state; to guarantee adequate compensation equal to the existing wage scale, fairly estimated, for total disability cases, and to enforce a genuine and adequate minimum wage.

These were "startling" 25 years ago, but not today, even to the Republicans, with Roosevelt in the White House, Miss Perkins in the Department of Labor, and Mrs. Roosevelt hither and yon, perhaps more familiar with actual labor conditions than many an office holder.

More "startling" perhaps are these recommendations which



would apply to government the laws of successful business organization; centralization of authority and responsibility; abolition of a directorate put in by a holding company to control the executive, and—in the best manner of modern business—retrenchment on personnel, salaries, etc., to save money.

### Follows Business

Every business in the country has done it. Why shouldn't government? To say nothing of the centralization of authority so successfully carried on the past few years or two in Washington? Once more, in the light of recent practices and new wisdom, not so very "startling."

The most conservative newspaper organization in Boston has agitated steadily for biennial sessions of the Legislature? That would not be "startling," had not a Democratic governor asked for it.

All political theorists agree that the smaller a deliberate body is, the better.

Any business executive will insist that his department heads be appointed by him and responsible to him, on the most elementary theory of efficiency.

No reorganization official would consent to take over a previous executive's organization intact, nor would he wish to impose his own on any man who, later, stepped into his shoes. Only when it is applied to government do such ideas appear "startling."

### Now Possible

The cabinet responsible to the President is one of the most successful traditions of American theory. Now in Massachusetts the "cabinet" is not the council, but the department heads.

Why not—and here I will go Governor Curley a step further—why not constitute the appointive cabinet of department heads as the council, with power over such matters as the council now controlled? You see, I am far more radical than the governor.

# Battle; Post

## Mrs. Lindbergh

### COUNCIL

Continued from First Page

created by Sheehan's elevation was Frank A. Goodwin, former commission chairman demoted, then dropped by Ely.

Before the council met, the governor discussed Goodwin's prospects with the members. He encountered unexpected opposition to Goodwin. It was led by Councillor Daniel H. Coakley.

The governor finally decided to submit Sullivan's name instead of Goodwin's. An attempt at immediate confirmation resulted in a 5-4 vote by the council against suspension of the rules.

Sullivan, a staunch Republican until he rallied to Curley's support in the last campaign, probably will be confirmed next Wednesday. The governor is then expected to name Sullivan to the \$5000 chairmanship of the commission, automatically demoting Ely's recent appointee, Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, to unpaid membership.

### Dowd Suggested

No opposition is expected to the nomination of Sheehan to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Superior Court Judge Elias B. Bishop, although the governor was asked this morning to consider Judge Thomas H. Dowd for the post.

The "executive family" appointments submitted by the governor—their confirmation being a matter of form—were as follows:

William L. Reed, executive secretary, Governor's Council, reappointment.

Richard D. Grant, secretary to the governor.

Harry C. Rowland, Arlington, and William A. Bodfish, Boston, assistant secretaries to the governor.

Frank T. Pedonti, Boston, executive messenger.

Robert W. Gallagher, Newton, assistant executive messenger.

Earl V. Schriever, North Attleboro, stenographer in the executive department.

Marie J. O'Leary, Melrose, stenographer, reappointment.

Mabel Hayes, Cambridge, telephone operator, reappointment.

Judge Sheehan was born in Boston. He was graduated in 1898 from Boston University Law School.

He was appointed a special justice of Boston Municipal Court by Governor Eugene Noble Foss more than 20 years ago. He was appointed as an unpaid member of the Finance Commission by Governor Channing H. Cox on April 23, 1924, and reappointed by Governors Fuller and Ely.

At the Governor's request, State Trooper Arthur T. O'Leary was assigned as his bodyguard, replacing Sergeant Desmond Fitzgerald who was Ely's bodyguard for four years. O'Leary is 24, a former newspaper man, and lives in Winchester.

The Senate wrangle arising over the prospect of new Democratic committee chairmanships had no opportunity to resume today, because there was no quorum. State Senator Roy L. Fernald of Maine, present to "study the finesse of Massachusetts politics" had no opportunity to watch the Senate in action.

President (pro-tem) Moran announced recess until 2 o'clock Wednesday. Meanwhile, the senators must attempt to reach an agreement without gubernatorial intervention.



AMERICAN  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Around Cambridge

By THE RAMBLER

Cambridge folks joined with residents from all sections of the state in wishing Governor Curley success in his administration. The State House corridors were jammed with people and many of them were from this city. At times it looked like Harvard square, there were so many Cambridge people present.

### Many Cambridge People at Curley Inaugural

Among the throng that jammed the State House yesterday to see Governor James M. Curley take the oath of office were many Cambridge residents . . . The Cambridge delegation to the House of Representatives sat together in a group . . . Grouped around them were members of their families and friends . . . Representative and Mrs. James F. Mahoney had choice seats . . . Representative Thomas P. Dillon escorted his mother, Mrs. Patrick Dillon, and his sister, Mrs. Daniel Bowen . . . Representative Francis D. Coady was accompanied by Mrs. Coady and their young son . . . Representative John J. Foley escorted Mrs. Foley . . . Representative Charles H. Shea had his sister, Mrs. Joseph Smith, as his guest . . . Mrs. Hamilton, accompanied her husband, Representative Ralph Hamilton . . . William Cleary was the guest of his brother, Representative Joseph P. Cleary . . . Representative Cleary was a member of the House notification committee to Governor Curley.

### Others Who Attended State House Ceremonies

Mrs. Francis J. Roche saw her husband, Captain Francis J. Roche, acting in his capacity as military aide to Dwight L. Hoopingarner, Washington official . . . Others at the inaugural ceremonies from Cambridge were State Treasurer and Mrs. Charles F. Hurley, Attorney-General Paul A. Dever, his sister, Miss Marie Dever, Library Trustee Cornelius P. Cronin, Librarian Thomas Sullivan, Paul Cronin, Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. DeCelles, Mrs. Arthur Suprenard, Mrs. Raymond Hill, Leo P. Moran, Edward Ford, John J. Toomey, John F. Carr, Miss Margaret Harney, former State Senator John F. Brennan, William F. Murphy, former aide to the late Mayor Edward W. Quinn, Mrs. Michael Sheehan, Mrs. Elizabeth McAuliffe, former Election Commissioner J. Frank Facey, Michael Mahoney, State Trooper Frank Dwyer, Deputy Auditor Michael T. Kelleher, Mrs. Daniel F. O'Brien, Mrs. Joseph Quinn, Mrs. Elizabeth Cavanagh, mother of Senator Charles Cavanagh, Mrs. Catherine Danahy, Mrs. Elizabeth McNamara, Mrs. Mae Gayton and Miss Beatrice Conley.

### Toomey Prepares Legislative Program

The city's legislative program is being prepared by City Solicitor Edward Toomey . . . Among the bills he will present for the consideration of the State Legislature is one providing for a change in the law which will permit the school department to purchase athletic equipment other than clothing . . . The law now provides that the school committee may appropriate \$3000 annually for the purchase of clothing only for the athletic teams of the school system . . . No provision is made for the purchase of baseballs, footballs, hockey sticks, pucks and other athletic equipment . . . Unless the equipment is to be used for play on grounds under the control of the school committee . . . Which limits the school committee to playgrounds around the schools . . . The equipment used by the high school teams is now purchased from the gate receipts . . . Some method of circumventing this provision is now being sought . . . City Solicitor Toomey and the high school athletic directors will confer before a bill is drafted.

### Looking in at the Cambridge Municipal Hospital

Mrs. Elwin Wyman of 129 Spring street has given birth to a daughter . . . Mrs. Michael Ruddy of 35 Ninth street is also the mother of a daughter . . . Clifford Sheridan of Hampshire place is walking around Ward A with his jaw all wired up . . . He received a fractured jaw on New Year's Eve when a bowling pin struck him in the jaw . . . The accident happened in the Inman square bowling alleys . . . Miss Florence Cleary, a graduate nurse, is now a patient at the hospital . . . She is battling blood poisoning in a finger . . . Francis T. McMahon of Richdale avenue is resting comfortably following an appendectomy . . . He was separated from his appendix yesterday . . . George A. Stewart of 201 Elm street is seriously ill at the hospital . . . Joseph Masci of 30 Union street is waging a successful battle against pneumonia.

### Acting Mayor Keeps Office Hours

Acting Mayor John W. Lyons reported for work at the executive office early yesterday . . . One of his first moves was to order Mrs. Corinne Conlon, newly appointed executive secretary, to move her desk into the outer offices . . . The executive secretary under Mayor Russell has always had her desk in the mayor's private office . . . When the new mayor reported for duty he found several bouquets on his desk . . . One came from his Inman square neighbor, Charles Carrabino . . . And while we are on the subject, Miss Louise Kelley, Mrs. Conlon's predecessor as executive secretary, took us to task in a Central square restaurant . . . She called attention to the fact that we quoted Mrs. Conlon's salary at \$2600 per year . . . We thought the figure was correct . . . It was given to us as being from the budget . . . We so informed Miss Kelley . . . "You must have been looking the wrong way," she said. "Mrs. Conlon is getting exactly \$30 a week."

### Father William to Address Jefferson Club

Father William of the Franciscan Friary, Brookline, will address members of the Jefferson Club tonight . . . Fr. William's topic will be of his own choosing . . . Lucky numbers will be drawn tonight and prizes will be distributed to the club members.

### Marksmanship Trophy Should Be Offered

Here's a suggestion to business houses, fraternal and business clubs . . . Why not perpetuate the name of your organization on a trophy to be offered for pistol marksmanship in the police department . . . The idea is to have the trophy kept at police headquarters . . . It couldn't be in a safer place . . . The winner of the annual competition would have his name inscribed on the trophy, directly beneath the name of the organization which donated the trophy . . . And everytime the police officers look at the trophy they will undoubtedly say, "Now there's a good company or club" . . . The police officers are rapidly becoming excellent marksmen under the tutelage of Lieut. William Taverner and Chief Gunner Calvin Lloyd and the high scores which would result from the competition for the trophy would scare the life out of criminals . . . We note that the Newton City Council has offered an inducement to the police officers of that city to become expert marksmen . . . Each officer in the Newton department who qualifies as an expert receives a \$50 bonus . . . And each officer who qualifies as a sharpshooter gets a \$25 bonus . . . The Newton City Council appropriated \$1000 for the bonuses . . . But such an appropriation for this city seems to be out of the question . . . Because Chief Leahy feels that the police signal system is of paramount importance to the police department right now . . . It's just a suggestion.

### Representative Hamilton Honored

Only one Cambridge representative was appointed to the chairmanship of a legislative committee . . . The honor goes to Representative Ralph Hamilton . . . He was appointed chairman of the legislative committee on Constitutional Law by Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall . . . Representative Hamilton is one of the veterans of the Cambridge delegation . . . And is the only Republican member from Cambridge . . . The committee of which he is chairman is regarded as one of the most important of the legislative committees.

### A Few Things We've Been Wondering About

Whatever happened to the anti-sneeze campaign which health and ERA officials were waging in Cambridge during the fall? . . . ERA workers were pulling up all the ragweed and goldenrod in sight . . . Wonder if they will resume their operations in the spring . . . Wonder if the Observer can cite statistics to prove that Cambridge has fewer cats than any other city of its size . . . Wonder if Congressman Richard M. Russell has heard yet about the happenings at the City Council last Wednesday night . . . And if he was informed . . . Wonder if the telegram was sent collect, to be paid out of the \$200 he is retaining for expenses . . . Wonder if Chief Leahy will ever get that police signal system he is so vainly seeking . . . Wonder if the City Council will ever pass an anti-noise ordinance to put the squelch on a lot of noisy radios and alleged music makers that blatantly blaze away throughout the day in Central square . . . Wonder if the Central square street clock owners will ever have them corrected . . . One just struck 10 and it's only 9:45 a. m. . . . Wonder how ex-Chief John J. McBride is enjoying himself . . . and also ex-Chief James M. Casey . . . Wonder what Councillors Leahy, Murphy and Cronin were thinking about as they watched the election of Councillor John W. Lyons last Wednesday night . . . The three "darby-hatted boys" were silent and interested spectators . . . Wonder if Councillor Francis J. Roche will replace the "Mayor Roche" sign on the building at Prospect street and Massachusetts avenue . . . Or will he remove the sign which is directly across the street . . . Wonder when the Supreme Court will give a decision on the school budget . . . Wonder if Acting Mayor John W. Lyons will take Mayor Russell's place as chairman of the school committee . . . Wonder if City Solicitor Edward Toomey will enlighten us on the subject . . . Wonder what's going to happen to the park commission . . . and I wonder what's become of Sally . . . The china dog . . . The rows the City Council used to have among themselves . . . And if they were really as serious as they seemed . . . And where are the members of the famous "Red Apple Club"?



AMERICAN  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

# GOODWIN POWER FROM CURLEY DUE

## *First Council Meeting*

### SENATE DEADLOCK TO WAIT FOR SHOWDOWN MONDAY

Directing his first executive action towards two of the groups he wants abolished, Governor Curley took the helm and swung the ship of state on its new course today.

A scheduled meeting with the Governor's Council, the abolition of which he recommended in his inaugural address, was expected to place Frank A. Goodwin again in the chairmanship of the Boston Finance Commission, which Curley also wants abolished.

The governor was also expected to nominate a superior court justice.

According to the reports, Joseph A. Sheehan, present member of the Boston finance commission, was to be nominated for the bench vacancy left by the death of Judge Elias B. Bishop.

This would leave an opening on the finance commission, and it was said that Frank A. Goodwin, its former chairman, would be nominated by Governor Curley and designated chairman.

#### *Uses Ely Tactics*

Thus Governor Curley, by adopting the same tactics as ex-Governor Ely used in displacing Goodwin, would displace Judge Kaplan and return Goodwin to his former power. Judge Kaplan would still have his membership on the commission, but in an unpaid capacity.

The governor would like to see the finance commission abolished, he said in his inaugural address. It can't be abolished without a legislative act, but with Goodwin as chairman, it is said that Governor Curley might regard the body with less hostility.

The executive council, meeting for the first of its 1935-36 weekly sessions, was in an uncomfortable mood. The governor, in his inaugural, also spoke for abolition of this body. Since the council is predominantly Republican, few tears would be shed in Democratic circles.

Councillors who survived the November elections are Edmond Cote of Fall River, Joseph B. Grosman of Quincy, Frank A. Brooks of Woburn, Daniel A. Coakley of Brighton and Winfield A. Schuster of Douglas.

New members are William G. Hennessey of Lynn and James J. Brennan of Somerville, Democrats; and Joshua Arthur Baker of Pitts-

field, Republican. Lieutenant-Governor Joseph L. Hurley, who presides over the council is, of course, a Democrat.

There were those that argued the threat of abolishment might make the council more tractable, but others who said that the members hostile to the governor expect the axe anyhow and wouldn't recede from the position they took as they rubber-stamped the Ely last-minute appointments.

Professor Frank L. Simpson of Boston University, an ardent supporter of Governor Curley in his campaign, was talked of as a possible appointee to the superior court, but he himself said he didn't want the job.

An interesting piece of business that was left over from the last council is the matter of the \$363,000 award to the Boston & Worcester Street Railway for taking its franchise and using its roadway.

The matter of voting the award, defeated in the second-last council session after having been blocked for two years, will not come up again unless formally presented, according to William L. Reed, secretary of the council.

Governor Curley, however, has placed himself definitely on record as opposed to the award. He called it a "steal" when Governor Ely favored it.

#### *Senate Disperses*

As the governor was embarking on his program today, the state Senate was meeting, but it was just going through empty motions, because it isn't organized yet.

Due to the deadlock in the matter of naming a president, that body has agreed to report, call the roll, and disperse.

The active battle on the presidency will reopen next Monday morning. This was the truce made yesterday, after the Democratic filibustering to prevent Senator Erland Fish's re-election as president went on so long the Senate couldn't attend the inauguration ceremonies.

It was estimated that there were 10,000 persons at the inaugural ball and reception for Governor Curley, last night at the First Corps Armory. Police said that more than 5000 others stood outside,



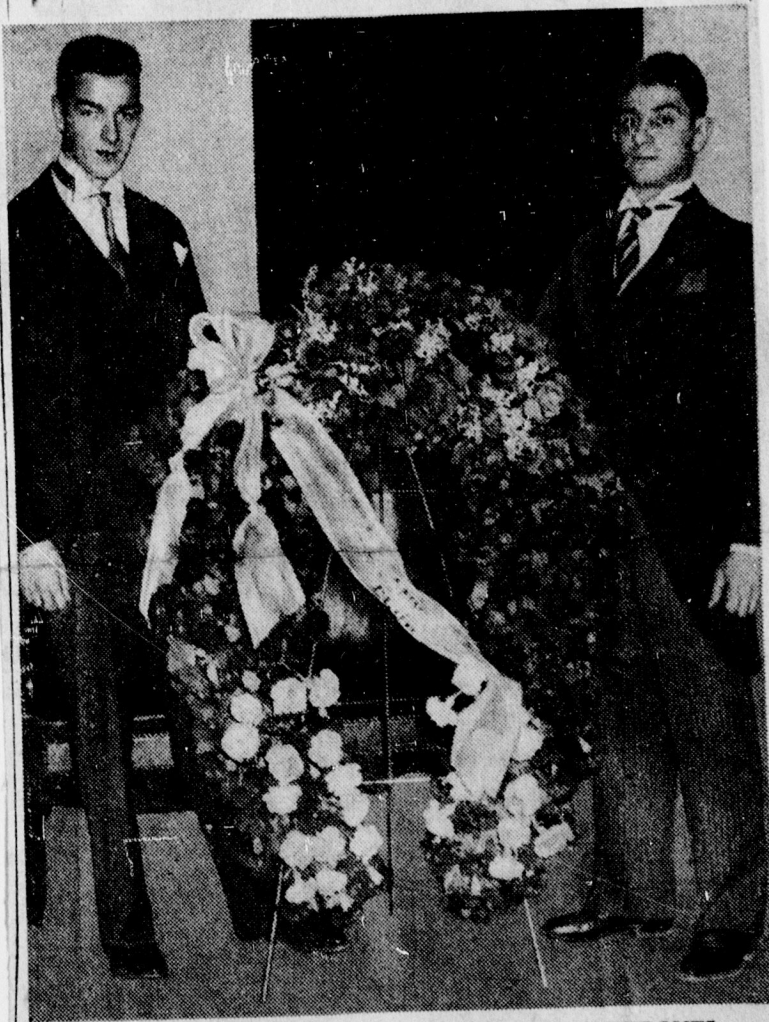
Press Clipping Serv.  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

AMERICAN  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## From Old Friends

For the New Governor



**ROBERT W. GALLAGHER**

**FRANK T. PEDONTI**

Floral tributes to Governor James M. Curley were many as he took office, but none was more appreciated than this one presented Robert W. Gallagher, assistant chief executive messenger, and Frank T. Pedonti, chief messenger, on behalf of the Tammany Club of Roxbury . . . The Tammany Club is the Governor's own, founded by him and fighting by his side in every campaign of his long career.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

AMERICAN  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Nose to Grindstone

First View of Governor on 'Job



Governor Curley lost no time settling down to the routine of his position as chief executive of the Commonwealth. Inauguration ceremonies out of the way, he was at his desk early today and worked until late. Here's the first picture made of him in his new office. (Picture by Boston Evening American Staff Photographer.)



AMERICAN  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## This Ear--That Air Gives Word of Newest Auditions

By N. F. T.

Hey, hey, another audition elimination is under way in the local sound sanctum domain. This time, it's a competitive ten days or so, with registration of aspiring artists now taking place at the Yankee Network echo emporiums in the Hotel Buckminster. Kate Smith is the headliner seeking undeveloped Boston talent to take with her down New York way for a nation-wide broadcast.

Quite in the manner of similar tryouts held hereabouts, the requirements are that the contestant shall not have been a broadcaster over any network of stations previously. Three stations comprise a network, according to the rule laid down. Kate herself comes to town on the 11th, which is next Friday, to sit in and judge the winner out of a group comprising 10 finalists. These 10



hopefuls will represent the pick of those entered between now and next week. It's the "great unknown" that attracts attention right now, with ambitious singers and instrumentalists aplenty striving to extract a measure of the fame and fortune that big time broadcasting activity affords.

### FLEETING FLASHES

Joe Rines, the Hub baton bender, not at all well at present and receiving get-better-quick expressions from all corners of the Commonwealth where his music is heard . . . Morton Downey entertaining the socially elite at his Greenwich home, near New York . . . Will Rogers shifting to 7:30 duty Sunday nights, as of this week, the move placing him (WNAC) in direct competition with Joe Penner of the WBZ-WBZA waves . . . That Sabbath evening "Amateur Night" performance in Boston is requesting a small donation, not less than a dime, of those who would look on at the Boston Opera House when the sixty-minutes goes into space (WNAC) from 10 to 11 p. m. . . Funds thus obtained are to be in turn donated to worthy charities . . . Bing Crosby again takes on the Four Mills Brothers beginning next week, the latter lads just hav-

a capacity crowd at the Hotel Bradford when he held forth there in person night before last. One of the two yarns Floyd proceeded to spin, was a particularly weird "Ghost Story" that provoked no little ice cold perspiration among the spectators. Even so, the climax didn't prove so terrifying as the guests figured. Sighs of relief and brow mopping was much in evidence. Floyd certainly tells a story like nobody in the network raconteur ranks.

AMERICAN  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Race Board Battle Is Taken to Curley

Swinging into action today, Governor Curley was confronted by an unexpected renewal of the fight against the horse and dog racing commission.

A petition for removal of the commissioners, for cause, and for a new public hearing by governor and council, was handed to Governor Curley when he reached the State House, by Conrad W. Crooker, Boston attorney who led the unsuccessful fight against the Ely commission.

Taking precedence over everything else, however, in the Governor's plans, was his meeting with his new council.

While Joseph A. Sheehan was reported slated for the vacancy left on the bench by the death of Judge

Elias B. Bishop, representatives of the Massachusetts Law Society called on the governor to promote the candidacy of Judge Thomas H. Dowd of municipal court.

James H. Brennan, of Charlestown, former governor's councillor, and Judge William G. Rowe of Brockton district court called on the governor seeking appointment of Judge Dowd to the superior bench.

AMERICAN  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## LABOR LAUDS AIMS OF GOVERNOR

Robert J. Watt, legislative agent for the state federation of labor, today lauded the Curley inaugural message, saying:

"The major recommendations contained in the inaugural address of Governor Curley should meet with the vigorous approval of the average citizen.

"The organized wage earner greets with enthusiasm his specific proposals for legislation on the misuse of injunctions, the state recovery act, school leaving age and workmen's compensation.

"As important as are these proposals, is the eagerness of the new governor to grapple with basic problems of social and economic relationship. He not only has recognized their existence, but he has framed corrective suggestions which go far toward their solution."



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

AMERICAN  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Curley's Demand for Ending of County Government Wise

**W**HATEVER good reason there may have been for county government vanished in the long, long ago—when county government should have vanished.

Its continued existence in Massachusetts has had no other excuse than political expediency for the last two decades.

During that time its increasing evils paced its mounting costs.

From being merely unnecessary it has steadily degenerated through successive stages of extravagance, waste and graft.

It has spawned little political cliques of despotic power—the county rings—which have set their interests against the good of the state and in many instances have been guilty of viciously dictatorial tactics and dishonesty.

**C**ONSISTENT efforts to abolish county government have been made since 1919 when State Supervisor of Administration Thomas W. White reported to the Legislature, after an exhaustive survey, that it served no purpose.

Since then it has survived annual attacks, the most recent of which was the 1934 proposal to consolidate the 14 counties into five units.

The attacks have accomplished nothing because they lacked organization, co-ordination and, most important, leadership.

The voice of the tax payer calling for the abolition of the county system has been lost in the political wilderness, piping frail and unheard—drowned out by the clamor of the county ring soft-job holders and their constituents on Beacon Hill.

**N**OW comes the long-awaited leadership.

Governor Curley's demand for abolition of county government is one of the soundest points in his program.

He will have a battle on his hands to put it in force.

The county rings will seek to block a constitutional convention and they will have strong support in the Legislature, where half the members will be worrying about the governor's proposal to abolish their jobs, too.

But the great unorganized support of the public will be with the governor, who is a deft organizer and a great battler.

If he can organize this public support and make its force felt on obstructionists who exist by public favor, he should win the battle.

The transfer of county institutions, and the few county offices which need to be continued, into the direct control of state government is a task that has been thoroughly studied.

The only need now is for definite action.

If the Legislature will not provide it on the basis of the governor's suggestion, Mr. Curley will.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

AMERICAN  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## FOLEY SWORN First Curley Oath

Governor Curley late this afternoon administered his first oath of office, swearing in William J. Foley as district attorney of Suffolk county for another term.

The prosecutor, who might have taken his oath before ex-Governor Ely, called at the State House to congratulate the new chief executive and then asked the favor of being the first to take office in the new regime.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

AMERICAN  
Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

fore recovering his car.

## KAMINSKY Reprieve Asked

Governor Curley was asked by a delegation from the Polish American club of Springfield today to grant a reprieve to Alexander Kaminsky, who is to be electrocuted January 20, for the murder of Merritt W. Hayden, prison guard.



2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

*Charlestown News*

*Boston Mass*

JAN 4 1935

## Charlestown Man Appointed Attache on Governor's Staff



ARTHUR V. SULLIVAN

### Aided Curley In His Campaign For Office

Former Representative Arthur V. Sullivan was appointed a member of the Military Staff of Governor James M. Curley on Wednesday, January 2, and escorted the Governor on all his rounds during the Inauguration Ceremonies yesterday, and at the ball last evening. It was the first appointment of this nature in a number of years to a local man.

Mr. Sullivan has been a member of the Massachusetts National Guard since he was eighteen years of age. He is a First Lieutenant in the 101st Infantry of the National Guard, which rating he will retain as a member of the Governor's Staff.

The local man has been a leader in political activity in Charlestown for the past five years. He served but one term in the Massachusetts Legislature, withdrawing from political life only a few days ago. He actively led the fight for Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, and was a strong factor throughout Suffolk County in the fight waged by his law partner, Joseph J. Mulhern, in his campaign against William J. Foley for District Attorney. He is the present Transit Commissioner of the City of Boston.

Sullivan is engaged in the practice of law with offices at 18 Tremont Street. He was graduated from Suffolk Law School, and at that time, was too young to take the State Bar examination. Since entering public life his career has been marked by a succession of steady advancement. He makes his home with his mother and family at 59 Elm Street.



**ADVOCATE**  
Arlington, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

**Rowland Appointed  
To Curley Staff**

It was announced on New Year's Day that Henry C. Rowland, who has just bought the Swan estate on the corner of Pleasant and Maple streets, had been appointed by his excellency James M. Curley, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as assistant secretary in charge of legal matters. A picture of Mr. Rowland accompanied the announcement in Boston papers. Mr. Rowland is well-known in Arlington, having been active in political circles for many years.

Mr. Rowland was born in Somerville in 1876. He studied law under Prof. Frank L. Simson and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1911, later being admitted to practice in the United States District Court. Shortly after he married Ellen C. Scannell of Worcester in 1912, the Rowlands moved to Arlington and have lived here ever since. They have nine children.

**NEWS**

Dorchester, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

**A FINE PROGRAM**

Though James Michael Curley, the former Mayor, who stepped into a fierce political encounter between Republican and Democratic partisans on Beacon Hill yesterday and got himself inaugurated in spite of the hostilities, was discreetly unspecific about some of the major projects hinted at in his scholarly inaugural address he told enough to let the people know that he contemplates giving this State an administration of high order.

Governor Curley has the ability and the capacity, and he deserves the earnest support of the Senate and House of Representatives, Republicans as well as Democrats.

There are big things to be accomplished to help bring the State and the Nation back to prosperity and our new Governor has previously demonstrated his masterful leadership. We predict an administration of which the citizens of this Commonwealth will long be proud.

JAN 4 1935

**ABOUT CO-OPERATIVE BANKS**

Declaring that the breach of faith and repudiation of contract involved in any form of mortgage moratorium would instantly divert the flow of money from the Banks and stop all new lending on home mortgages, the member banks of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League in convention at Hotel Copley Plaza, recently scored as ill advised and dangerous all the recent talk of moratorium and appealed to the incoming Governor and Legislature, in the public interest, to take full account of the damage a moratorium would do.

The Massachusetts Co-operative Banks, they said, have ample funds to supply the financing needs of all home owners of sound credit and already are making new loans at the rate of nearly three million per month. Asserting that the state-chartered mortgage lending banks under their present form of state control will serve the needs of the people in this Commonwealth as efficiently as and more economically than would be possible under any proposed form of Federal control, they declared that under existing conditions there is no necessity for the establishment of National mortgage corporations in Massachusetts.

**TIMES**  
Woburn, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

**World  
Flashes**  
**GOV. CURLEY IN  
SPECIAL SESSION  
WITH COUNCIL**

BOSTON, JAN. 4, (INS)—Hardly 24 hours after he had taken the oath of office as the 53rd chief executive, Governor James M. Curley today called his executive council into special session. Members of the council said they understood the Governor planned to restore Frank A. Goodwin to his former position as Chairman of the Boston Finance Commission. Meanwhile the Senate, deadlocked by wrangling over a president and democratic representation in committee chairmanships, was adjourned the week end.



# Highlights In Speech of Governor Curley Before Legislature

Scheduled for 12:30 Today

Stating that work and wages is the one and only solution to the economic problems confronting the people of the country today, and that by co-operating with Federal authorities in the development of the New Deal, the State can contribute an important part in the employment of its citizens, was the keynote in the address this noon by Governor James M. Curley before members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

"In the past Massachusetts has not co-operated to the degree that it was possible to co-operate," said Gov. Curley. "This duty should not longer be disregarded. The present plight of the nation should be rightly understood—that we are engaged in an economic warfare against depression and unemployment and in such a conflict there is no place on the side lines."

Following are the important points stressed in his address, and recommendations to the Legislature:

## Labor

"Intelligent selfishness should have made it obvious to political as well as to industrial leaders, that if a mass production program was to succeed, the great masses of the people must have the buying power to purchase that which industry produces.

For a long period of years representatives of organized labor have sought unsuccessfully to strengthen existing laws and to secure the enactment of additional laws having for their purpose the protection of the right of workers.

In view of the national movement for the adoption of more equitable relations between capital and labor it is important that Massachusetts occupy affecting the rights of workers in industry.



HON. JAMES M. CURLEY  
Governor

"I accordingly recommend for your consideration such perfecting amendments to existing laws and the enactment of such additional laws as may be necessary to conform to the requirements of the times. Among the laws which should be liberalized and strengthened are the Workmen's Compensation Act, the laws relating to injunctions in labor disputes, minimum wage, the employment of women and children in industry,

complications arising from the establishment of so-called company unions, and evasion of the provisions of the NRA Code in matters affecting wages and hours of employment.

## Employment of Minors

The compulsory attendance of minors at school until they have reached the age of 16 years would result in the removal of children from industry, thereby increasing the opportunities for the employment of adults and permitting the mental and physical development of children until they are able in some reasonable measure to undertake the battle of life.

## Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act as at present administered too frequently deprives injured men and women of their just rights. The vicious practice of consigning permanently disabled workers and elderly workers to the charity rolls or the poor-house could in my opinion be prevented through the establishment of a state fund for workmen's compensation. The excessive premiums now charged in thousands of cases are beyond the ability of the employer to maintain, with the result that as a protective measure only the young and strong are permitted opportunity for work. The Department of Labor and Industries could be materially strengthened and its scope for usefulness increased through the transfer of the Industrial Accident Board to the Department of Labor and In-

(Continued on Page 5)



# TRANSCRIPT

Roslindale, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

**High**

JANUARY 3, 1935

THE PARKWAY

## HIGHLIGHTS IN GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

(Continued from Page One)

dustries, there to be administered as a division of that Department.

The present system of limiting the payment to women and men totally and permanently injured in industry to a period of approximately five years is a gross injustice. I accordingly recommend the adoption of such legislation as will permit the payment of permanent compensation to workers permanently incapacitated, rather than require the community to bear the burdens resulting from injuries received in industry.

### Mortgage Interest Rates

The prevailing rate of 6 per cent upon mortgages, in view of the lowering of the interest rates upon savings deposits, makes it appear advisable as a matter of justice to establish at once a maximum 5 per cent rate on mortgages on homes, and were it not for the possibility of valid constitutional objections being raised I should unhesitatingly recommend the adoption of legislation providing for this maximum rate. It is my purpose, however, to confer at once with the officials of the banking institutions of Massachusetts with this end in view.

### Automobile Insurance

There is great dissatisfaction with the present compulsory automobile insurance law, but I believe a principal fault is failure to make complete investigation of accidents. Such investigation would effectually reduce the dishonest and false claims that have added so greatly to the losses which are charged to the owners of automobiles.

The high insurance rates are not only a burden to the owners of automobiles but they constitute a tremendous sales resistance in one of our greatest industries.

Between 1927 and 1934 the number of premium zones was increased from three to twenty-one, with an advance in the rate ranging from \$30 to \$77. The first classification of rates adopted in 1927, when there were but three zones, was \$16 in one; \$22 in another; and \$29 in the third. The number of zones should be reduced.

Under the present law all fatal accidents must be investigated at the discretion of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles. In 1933 there were 727 fatal accidents investigated, but in 40,216 non-fatal accidents there was no investigation made in the 34,470 cases which were reported. The failure to investigate more than 5,746 out of a total of 40,216 non-fatal accidents was unquestionably due to the lack of investigators who might have been assigned to this work. Due to the failure to investigate this enormous number of accidents there was an increase in the ranks of the careless and reckless drivers, with the result that dishonest and exaggerated claims were permitted to multiply, with a corresponding increase in injury claims.

### Law Enforcement

The prevalence of organized crime is a menace to the stability, peace and good order of the Commonwealth. The number of major crimes committed in this Commonwealth within recent years which have gone unsolved and unpunished is little short of appalling.

The Legislature of 1933, recognizing these conditions, requested the Governor to appoint a commission to investigate the causes for failure to apprehend, convict and punish "gangs, gangsters, racketeers and other persistent violators of the law, persons engaged in the operation of pools

and lotteries, slot machines . . . and other illegal practices." A commission was appointed whose report amply justified the declaration by the Legislature of the existence of serious defects in our law-enforcement agencies. Many recommendations were made by the commission for remedial legislation, but practically nothing has been done, and no substantial progress has been made in combating the threat of organized crime.

Recent outrages and almost daily acts of banditry and gangsterism call for vigorous and immediate action. The Federal government, through its Department of Justice, has demonstrated in recent months its efficiency in the warfare on criminal gangs. Within a few weeks at a conference held in Washington, under the auspices of the Department of Justice, the President of the United States recommended a closer co-ordination of State and Federal agencies.

I am in full sympathy with the President's recommendation.

There can be no effectual repression of crime until we recognize that methods and equipment which may have been adequate fifty or a hundred years ago are entirely inadequate in this day.

Our law-enforcing agencies must be brought up to a standard of equipment in all respects which at least approximate that of the organized criminal.

If criminals can afford to organize and launch their brutal attacks upon the public, the public can afford to organize for its own protection. This organization can be effected only by the adoption of proper methods of selection, training and co-ordination of units.

### Liquor Law

The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment was intended to end conditions destructive to the moral standards of youth, the diversion of revenue to the criminal element which should accrue to the government, and the disrespect for law which had been fostered by inability of the government to enforce an obnoxious statute. These advantages are seriously menaced by abuses of the existing law as enforced at present.

Under the licensing system which obtained prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment the custom of limiting the sale in public places, other than by innholders and licensed clubs, until 11 p. m., and with no sale permitted on Sundays and holidays and election days, is in striking contrast with the system under which this business is permitted to operate today.

Political expediency upon a question of this character suggests silence or negation; but that possible advantages may be conserved, the call of duty leaves no course open for me or the Legislature other than the adoption of corrective measures essential to the welfare of the public.

### Highway Safety

The tragic record of accidents due to the operation of motor vehicles could be materially reduced provided the law is rigidly adhered to and enforced by the courts having jurisdiction over cases coming before them. In 1933 there were 769 persons killed and 48,249 reported as injured on the highways of Massachusetts, as a result of the operation of motor vehicles. During the year 1934 the number that died as a consequence of motor vehicle accidents reached the appalling total of 921, and the number of injured showed a substantial increase over former years.

Since 1928 the number of killed and injured has remained practically the same each year until 1934, when the increase was so great as to demand immediate and drastic action. The life and safety of our citizens are jeopardized by misplaced sympathy or leniency for violators of the law, and the protection of the life of our citizenship requires that persons convicted of drunken and reckless driving be permanently barred from the use of motor vehicles upon the highway, and that the practice of fixing cases no longer be permitted. A rigid enforcement of the laws by law-enforcement officers, plus the appointment of such additional inspectors as may be necessary for prompt investigation and report upon all accident cases, should prove most beneficial.

### Boston Finance Commission

The Boston Finance Commission was created for the purpose of reporting on appropriations, loans and methods of administration in the conduct of the departments of the municipality of Boston. Since its establishment in 1909 there has been expended for this purpose upwards of \$1,000,000, and provided the original intent had been observed a useful purpose would have been served.

During twelve years of the existence of the Finance Commission it has been my privilege to serve as Mayor of the city of Boston, and not withstanding destructive criticism from time to time, entirely at variance with the intent and purpose for which the commission was created, it has been possible, through honest, efficient and economical administration, to establish for the city of Boston the highest financial standing of any major American city.

Of late years both intent and purpose have been disregarded in the administration and conduct of the Finance Commission, and its chief use has been in smirching the reputation and character of the officials elected to conduct the affairs of the municipality.

This commission has degenerated into a political nuisance. It has lost caste and has forfeited the confidence of the public. The policy which prompted it has not been adopted generally in other cities in the Commonwealth. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the continued existence of the Boston Finance Commission is not justified.

I accordingly recommend the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to terminate its existence.

### Police Commissioners

The right of municipalities to govern themselves by electing their own officers and adopting regulations for the conduct of their local affairs has always been a cherished principle of this Commonwealth. The legislative control has with few exceptions been confined to prescribing the charters for cities and to adopting general laws which are applicable to all of our municipalities alike. The departure from these principles in the creation by the Legislature of municipal commissions of police, and in authorizing the Governor to appoint police commissioners in some of our cities, has not in my opinion produced more efficient police protection and has been a source of irritation. I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing laws authorizing the appointment of police commissioners by the Governor in any of our cities, and the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to authorize any municipalities to choose their own police officials where they now have not that right.

### Real Estate Speculators

A prolific source of loss to the State and the sub-divisions of the State is possible of prevention through the enactment of legislation that would circumvent the activity of real estate speculators in the unloading at exorbitant prices of real estate acquired in anticipation of necessary public improvements. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation which will end this vicious custom, by the imposition of a tax of 75 per cent of gains accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.

### Public Health

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has always maintained an enlightened interest in matters pertaining to the health of its citizens. It has been expedient from time to time to establish and maintain essential service, and to enact or amend laws for enlarging the scope of those departments created for the prevention of disease, since they affect the very lives of our people, and should be administered with the highest possible degree of efficiency. I have received assurances that in the event of the appointment of a commission for the study and revision of the public health laws of the Commonwealth, a national foundation interested in public health will defray the expenses of the commission, and subject to favorable action by your Honorable Body I shall appoint such a commission.

### Penal Institutions

#### Pardons

The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power in the case of persons under sentence for the commission of crimes of an atrocious character today constitutes a menace to organized society. The system, unless rigorously and speedily checked, must inevitably tend to a breaking down of the morale of the judiciary, and in addition destroy the fear upon the part of the criminal that he will be re-

quired to undergo the full penalty for the crime which he commits. A courageous and just judge discharging the duties of his office in conformity with law and conscience should not be held up to contumely through a review, retrial and release by a body which has not sat in court and heard the evidence, and which is without judicial authority. Society can best be protected not by what is termed a good judge, but a just judge, and the upholding of the findings of a just judge is as essential to the preservation of respect for lawfully constituted authority as the action of what is termed a good judge is destructive.

## IMPORTANT 1934 EVENTS IN PARKWAY REVIEWED

(Continued from Page Four)



**Governor Chasing  
C. P. Howard Again**

**Correspondent Also Points Out  
That Our Local Legislators  
Have Important Jobs**

By Beacon Hill Billy

BOSTON (Close to the State House)  
—The office of chairman of the State Commission of Administration and Finance, held by Hon. Charles P. Howard of 122 Summer ave., Reading, was again a point of attack in an inaugural address when, on Jan. 3, James M. Curley was inducted into the office of Governor.

Joseph B. Ely for two terms bemoaned the fact that the terms of office of the commissioner was not concurrent with his own and he recommended a change. When Mr. Howard's term expired several months ago Mr. Ely would have liked to have appointed a Democrat to the position, but knowing that the Council would not stand for it, he allowed Mr. Howard to be a "holdover."

Right after Mr. Curley won the primary election last fall Governor Ely sent Howard's name into the council for confirmation as commissioner and it was approved. The term being for three years, Mr. Curley will not be able to make an appointment to the office unless he is re-elected and gets a council that will "play ball."

**Wants Law Changed**

Governor Curley's recommendation is that the law be changed so that the commission may be appointed by the governor and subject to such rules as the state auditor may set forth. Incidentally, Governor Curley wants the Council abolished, too. Here's what he said about the Commission of Administration and Finance:

"The State Auditor of the Commonwealth is elected by and answerable to

Continued on page five

his department that does the purchasing of materials for the Commonwealth and puts the approval stamp on the contracts. It has been the one department that has fought for the "pay-as-you-go" policy which has kept Massachusetts at the top in matters of finance.

**A Careful Check**

The department employs chemists and other technical experts to make constant checks on specifications and see that the state is getting its money's worth and to prevent chiseling by contractors. A close watch is kept on the market and there is no price boosting while these boys keep their eyes open.

In my opinion the department should have its scope greatly extended so that it could have something to say in these land deals when the state decides to make a new road. If the Commission of Administration and Finance can see that the state gets value received for the cement which goes into the road, why can't it see that the state pays only a fair price for the land (sometimes worthless) which may be taken for the new or relocated highway?

Whichever "duly elected" official dominates the Commission of Administration and Finance will also dominate the state contracts under the direction of that department. I don't think we'd like that system.

**Legislators at Work**

Reading's representatives, Mrs. Mollie Sweetser of Reading and Gustave Everberg of Woburn, got their committee appointments on Wednesday. Readingites will be interested to know that Mrs. Sweetser went back onto the Committee on Public Health and also is on the Committee on Public Welfare.

These Committees will have some important work in the coming Legislature according to the forecast from the type of bills already filed.

"Gus" Everberg is on the Committee on Banks and Banking, one of the most important committees that the Legislature selects. This committee is due for some work during the coming year and just what the Legislature may attempt to do with the banking situation in the Commonwealth is something for everybody to be interested in, whether he has a bank account or not.

Mr. Everberg was on this same committee some years ago when he served this district in the House and at that time he took an active part in banking legislation. Speaker Saltonstall has placed on that committee a group of most aggressive legislators. They should all be able to bring much thought and ability to the work of the committee. Incidentally, you may have seen that Mayor Connelly of Wakefield is also on that committee.

Just in passing I might mention that I talked with "Gus" briefly on the coming session. He was busy hastening in the direction of the Republican caucus so I couldn't talk at length. He believes that there'll be some important legislation in the coming months and he feels particularly that the representatives from some of the smaller communities must be on their guard to keep Greater Boston representatives from pushing unwarranted expense on other districts. The East Boston tunnel is an example for I understand that there are some who want towns like Reading, Woburn, Wakefield and Stoneham to share in the cost.

But I'll not go further on this subject because I understand from Gus that the Chronicle has already made arrangements to interview him on the legislative outlook in time for the next issue.

JAN 4 1935

**Governor  
Summons  
Council**

**Senate Filibuster to  
Continue on  
Monday**

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Hardly 24 hours after he had taken the oath of office as the 53rd chief executive, and outlined his program in a 58-page inaugural address, Gov. James M. Curley swung into action today, calling his new executive council into special session this afternoon.

Continued on Page Two

prevented them from attending Governor's inaugural, was adjourned over the week-end, preparing to renew the battle Monday at 2 p. m.

The deadlock resulted in establishing a precedent in the inaugural ceremonies for, unable to take the oath of office from the senate president, as is traditional, Gov. Curley, refusing to be delayed in induction into office, turned to secretary of state Frederic W. Cook to be sworn in. It also marked the first time that a government, no business was transacted and adjournment taken until the Monday session. It was hoped by that time that Senator Francis M. McKeown, (D) of Springfield, who was absent from the first two sessions Wednesday and Thursday because of illness, would be able to attend Monday, thus strengthening the Democratic effort to defeat Senator Erland F. Fish, the Republican choice for president.

Senator William S. Conroy, (D) of Fall River, in the closing hours yesterday, declared that two Republicans would cast their votes with the Democrats, and with Senator McKeown's vote, this would give the Democrats a majority of 21 to 19 in the balloting for president.

The Democratic choice was Senator James G. Moran, (R) of Mansfield, president pro-tem, who, it was understood, was favorable to giving the Democrats representation among the committee chairmen.

JAN 4 1935

when they are in the minority.

**A CHANGE OF GOVERNORS.**

One Democratic governor succeeds another. In the room of Hon. Joseph Buell Ely, we now have Hon. James Michael Curley. The two, though of the same political faith, cannot be called mutually simpatico. Seldom have two men been more different. Mr. Ely looked, at the outset, to be well fitted to be a wise governor, but in our judgment proved not to be. Mr. Curley looks, at the outset, not at all like an ideal choice for the governorship—but he may turn out to be an agreeable disappointment. He has an incentive, surely, in his desire to be made a senator of the United States when the colorless Marcus A. Coolidge completes his term. No one denies that he has the brains, provided he elects to use them.

In any event the people of Massachusetts have decreed that they shall be served for the next two years by Mr. Curley as governor; and much depends on whether or not he will consent to serve them, or whether he will attempt to be their uncompromising master. Given a vote such as he received at the polls, Mr. Curley may be tempted to recklessness. Our guess, however, is that he is much too shrewd to ruin his own future by any such gross folly. Not too well balanced though he has shown himself to be on occasion, Mr. Curley is nobody's fool!

Having rather jauntily predicted that his program would make the people of this commonwealth "shudder and gasp," the new governor is likely to experience that sobering influence which responsibility always brings—especially as it is his avowed ambition to go higher. This state doesn't need to shudder and gasp. It has done that already quite long enough. What it needs is to stop shuddering and gasping. If it is to retain its industries and its more responsible people, it has got to be substantially reassured—not driven into a fresh panic by executive and legislative wildness. Anyhow, the day shall declare it. We shall see what we shall see, and Mr. Curley has his own record to write.



**CARLETON MOTOR**  
Dodge and Plymouth  
122 High Street  
**EARLE H. FURNACE & Co.**  
Let me take care of your Petro-Nokol Autom

MASSACHUSETTS  
Bacon Hill Billy

Continued from page one

the people of the Commonwealth. It is essential that he should have direct control and supervision of receipts and expenditures. The Commission of Administration and Finance as at present constituted is clothed with extraordinary powers. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it is not subject to advice, direction or control of any lawfully constituted authority other than such rules and regulations as it sees fit to adopt. It is within the power of this Board either to further or retard any program that the duly elected officials of the Commonwealth may see fit to initiate.

"The power of appointment and removal is such that a complete change in the personnel of the Board is not possible within a single term of duly elected state officials. A Board charged with the responsibility for the preparation of the annual budget and the purchase of such materials as may be required by the Commonwealth should, in my opinion, be subject to direct control by the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

"I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing law and the enactment of legislation which would permit appointment by the Governor of a chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, a Budget Commissioner, a Purchasing Agent and a Comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the State Auditor may promulgate."

That's what the governor wants done to Charlie Howard's job. In case you don't know, it's Charlie Howard and his department that does the purchasing of materials for the Commonwealth and puts the approval stamp on the contracts. It has been the one department that has fought for the "pay-as-you-go" policy which has kept Massachusetts at the top in matters of finance.

#### A Careful Check

The department employs chemists and other technical experts to make constant checks on specifications and see that the state is getting its money's worth and to prevent chiseling by contractors. A close watch is kept on the market and there is no price boosting while these boys keep their eyes open.

In my opinion the department should have its scope greatly extended so that it could have something to say in these land deals when the state decides to make a new road. If the Commission of Administration and Finance can see that the state gets value received for the cement which goes into the road, why can't it see that the state pays only a fair price for the land (sometimes worthless) which may be taken for the new or relocated highway?

Whichever "duly elected" official dominates the Commission of Administration and Finance will also dominate the state contracts under the direction of that department. I don't think we'd like that system.

#### Legislators at Work

Reading's representatives, Mrs. Mollie Sweetser of Reading and Gustave Everberg of Woburn, got their committee appointments on Wednesday. Readingites will be interested to know that Mrs. Sweetser went back onto the Committee on Public Health and also is on the Committee on Public Welfare.

These Committees will have some important work in the coming Legislature according to the forecast from the type of bills already filed.

"Gus" Everberg is on the Committee on Banks and Banking, one of the most important committees that the Legislature selects. This committee is due for some work during the coming year and just what the Legislature may attempt to do with the banking situation in the Commonwealth is something for everybody to be interested in, whether he has a bank account or not.

Mr. Everberg was on this same committee some years ago when he served this district in the House and at that time he took an active part in banking legislation. Speaker Saltonstall has placed on that committee a group of most aggressive legislators. They should all be able to bring much thought and ability to the work of the committee. Incidentally, you may have seen that Mayor Connelly of Wakefield is also on that committee.

Just in passing I might mention that I talked with "Gus" briefly on the coming session. He was busy hastening in the direction of the Republican caucus so I couldn't talk at length. He believes that there'll be some important legislation in the coming months and he feels particularly that the representatives from some of the smaller communities must be on their guard to keep Greater Boston representatives from pushing unwarranted expense on other districts. The East Boston tunnel is an example for I understand that there are some who want towns like Reading, Woburn, Wakefield and Stoneham to share in the cost.

But I'll not go further on this subject because I understand from Gus that the Chronicle has already made arrangements to interview him on the legislative outlook in time for the next issue.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TELEGRAM-NEWS

Lynn, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Governor Summons Council

Senate Filibuster to Continue on Monday

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Hardly 24 hours after he had taken the oath of office as the 53rd chief executive, and outlined his program in a 58-page inaugural address, Gov. James M. Curley swung into action today, calling his new executive council into special session this afternoon.

Continued on Page Two

prevented them from attending the governor's inaugural, was adjourned over the week-end, preparing to renew the battle Monday at 2 p. m.

The deadlock resulted in establishing a precedent in the inaugural ceremonies for, unable to take the oath of office from the senate president, as is traditional, Gov. Curley, refusing to be delayed in induction into office, turned to secretary of state Frederic W. Cook to be sworn in. It also marked the first time that a government, no business was transacted and adjournment taken until the Monday session. It was hoped by that time that Senator Francis M. McKeown, (D) of Springfield, who was absent from the first two sessions Wednesday and Thursday because of illness, would be able to attend Monday, thus strengthening the Democratic effort to defeat Senator Erland F. Fish, the Republican choice for president.

Senator William S. Conroy, (D) of Fall River, in the closing hours yesterday, declared that two Republicans would cast their votes with the Democrats, and with Senator McKeown's vote, this would give the Democrats a majority of 21 to 19 in the balloting for president.

The Democratic choice was Senator James G. Moran, (R) of Mansfield, president pro-tem, who, it was understood, was favorable to giving the Democrats representation among the committee chairmen.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

COURIER-CITIZEN

Lowell, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

when they are in the minority.

#### A CHANGE OF GOVERNORS.

One Democratic governor succeeds another. In the room of Hon. Joseph Buell Ely, we now have Hon. James Michael Curley. The two, though of the same political faith, cannot be called mutually simpatico. Seldom have two men been more different. Mr. Ely looked, at the outset, to be well fitted to be a wise governor, but in our judgment proved not to be. Mr. Curley looks, at the outset, not at all like an ideal choice for the governorship—but he may turn out to be an agreeable disappointment. He has an incentive, surely, in his desire to be made a senator of the United States when the colorless Marcus A. Coolidge completes his term. No one denies that he has the brains, provided he elects to use them.

In any event the people of Massachusetts have decreed that they shall be served for the next two years by Mr. Curley as governor; and much depends on whether or not he will consent to serve them, or whether he will attempt to be their uncompromising master. Given a vote such as he received at the polls, Mr. Curley may be tempted to recklessness. Our guess, however, is that he is much too shrewd to ruin his own future by any such gross folly. Not too well balanced though he has shown himself to be on occasion, Mr. Curley is nobody's fool.

Having rather jauntily predicted that his program would make the people of this commonwealth "shudder and gasp," the new governor is likely to experience that sobering influence which responsibility always brings—especially as it is his avowed ambition to go higher. This state doesn't need to shudder and gasp. It has done that already quite long enough. What it needs is to stop shuddering and gasping. If it is to retain its industries and its more responsible people, it has got to be substantially reassured—not driven into a fresh panic by executive and legislative wildness. Anyhow, the day shall declare it. We shall see what we shall see, and Mr. Curley has his own record to write.



**CARLETON**  
Dodge and Plymouth  
122 High Street  
**EARLE H.**  
Let me take care of  
**FURNACE &**  
at the lowest price  
**Petro-Nokol Autom**

**CLAUDETTE**

The author and director of "The speaks to the souls" greater and more

way improvement, elimination of prevention of soil erosion, high- stants, rural electrification, refor- dles, rural housing of various lous slum clearance in the great his program, the President men- As coming within the scope of redit of the Government." "But I assure you," he said, "they will be within the sound- would report in the budget mess- out this program, which he amount of money necessary to car- denate convictions" as to the The President said he had "very

**CONTINUES MONDAY**

Continued from Page One  
Although he made no announcement as to the purpose of the session, members of the council said they understood the governor planned to restore Frank A. Goodwin to his

former position as chairman of the Boston Finance Commission. Under the plan, it was said, special Justice Joseph A. Sheehan, of the municipal court, would resign as a member of the commission. Then, Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, present chairman, would be demoted to an ordinary member, and Goodwin appointed to succeed him. Only the chairmanship carries a salary.

Judge Sheehan would be appointed to the superior court bench to succeed the late Judge Elias B. Bishop.

Meanwhile, the senate, deadlocked by wrangling over a president and Democratic representation in committee chairmanships, which prevented them attending the governor's inaugural, was adjourned over the week-end, preparing to renew the battle Monday at 2 p. m.

The deadlock resulted in establishing a precedent in the inaugural ceremonies for, unable to take the oath of office from the senate president, as is traditional, Gov. Curley, refusing to be delayed in induction into office, turned to secretary of state Frederic W. Cook to be sworn in. It also marked the first time that a governor has not been inaugurated before a joint session of the senate and house.

The senators met in informal session today, but under an agreement, no business was transacted and adjournment taken until the Monday session. It was hoped by that time that Senator Francis M. McKeown, (D) of Springfield, who was absent from the first two sessions Wednesday and Thursday because of illness, would be able to attend Monday, thus strengthening the Democratic effort to defeat Senator Erland F. Fish, the Republican choice for president.

Senator William S. Conroy, (D) of Fall River, in the closing hours yesterday, declared that two Republicans would cast their votes with the Democrats, and with Senator McKeown's vote, this would give the Democrats a majority of 21 to 19 in the balloting for president.

The Democratic choice was Senator James G. Moran, (R) of Mansfield, president pro-tem, who, it was understood, was favorable to giving the Democrats representation among the committee chairmen.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

**COURIER-CITIZEN**  
Lowell, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

when they are in the minority

**A CHANGE OF GOVERNORS.**

One Democratic governor succeeds another. In the room of Hon. Joseph Buell Ely, we now have Hon. James Michael Curley. The two, though of the same political faith, cannot be called mutually simpatico. Seldom have two men been more different. Mr. Ely looked, at the outset, to be well fitted to be a wise governor, but in our judgment proved not to be. Mr. Curley looks, at the outset, not at all like an ideal choice for the governorship—but he may turn out to be an agreeable disappointment. He has an incentive, surely, in his desire to be made a senator of the United States when the colorless Marcus A. Coolidge completes his term. No one denies that he has the brains, provided he elects to use them.

In any event the people of Massachusetts have decreed that they shall be served for the next two years by Mr. Curley as governor; and much depends on whether or not he will consent to serve them, or whether he will attempt to be their uncompromising master. Given a vote such as he received at the polls, Mr. Curley may be tempted to recklessness. Our guess, however, is that he is much too shrewd to ruin his own future by any such gross folly. Not too well balanced though he has shown himself to be on occasion, Mr. Curley's nobody's fool!

Having rather jauntily predicted that his program would make the people of this commonwealth "shudder and gasp," the new governor is likely to experience that sobering influence which responsibility always brings—especially as it is his avowed ambition to go higher. This state doesn't need to shudder and gasp. It has done that already quite long enough. What it needs is to stop shuddering and gasping. If it is to retain its industries and its more responsible people, it has got to be substantially reassured—not driven into a fresh panic by executive and legislative wildness. Anyhow, the day shall declare it. We shall see what we shall see, and Mr. Curley has his own record to write.

Continued from page one

the people of the Commonwealth. It is essential that he should have direct control and supervision of receipts and expenditures. The Commission of Administration and Finance as at present constituted is clothed with extraordinary powers. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it is not subject to advice, direction or control of any lawfully constituted authority other than such rules and regulations as it sees fit to adopt. It is within the power of this Board either to further or retard any program that the duly elected officials of the Commonwealth may see fit to initiate.

"The power of appointment and removal is such that a complete change in the personnel of the Board is not possible within a single term of duly elected state officials. A Board charged with the responsibility for the preparation of the annual budget and the purchase of such materials as may be required by the Commonwealth should, in my opinion, be subject to direct control by the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

"I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing law and the enactment of legislation which would permit appointment by the Governor of a chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, a Budget Commissioner, a Purchasing Agent and a Comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the State Auditor may promulgate."

That's what the governor wants done to Charlie Howard's job. In case you don't know, it's Charlie Howard and his department that does the purchasing of materials for the Commonwealth and puts the approval stamp on the contracts. It has been the one department that has fought for the "pay-as-you-go" policy which has kept Massachusetts at the top in matters of finance.

**A Careful Check**

The department employs chemists and other technical experts to make constant checks on specifications and see that the state is getting its money's worth and to prevent chiseling by contractors. A close watch is kept on the market and there is no price boosting while these boys keep their eyes open.

In my opinion the department should have its scope greatly extended so that it could have something to say in these land deals when the state decides to make a new road. If the Commission of Administration and Finance can see that the state gets value received for the cement which goes into the road, why can't it see that the state pays only a fair price for the land (sometimes worthless) which may be taken for the new or relocated highway?

Whichever "duly elected" official dominates the Commission of Administration and Finance will also dominate the state contracts under the direction of that department. I don't think we'd like that system.

**Legislators at Work**

Reading's representatives, Mrs. Mollie Sweetser of Reading and Gustave Everberg of Woburn, got their committee appointments on Wednesday. Readingites will be interested to know that Mrs. Sweetser went back onto the Committee on Public Health and also is on the Committee on Public Welfare.

These Committees will have some important work in the coming Legislature according to the forecast from the type of bills already filed.

"Gus" Everberg is on the Committee on Banks and Banking, one of the most important committees that the Legislature selects. This committee is due for some work during the coming year and just what the Legislature may attempt to do with the banking situation in the Commonwealth is something for everybody to be interested in, whether he has a bank account or not.

Mr. Everberg was on this same committee some years ago when he served this district in the House and at that time he took an active part in banking legislation. Speaker Saltonstall has placed on that committee a group of most aggressive legislators. They should all be able to bring much thought and ability to the work of the committee. Incidentally, you may have seen that Mayor Connelly of Wakefield is also on that committee.

Just in passing I might mention that I talked with "Gus" briefly on the coming session. He was busy hastening in the direction of the Republican caucus so I couldn't talk at length. He believes that there'll be some important legislation in the coming months and he feels particularly that the representatives from some of the smaller communities must be on their guard to keep Greater Boston representatives from pushing unwarranted expense on other districts. The East Boston tunnel is an example for I understand that there are some who want towns like Reading, Woburn, Wakefield and Stoneham to share in the cost.

But I'll not go further on this subject because I understand from Gus that the Chronicle has already made arrangements to interview him on the legislative outlook in time for the next issue.



SUN  
Lowell, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

Lowell Needs a New Four-Lane Cement Highway to Boston

### 33 THE GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL

Despite its unprecedented length, we liked the inaugural address of Governor James M. Curley. The speech was long on recommendations, but short on ballyhoo. Reading between the lines, one was impressed with the apparent sincerity of the man who composed them. There were no flowery phrases, no useless wordage and no meaningless expressions. The governor evidently meant every word he uttered; and while it is doubtful that all of his reforms will be realized during the next two years, several of them are worthy of deepest consideration.

The new governor left no subject to the imagination in his discourse. He touched on labor, law enforcement, the constitutional convention, state administration, the judiciary, penal institutions, taxation, recreational development and war memorials, treating each with grace, dignity and precision.

As usual, Mr. Curley did not mince words. Since camouflage is not a part of his makeup, he used characteristic every-day language. He hit straight from the shoulder, as is his wont, and nobody who heard him had to scour a dictionary afterwards to interpret his utterances. We strongly suspect that, as governor, His Excellency will continue to carry on an energetic, two-fisted fight to bring his plans to fulfillment.

While it is impossible, because of lack of space, to editorialize on the entire Curley address, we would like to take this occasion to say that we were impressed by that part of his introduction appertaining to the labor problem in this city.

"Industrial prosperity," he said, "is vital to Massachusetts, and the conservation of industries now located here and the development of new industries as a means of providing work and wages for the people are as essential a part of the work of the law-making body of the commonwealth. . . than the endless measures of a trivial character to which time and energy have been devoted. Certain lines of activity have long been regarded as solely the property of the commonwealth and its people, namely, textiles, leather, wool, boots and shoes, and fish; yet the intensity of competition both at home and abroad plus the improved methods of transportation make these no longer the sole property of any community. Only by research and planning can we hope to retain a position of pre-eminence in these fields in the future."

Another item which should strike home with Lowell Democrats—in view of recent traitorous proceedings—concerns the governor's recommendation for abolition of the governor's council, which he characterized as "an expensive and unnecessary institution."

"The governor's council is a relic of the days of royalty," Mr. Curley remarked, "and it has long since ceased to serve the purpose for which it was created, namely, an opportunity for social aggrandizement of favorites of the ruling power. The council as at present constituted, thanks to the unconscionable system of gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult, if not impossible, personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the commonwealth, regardless of the particular party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government."

In the above statement, the governor was never more right in his life.



JAN 4 1935

and will meekly submit henceforth when they are in the minority.

#### A CHANGE OF GOVERNORS.

One Democratic governor succeeds another. In the room of Hon. Joseph Buell Ely, we now have Hon. James Michael Curley. The two, though of the same political faith, cannot be called mutually simpatico. Seldom have two men been more different. Mr. Ely looked, at the outset, to be well fitted to be a wise governor, but in our judgment proved not to be. Mr. Curley looks, at the outset, not at all like an ideal choice for the governorship—but he may turn out to be an agreeable disappointment. He has an incentive, surely, in his desire to be made a senator of the United States when the colorless Marcus A. Coolidge completes his term. No one denies that he has the brains, provided he elects to use them.

In any event the people of Massachusetts have decreed that they shall be served for the next two years by Mr. Curley as governor; and much depends on whether or not he will consent to serve them, or whether he will attempt to be their uncompromising master. Given a vote such as he received at the polls, Mr. Curley may be tempted to recklessness. Our guess, however, is that he is much too shrewd to ruin his own future by any such gross folly. Not too well balanced though he has shown himself to be on occasion, Mr. Curley is nobody's fool.

Having rather jauntily predicted that his program would make the people of this commonwealth "shudder and gasp," the new governor is likely to experience that sobering influence which responsibility always brings—especially as it is his avowed ambition to go higher. This state doesn't need to shudder and gasp. It has done that already quite long enough. What it needs is to stop shuddering and gasping. If it is to retain its industries and its more responsible people, it has got to be substantially reassured—not driven into a fresh panic by executive and legislative wildness. Anyhow, the day shall declare it. We shall see what we shall see, and Mr. Curley has his own record to write.

#### RECORD

Boston, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

### MARY CURLEY'S HAPPIEST DAY

By KAY LAWRENCE

Mary Curley assumed her duties as the Commonwealth's first hostess yesterday, with radiance and enthusiasm.

From the speakers' gallery in the House chambers, she heard her father take his oath as governor of Massachusetts, and joined in the applause which followed his inaugural speech.

She took her place at his side—her first official act as First Lady—at the post-inaugural reception in the Hall of Flags. Later, she was hostess at a luncheon at the Copley-Plaza for 67 women guests.

After a brief rest, she accompanied the governor, as co-guest of honor, to a dinner at the Algonquin Club, given by the First Corps Cadets. From there, she was escorted to the armory, to the inaugural ball.

#### HER HAPPIEST DAY

It was a busy day for the slender, dark-eyed girl, who is to share, with her father, the highest honors that the Commonwealth can bestow. But Mary Curley proved equal to her new and arduous duties.

"It is the happiest day of my life," she said.

Happy, she added wistfully, except for her longing for the mother who, almost to the day of her death, was present on all public occasions, to share, as Mary is to share, the tributes paid to her father.

There were many at the inaugural address who remembered another

Continued on Page 6

#### New First Lady



Miss Mary Curley, daughter of Gov. James M. Curley, and new First Lady of the state, as she looked at the State House inaugural, yesterday.



JAN 4 1935

and will meekly submit henceforth when they are in the minority.

#### A CHANGE OF GOVERNORS.

One Democratic governor succeeds another. In the room of Hon. Joseph Buell Ely, we now have Hon. James Michael Curley. The two, though of the same political faith, cannot be called mutually simpatico. Seldom have two men been more different. Mr. Ely looked, at the outset, to be well fitted to be a wise governor, but in our judgment proved not to be. Mr. Curley looks, at the outset, not at all like an ideal choice for the governorship—but he may turn out to be an agreeable disappointment. He has an incentive, surely, in his desire to be made a senator of the United States when the colorless Marcus A. Coolidge completes his term. No one denies that he has the brains, provided he elects to use them.

In any event the people of Massachusetts have decreed that they shall be served for the next two years by Mr. Curley as governor; and much depends on whether or not he will consent to serve them, or whether he will attempt to be their uncompromising master. Given a vote such as he received at the polls, Mr. Curley may be tempted to recklessness. Our guess, however, is that he is much too shrewd to ruin his own future by any such gross folly. Not too well balanced though he has shown himself to be on occasion, Mr. Curley is nobody's fool.

Having rather jauntily predicted that his program would make the people of this commonwealth "shudder and gasp," the new governor is likely to experience that sobering influence which responsibility always brings—especially as it is his avowed ambition to go higher. This state doesn't need to shudder and gasp. It has done that already quite long enough. What it needs is to stop shuddering and gasping. If it is to retain its industries and its more responsible people, it has got to be substantially reassured—not driven into a fresh panic by executive and legislative wildness. Anyhow, the day shall declare it. We shall see what we shall see, and Mr. Curley has his own record to write.



## HAPPY TEST DAY FOR MISS MARY CURLEY

Continued from Page 2

inaugural; when Mr. Curley, taking his oath as mayor of Boston, interrupted his speech to ask of the throng assembled in Symphony Hall a prayer that his wife would be spared to him.

The Governor did honor to his daughter's first luncheon by appearing before the guests, informally, and being presented by Mary to the wives of state and city officials.

"I just came in to say hello," the Governor greeted them. "This is Mary's party."

Included among the guests were Mrs. Frederick W. Mansfield, wife

of Boston's mayor; Mrs. Joseph L. Hurley, wife of the lieutenant-governor; Mrs. Eugene McSweeney, Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the speaker of the House; Miss Loretta C. Bremner, a house guest at the Curley home; Mrs. Charles F. Hurley, wife of the state treasurer, and Miss Marie Dever, sister of the attorney-general.

During the day Mary wore a black velvet frock, with a collar of silver white taffeta with threads of gold. Her coat was black, with a silver fox collar, and her hat a black velvet turban.

Her evening frock at the inaugural ball was of gleaming white satin with a blue velvet wrap.



JAN 4 1935

# CURLEY END CUT HOUSE; BIENNIAL SESSION

## New Governor Offers Numerous Plans for Reforms

### FILIBUSTER HOLDS

Senate Recesses Till 11 a. m.  
Today But Break Is Unlikely  
Till Monday

ON PAGE 18 WILL BE  
FOUND THE TEXT OF GOV-  
ERNOR CURLEY'S INAUGU-  
RAL ADDRESS.

BOSTON, Jan. 3. (P).—James M. Curley took the oath of office today as the Bay State's 53d governor and immediately, in his inaugural address, opened an attack on governmental establishments of long standing.

#### Unprecedented Inaugural.

The inaugural ceremony itself was without precedent in the history of the state, for owing to a filibuster which prevented organization of the Senate the oath of office was administered by the secretary of state, Frederic W. Cook. Ordinarily, the oath is administered by the president of the Senate.

Curley's address was interrupted on 26 occasions by bursts of applause, and when he rose to speak he obtained quiet only when he took the gavel from Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House, and pounded for order.

The inaugural was scheduled to bring both branches of the legislature together in the House chamber, but owing to the filibuster, only brief glimpses of the ceremony were snatched by some members of the Senate.

#### Abolish Governor's Council.

Among the most important changes recommended by Curley was the reduction to half of the present legislative membership and the holding of biennial sessions. Greater economy and efficiency would result, he asserted. He asked that the present Governor's Council, "a relic of the days of royalty," be abolished, and this suggestion

CONTINUED ON PAGE NINE

Mary Curley, the governor's daughter and the first lady of the state, was the first person to take a seat in a gallery reserved for members of the Curley family, the family of Lt. Governor Joseph L.

L. COURIER-CITIZEN,

Hurley, also sworn in today, and others. She accompanied her father in the brief reception, as did the governor's sons, Leo, Francis, Paul and George.

#### Filibuster Unbroken.

BOSTON, Jan. 3. (P).—The upper body of the Massachusetts legislature tonight, after two days of filibustering, was still firmly entrenched in the determination that lawmaking should wait until matters of party concession had been settled.

#### No Hope for Break Today.

Late today the Senate recessed until tomorrow at 11 a. m. but there was a gentleman's agreement that tomorrow's would be only an informal session and that soon after it was called to order it would be recessed until 2 p. m., Monday.

The Senate, comprised of 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats, convened yesterday morning for the purpose of electing a president. The Democrats agreed to the re-election of Republican Erland F. Fish but in return for such support demanded that Democrats be given a share of the committee chairmanships. The Republicans refused to accede to such a division of the spoils, whereupon the Democrats, led by Senator Joseph Langone, political bombshell from Boston's North End began the filibuster and until tonight, refused to yield the floor.

The filibuster had been interrupted by numerous recesses, the desire for rest and food at times overcoming the urge for oratory. Yesterday's session continued until after 2 o'clock this morning when it was recessed until forenoon. An attempt to call a recess so that the senators might attend the inauguration failed.

Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke, a Democrat, then took the floor to say that no incoming governor in the history of the Commonwealth had been so insulted and then proceeded to read Curley's inaugural address aloud. The reading later was taken up by Senator Considine of New Bedford. Finally, after the guns had heralded the inception of a new gubernatorial career, the Senate recessed until 3 p. m.



JAN 4 1935

# CURLEY WOULD END COUNCIL, CUT HOUSE; FOR BIENNIAL SESSION

## New Governor Offers Numerous Plans for Reforms

### FILIBUSTER HOLDS

Senate Recesses Till 11 a. m.  
Today But Break Is Unlikely  
Till Monday

ON PAGE 18 WILL BE  
FOUND THE TEXT OF GOV-  
ERNOR CURLEY'S INAUGU-  
RAL ADDRESS.

BOSTON, Jan. 3. (AP).—James M. Curley took the oath of office today as the Bay State's 53d governor and immediately, in his inaugural address, opened an attack on governmental establishments of long standing.

#### Unprecedented Inaugural.

The inaugural ceremony itself was without precedent in the history of the state, for owing to a filibuster which prevented organization of the Senate the oath of office was administered by the secretary of state, Frederic W. Cook. Ordinarily, the oath is administered by the president of the Senate.

Curley's address was interrupted on 26 occasions by bursts of applause, and when he rose to speak he obtained quiet only when he took the gavel from Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House, and pounded for order.

The inaugural was scheduled to bring both branches of the legislature together in the House chamber, but owing to the filibuster, only brief glimpses of the ceremony were snatched by some members of the Senate.

#### Abolish Governor's Council.

Among the most important changes recommended by Curley was the reduction to half of the present legislative membership and the holding of biennial sessions. Greater economy and efficiency would result, he asserted. He asked that the present Governor's Council, "a relic of the days of royalty," be abolished, and this suggestion

CONTINUED ON PAGE NINE

Mary Curley, the governor's daughter and the first lady of the state, was the first person to take a seat in a gallery reserved for members of the Curley family, the family of Lt. Governor Joseph L.

L. COURIER-CITIZEN,

Hurley, also sworn in today, and others. She accompanied her father in the brief reception, as did the governor's sons, Leo, Francis, Paul and George.

#### Filibuster Unbroken.

BOSTON, Jan. 3. (AP).—The upper body of the Massachusetts legislature tonight, after two days of filibustering, was still firmly entrenched in the determination that lawmaking should wait until matters of party concession had been settled.

#### No Hope for Break Today.

Late today the Senate recessed until tomorrow at 11 a. m. but there was a gentleman's agreement that tomorrow's would be only an informal session and that soon after it was called to order it would be recessed until 2 p. m., Monday.

The Senate, comprised of 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats, convened yesterday morning for the purpose of electing a president. The Democrats agreed to the re-election of Republican Erland F. Fish but in return for such support demanded that Democrats be given a share of the committee chairmanships. The Republicans refused to accede to such a division of the spoils, whereupon the Democrats, led by Senator Joseph Langone, political bombshell from Boston's North End began the filibuster and until tonight, refused to yield the floor.

The filibuster had been interrupted by numerous recesses, the desire for rest and food at times overcoming the urge for oratory. Yesterday's session continued until after 2 o'clock this morning when it was recessed until forenoon. An attempt to call a recess so that the senators might attend the inauguration failed.

Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke, a Democrat, then took the floor to say that no incoming governor in the history of the Commonwealth had been so insulted and then proceeded to read Curley's inaugural address aloud. The reading later was taken up by Senator Considine of New Bedford. Finally, after the guns had heralded the inception of a new gubernatorial career, the Senate recessed until 3 p. m.



**PROTECT YOUR CAR**  
 ...  
**WASH OUT 15 MILES OF KIDNEY TUBES**  
 ...  
**With Back Pain ...**  
 ...  
**Medical authorities agree that your kidneys are the most important organs in your body. If they become clogged, they will cause a host of ailments, including back pain, rheumatism, and many others. The only way to keep your kidneys clean and free of clogs is to use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. These pills are the only ones that wash out 15 miles of kidney tubes, and they are gentle on the stomach. They are available at all drug stores.**

# CURLEY COUNCIL, FOR BIENN

**COURIER-CITIZEN**  
 Lowell, Mass.

4 1935

L COURIER-CITIZEN,

**USE; CAL SESSION**  
**CONTINUED**

...repeated applause and cheers from the assembly which packed the House chamber.

As a 19-gun salute to the incoming Curley regime boomed on the common, Curley's predecessor and bitter political foe, Joseph B. Ely, walked down the State House steps to private life. He was accorded general applause by a vast crowd that gathered outside the State House to hear the ceremonies over loud speakers. Curley and Ely laid aside political tomahawks long enough to exchange pleasantries in the executive offices.

## New Appointment Plan.

One of Curley's proposals, which might be interpreted as directed against Ely, would amend the laws to permit an incoming governor to fill all appointive offices for the duration of his term. Some of Ely's last official acts were the appointment to important office of Curley foes. Curley is known as the "original Roosevelt man" of Massachusetts, while Ely was a staunch supporter of Alfred E. Smith and fought Curley along every inch of the path to the governor's chair.

Among the most popular of Curley's proposals, judged by the amount of applause he received, were his demand for lower public utility rates, establishment of a State Department of Justice with detective forces transferred to the attorney general's department, changes in the liquor law to end present abuses, abolition of the form of county government, repeal of the pre-primary convention act, prevention of speculation in land taken for public improvement, and establishment of Circuit District courts.

## Cool to Smaller Legislature.

His recommendation that the legislature's membership be cut in half brought only the mildest sort of approval from his auditors, as did a suggestion that income taxes and taxes on intangibles be increased in proportion to increases in real estate taxes in recent years.

Curley advocated several measures in behalf of labor, and development of "New Deal" methods for the state. He asked that the State Board of Tax Appeals and the Boston Finance Commission be abolished and urged that the power of appointing police commissioners be returned to mayors. To raise the standards and efficiency of the courts, he asked that District court judges be forbidden from practicing in their courts and from participating in politics.

## Curley Halts Reception.

After the new governor concluded his address he held a reception in the Hall of Flags, but at the end of 15 minutes, with the State House jammed with men and women who wished to shake his hand, he was obliged to call a halt. He invited all to return on Washington's birthday.

Mary Curley, the governor's daughter and the first lady of the state, was the first person to take a seat in a gallery reserved for members of the Curley family, the family of Lt. Governor Joseph L.

Hurley, also sworn in today, and others. She accompanied her father in the brief reception, as did the governor's sons, Leo, Francis, Paul and George.

## Filibuster Unbroken.

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (P)—The upper body of the Massachusetts legislature tonight, after two days of filibustering, was still firmly entrenched in the determination that lawmaking should wait until matters of party concession had been settled.

## No Hope for Break Today.

Late today the Senate recessed until tomorrow at 11 a. m. but there was a gentleman's agreement that tomorrow's would be only an informal session and that soon after it was called to order it would be recessed until 2 p. m., Monday.

The Senate, comprised of 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats, convened yesterday morning for the purpose of electing a president. The Democrats agreed to the re-election of Republican Erland F. Fish but in return for such support demanded that Democrats be given a share of the committee chairmanships. The Republicans refused to accede to such a division of the spoils, whereupon the Democrats, led by Senator Joseph Langone, political bombshell from Boston's North End began the filibuster and until tonight, refused to yield the floor.

The filibuster had been interrupted by numerous recesses, the desire for rest and food at times overcoming the urge for oratory. Yesterday's session continued until after 2 o'clock this morning when it was recessed until forenoon. An attempt to call a recess so that the senators might attend the inauguration failed.

Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke, a Democrat, then took the floor to say that no incoming governor in the history of the Commonwealth had been so insulted and then proceeded to read Curley's inaugural address aloud. The reading later was taken up by Senator Considine of New Bedford. Finally, after the guns had heralded the inception of a new gubernatorial career, the Senate recessed until 3 p. m.



JAN 4 1935

Page 1

# Governor Curley's Inaugural Contains Recommendations for Drastic Reforms

## Outlines Bold Plan to Bring New Deal to Bay State—Displays Detailed Knowledge of Governmental Procedure—Address Longest in History of Commonwealth

A New Deal for Massachusetts was outlined yesterday by Governor James Michael Curley in his inaugural address, one of the longest in the commonwealth's history. His 12,000 words took 58 printed pages.

The new chief executive urged sweeping reorganization of nearly every branch of the state government, displaying a keen knowledge of the Bay State's workings. He suggested abolition of many offices and boards, creation of others and legislative and judicial reforms, among them abolition of the Governor's Council.

Salient points in his recommendations were:

- 1—Reduction from the present membership of the House and Senate to a number half as great, or 120 state representatives and 20 state senators.
- 2—Biennial instead of annual sessions of the legislature.
- 3—Abrogation of the present system of county government.
- 4—Creation of a state Department of Justice.
- 5—Compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70.
- 6—Abolition of the governor's council, the State Board of Tax Appeals, the Boston Finance commission, and the pre-primary convention.
- 7—Establishment of a state fund for workmen's compensation.
- 8—Reduction of utility rates and participation of the public in management of utilities.

"The depression of the past five years has been so devastating in character as to be more properly characterized as an industrial war," the governor told the Senate and House in joint session in presenting his sweeping plans.

"The ordinary methods which in the past have served admirably were found totally inadequate and the necessity for new and definite methods of procedure was recognized, not only to overcome the conditions resulting from industrial warfare, but to prevent a recurrence."

"That a New Deal nationally was necessary is accepted by every forward-looking American, and that its acceptance and operation, nationally, of necessity requires the development of New Deal methods in the state and the sub-divisions of the state of the Union is recognized by all."

"There has been put one answer from the beginning of the Christian era for unemployment, namely, work and wages, and that Massachusetts, ever a leader, may continue to hold the proud position it has ever occupied, I commend . . . not only co-operation with federal authorities in the development of the New Deal, but the adoption of a program which will result in the substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotments."

Regarding reduction in membership of the legislature, the governor said:

"When the present legislative system, consisting of 240 members of the House of Representatives and 40 members of the state Senate, was established, conditions in a measure made necessary such a setup, but the tremendous strides that have been made in recent years in the matter of transportation and communication no longer require a continuance of bodies with a membership as large numerically as at present."

He said the adoption of the system should result in a saving of \$1,000,000 to taxpayers during a two-year period.

"The governor's council is a relic of the days of royalty and has long since ceased to serve the purpose for which in the main it was created, namely, an opportunity for social aggrandizement of favorites of the ruling power."

"The council as at present constituted, thanks to the unconscionable system of gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent."

To make the "functioning of our judicial system . . . as alert and efficient as that of the executive department of the government," Curley recommended a compulsory retirement law for judges at the age of 70.

"It is idle to talk of private capital furnishing work to the vast army of unemployed in America whose unemployment may be properly traced to agencies beyond the control of the individual worker," he said.

Certain lines of activity long had been regarded as solely the property of Massachusetts. These are textiles, leather, wool, boots and shoes, and fish. Competition and improved methods of transportation make it imperative, he pointed out, that a state planning board be created to cope with the situation.

"The workmen's compensation act as at present administered, too frequently deprives injured men and women of their just rights," the governor declared. "The vicious practice of consigning permanently disabled workers and elderly workers to the charity rolls or the poorhouse could, in my opinion, be prevented through the establishment of a state fund for workmen's compensation."

"The excessive premiums now charged in thousands of cases are beyond the ability of the employer to maintain, with the result that as a protective measure only the young and strong are permitted opportunity for work."

"The Department of Labor and Industries could be materially

strengthened and its scope for usefulness increased through the transfer of the Industrial Accident board to the Department of Labor and Industries, there to be administered as a division of that department."

He said compulsory attendance of minors at school until the age of 16 would result in removal of children from industry, thereby increasing opportunities for employment of adults.

He also urged abolition of the Boston Finance commission and the appointment of police commissioners by the governor. In this connection, it was recalled that the principal causes of his bitter differences with Ely and the Council resulted from appointment of Joseph J. Leonard as Boston police commissioner after the resignation of Eugene C. Hultman to accept chairmanship of the Metropolitan District commission.

"The Finance commission continually harassed Curley during his gubernatorial campaign. "During 12 years of the existence of the Finance commission it has been my privilege to serve as mayor of the City of Boston," Curley said, "and notwithstanding destructive criticism from time to time, entirely at variance with the intent and purpose for which the commission was created, it has been possible, through honest, efficient and economical administration, to establish for the City of Boston the highest financial standing of any major American city."

"The commission has degenerated into a political nuisance. It has lost caste and has forfeited the confidence of the people. The policy which prompted it has not been adopted generally in other cities in the commonwealth."

The principles of the state in allowing municipalities to govern themselves was violated by authorization of the governor to appoint police commissioners, he asserted, and has not, in my opinion produced more efficient police protection."

He said a change in the method of distribution and determination of costs of electricity and gas was imperative and advised a sliding scale rate system. Representatives of the people should participate in the management of public utilities, according to Curley.

"Electricity," he said, "is no longer a luxury and therefore should be reasonably accessible to all classes, that the full benefits and blessings of modern science may contribute to their comfort as well as to the relief from domestic drudgery that past generations have endured."

There is no justification for the present schedule on rates on electricity and gas, since it is predicated on the discarded theory of limited sales volume and large profits. The present-day theory is large sales volume and small profits, and a reduction in the rates both of gas and electricity should be established at once by the public utilities commission."

The system under which public utilities commissioners' salaries are born partly by public service corporations should end at once, the governor declared, and the entire amount be paid by the commonwealth.

Failure of the State Department of Public Utilities to act in regard to telephone rates makes it appear advisable that some other governmental agency, probably the attorney general's department, secure justice for the users of telephone service," he said.

Curley pointed out that Chicago and Washington recently had been awarded \$20,000,000 and \$1,000,000, respectively, by the courts in suits for refunds from telephone companies.

Curley, who defeated Gen. Charles H. Cole in the primary after Cole had been nominated at the Democratic convention at Worcester, charged that the pre-primary convention was an "abridgement of the rights of the voters in the nomination of candidates."

"Believing that the right of the individual citizen is paramount to the right of any political party, I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation providing for the repeal of the pre-primary convention act," he said.

The chief executive said the dissatisfaction with the present automobile insurance law was due principally to failure to make complete investigation of accidents.

"The high insurance rates are not only a burden to the owners of automobiles," he said, "but they constitute a tremendous sales resistance in one of our greatest industries."

"Under the present law all fatal accidents must be investigated at the discretion of the registrar of motor vehicles. In 1933 there were 727 fatal accidents investigated, but in 40,216 non-fatal accidents there was no investigation made in the 24,470 cases which were reported. . . due to the failure to investigate this enormous number of accidents there was an increase in the ranks of the careless and reckless drivers, with the result that dishonest and exaggerated claims were permitted to multiply, with a corresponding increase in the injury claims."

Creation of a State Department of Justice modelled on federal lines for the suppression of organized crime was advanced by Curley.

"Recent outrages and almost daily acts of banditry and gangsterism call for vigorous and immediate action," the governor explained. "The federal government, through its Department of Justice, has demonstrated in recent months its efficiency in the warfare on criminal gangs. Within a few weeks at a conference held in Washington, under the auspices of the Department of Justice, the president of the United States recommended a closer co-ordination of state and federal agencies."

"I am in full sympathy with the president's recommendation."

"The attorney general should have general supervision over the enforcement of the criminal law of the

commonwealth. It is very likely that he now has under existing law full authority to control criminal prosecution in any district of the commonwealth, and to exercise supervision over the administration of their offices by district attorneys. I believe it would be advisable to place direct responsibility upon the attorney general, and to give him any necessary power to organize his department as a department of justice comparable to that of the United States."

He pointed out abuses of existing liquor laws and requested enactment of corrective measures modeled on those in force before adoption of the prohibition amendment. These included limiting sales in public places, other than by innkeepers and licensed clubs, until 11 p. m., and with no sale permitted on Sunday holidays and election days.

Home owners today pay nearly twice as much as in 1916, while the income taxpayer has been able to prevent any increase of the original 1916 rates, Curley said.

"This is a manifest injustice and I ask you to give serious consideration to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916."

"In view of constantly increasing expenditures, one way in which relief can be secured for owners of real estate and for business and industrial enterprises is by a transfer of the tax burden from those who today are unfairly burdened to the owners of intangible personal property who now escape a just share of the taxes required for the conduct of government."

The State Board of Tax Appeals has shown "an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the Boards of Assessors in the cities and should be abolished, according to the governor."

"Since its organization the board has been dominated and dictated to in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the less powerful and influential elements of each community, namely, the small home owners," Curley declared.

The statute giving the State commission on administration and finance power to further or retard any program initiated by elected officials should be abolished, the governor recommended.

"The state auditor of the commonwealth is elected by and answerable to the people of the commonwealth," he said. It is essential that he should have direct control and supervision of receipts and expenditures. . . . A board charged with the responsibility for the preparation of the annual budget and the purchase of such materials as may be required by the commonwealth should, in my opinion, be subject to the direct control by the auditor of the commonwealth."

Curley requested legislation "which would permit appointment by the governor of a chairman of the commission on administration and finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a controller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the state auditor may promulgate."

Relative to reorganization of district courts the governor said: "The District courts of the commonwealth have become a most important factor in the administration of justice. While at one time they were concerned chiefly with the handling of minor cases, their jurisdiction has been enlarged from time to time until at the present time they have concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior court in civil actions. . . . These courts should be so organized and constituted as to effectively bear a substantial burden

of civil litigation that is now congesting the dockets of the Superior court. . . . It is necessary the judges of these courts should be made full-time judges, with adequate compensation for such service."

"I recommend legislation to prohibit the practicing in his own court by any justice of a District court, and to prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in political campaigns, either as candidates for public office or by publicly espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates."

Mortgage interest rates should be reduced from a 6 to 5 per cent maximum; industrial banking should come under full supervision of the state banking commissioner; and the law permitting attachment of wages of a debtor should be abrogated, according to the chief executive.

"It is likewise important for the protection of persons engaged in business that the practice of indiscriminate attachments and improper use of the trustee process for real or false claims should no longer be permitted," he said.

"For the protection of business I recommend the enactment of legislation which will require the filing of a bond, with adequate securities, with the clerk of court, obligating the real or false creditor to indemnify the debtor for all losses resulting from the attachment in the event that the creditor fails to sustain his case."

An echo of the recent clash between the governor and the retiring chief executive regarding Ely's and the executive council's wholesale appointments at the close of their tenure of office was seen in Curley's demand that heads of state departments shall be named by each succeeding governor to serve during his term.

"The present system, alleged to be based upon the theory of retaining in office competent career men, is in reality based on the desire to perpetuate political control," Curley said.

"Under any system elected officials would consider it both a duty and a privilege to retain in office men and women who could actually qualify as career officials."

"Under the existing system the executive is denied direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interest of the people."

Discussing industrial and economic problems facing the state, Curley stressed the need for immediate action regarding the financial plight of New England railroads.

Of public works, federal relief and housing, the governor said in part:

"During the year that has passed, the policy has been to extend federal financial aid to assist in meeting public welfare costs and in anticipation of the substitution of a public works program, I have requested the officials of the municipalities of the commonwealth and the officials of the state to draft a program anticipating their requirements based upon a 50 per cent contribution by the federal government. I anticipate that this program may represent a total of \$100,000,000 for the commonwealth and the municipalities of the states, and to the present time requests have been submitted totalling in excess of \$60,000,000."

"At the present time 45 states of the union, the exceptions being Massachusetts, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, are administering the Federal Emergency Relief Act in co-operation with and under the direction of federal authorities. In my opinion it is important that Massachusetts join with the other states of the union in aiding the president of the United States in the conduct of this important work."

"According to recent government statistics, the present shortage of housing is unprecedented in the history of this country. Under the Massachusetts Homestead Act . . . the commonwealth is authorized to engage in a housing project. In my opinion this work can be put into operation in a period of 30 days."

He said state lands near Fall

River should be used for homesteads.

Wholesale pardoning by his predecessor were indirectly criticized by the chief executive, who advised a complete reorganization of the Massachusetts penal system.

"The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power in the case of persons under sentence for the commission of crimes of an atrocious character today," he said, "constitutes a menace to organized society. The system, unless rigorously and speedily checked, must inevitably tend to a

breaking down of the morale of the judiciary, and in addition destroy the fear upon the part of the criminal that he will be required to undergo the full penalty for the crime which he commits."

He advocated immediately razing of the state prison at Charlestown as "utterly inadequate."

The governor requested an appropriation of \$100,000 for stocking of streams and forest reserves with fish and game and another fund for development of the recreational facilities of Massachusetts.

Desirability of erecting a suitable

structure to commemorate the service of Massachusetts citizens in all wars, "with suitable halls for the veterans of each war," which also might be utilized for conventions also was brought to the attention of the legislature by the governor.

His address also contained many other recommendations. These included continuation of the state public health laws; more rigid enforcement of highway laws to reduce motor vehicle fatalities; and enactment of a measure to insure co-operation with the federal government in suppressing the narcotic

trade. He also recommended the State Supreme court docket of less important cases; abandonment of non-partisan elections; a 75 per cent tax on gains of real estate speculators who purchase property within a year of the taking of eminent domain; appointment of a commission for study and revision of state public health laws; more rigid enforcement of highway laws to reduce motor vehicle fatalities; and enactment of a measure to insure co-operation with the federal government in suppressing the narcotic



## Inaugural Notes

Lowell was well represented yesterday at the inauguration of Governor James M. Curley at the State House in Boston. The local delegation was headed by city politicians and leaders in this section of the Democratic party.

Included in the Lowell group were Charles E. Gallagher, Charles J. McCarthy, Edmund Cluin, Joseph R. Queenan, Hon. James B. Casey, Hon. Thomas J. Corbett, L. Edwin Schriever, Mrs. Theresa McDermott, John W. Daly, Mrs. Ethel M. Simpson, Mrs. Mary Maloney Lynch, David Burke, Maurice Powers, Thomas Corbett and Peter McMeniman.

The crowd trying to attend the ceremonies extended down the State House steps and across Boston common. Governor Curley had sent out 5000 invitations, but there were actually accommodations for 600 in the chamber of the House of Representatives, where the inaugural exercises were held. Seats had been placed in the corridors and various ante-rooms off the House chamber, where a loud-speaking system brought the exercises to several thousand more people. Visitors even lined the stairways in an endeavor to hear the inaugural address of the new executive whom they could not see in person.

The galleries in the House chamber were opened at 10.20 a. m. and within seven minutes were completely filled. A majority of the spectators were women.

At 11.03 a. m. Speaker Leverett E. Saltonstall called the House to order and following a brief prayer by the chaplain, a recess was voted.

There was a stir in the crowd at 11.40 o'clock when Miss Mary Curley, daughter of the governor-elect and now first lady of the commonwealth entered a reserved section of the gallery on the arm of a military attendant. Miss Curley wore a black velvet two-piece suit with white collar and black turban. She received a tremendous ovation as she took her seat in the front row.

Immediately following the arrival of Miss Curley, Mrs. Frederick W. Mansfield, wife of the mayor of Boston, was escorted to her seat and she too received generous applause. Later came the other members of Governor-elect Curley's family. Others who occupied reserved seats were Rt. Rev. John B. Spellman and Rev. Fr. Kelley, pastor of Governor Curley's home parish.

At 11.46 a. m. the House recon-

vened and a committee was appointed to wait on the Senate. The committee returned a few minutes later and reported to Speaker Saltonstall, that the Senate, even at that late hour, had not organized and was not ready to sit in joint convention with the House.

Among the guests who arrived at the ceremony was about to begin was former-Governor Eugene N. Foss. Mr. Foss was loudly applauded as he entered the chamber.

Governor Curley took the oath of office at 12.10 p. m. After the other officials had been inducted, Speaker Saltonstall again presented the governor, who received another tremendous ovation. Just as he began to read his inaugural address, some one in the gallery arose and shouted, "James M. Curley, governor of Massachusetts, next United States Senator and future president of the United States." Some one else called for three cheers and they were enthusiastically given.

Speaker Saltonstall appointed another committee to wait on the governor-elect and the lieutenant-governor-elect, Charles F. Hurley, informing them that the entire House of Representatives and certain members of the Senate awaited their arrival for the taking of the oath of office.

The actual ceremony began with the entrance of the chief justice and justices of the Supreme Judicial court and the Superior court. In this procession was Justice Stanley E. Qua of Lowell. Later came a delegation of foreign consuls and finally Governor-elect Curley, Lieutenant Governor-elect Hurley and the new members of the executive council. Mr. Curley was given an ovation which lasted fully five minutes. The oath of office was administered to the incoming officials by Secretary of the Commonwealth Frederic W. Cook in accordance with the procedure approved by the voters, June, 1780.

Advertisements and the office reserves the right to revise or omit any copy that is objectionable.

The death of the veteran clerk of courts, Ralph Smith, who was just entering on another term to which he had been elected by a reduced majority, draws attention among other things to the absurdity of making such an office the sport of an indiscriminating electorate. Clerks of courts should be appointive, we believe. It is as silly to make them popularly elective as it would be to throw the choice of a governor's or a president's chief secretary open to public whim.



JAN 4 1935

## CURLEY IN INAUGURAL ASKS MEMBERSHIP OF GEN. COURT BE HALVED

Would Abolish Governor's Council, Board of  
Tax Appeals, Boston Finance Comm., and  
Present Form of County Government

Boston, Jan. 3 (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley, in his inaugural address before a joint session of the legislature, today asked that membership in that body be cut in half, and that the governor's council, Board of Tax Appeals, Boston Finance commission and the present form of county government be abolished. He demanded that district court judges be prohibited from practicing in their own courts and from participating in politics, and proposed creation of a district circuit court. Judges should be retired at the age of 70, he declared.

The new governor asked creation of a state department of justice under the attorney general, with the detective branch of the police transferred to that department. He urged that there be no "coddling" for criminals and that the pardoning power be not abused.

Gov. Curley did not directly refer to the almost

### 11th Hour Appointments

of his predecessor, Joseph B. Ely, of Curley foes to important state offices, but he did say:

"That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive in the conduct of the duties of his office, I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office."

"Under the existing system," said Gov. Curley, "the executive is denied direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interests of the people."

Much of Curley's address dealt with labor and kindred subjects. Some of his proposals follow:

### Governor's Proposals

Development of "New Deal methods" for Massachusetts.

Creation of a state planning board. Liberalization and strengthening of labor laws.

Increasing of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16.

Reduction of the cost of workmen's compensation insurance; liberalization of payments under it and reposing its administration in the Department of Labor and Industries.

Exemption of wages from attachment prior to a court judgment.

Reduction of working hours in state institutions to 44 hours a week and increase of pay.

Administration of federal relief in Massachusetts by the state government.

Housing projects by the state and by communities, with particular attention to a tract of state land near Fall River.

Revision of state health laws.

Adoption of a state national recovery administration act.

The governor urged that the state's recreational advantages be developed and proposed that \$100,000 be spent stocking the state with fish and game. He advocated erection of a great auditorium as a war memorial.

### Reduction Utility Rates

The new governor demanded reduction in public utility rates and the possible election of members of the Public Utilities commission. He also advocated reduction of mortgage interest rates from 6 to 5 per cent, if it could be done constitutionally. He favored the placing of industrial banking under the bank commissioner and the placing of the State Commission on Administration and Finance under the state auditor. He asked the legislature to "give earnest attention

to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916."

Gov. Curley also said he favored retention of the third cent of the gasoline tax for another year. The tax will expire this year unless extended. He also favored increase in the tax on intangibles.

More thorough investigation of automobile accidents and better enforcement of highway laws were advocated as steps to reduce automobile insurance rates.

### R. R. CONSOLIDATION

In advocating consolidation of New England railroads, Gov. Curley said:

"Providing consolidation can be agreed upon, with adequate provision for the retention of control that would safeguard the interests of New England, improve the transportation system and aid in the development of New England industries and resources, thereby increasing the number of employees, there is no way to justify a failure to act."

To curb speculation in lands in anticipation of public improvements, Gov. Curley advocated a 75 per cent. tax on profits made in such transactions if the land has been acquired by the speculator less than a year before being taken over by the state.

The governor spoke against non-partisan municipal elections and favored return to the party system. He favored appointment of police commissioners by mayors, instead of by the governor.

State hospitals and other institutions should be modernized, the governor told the legislature. He urged that the state co-operate with the federal government in combating the narcotic evil.

The governor asked that a constitutional convention be called to effect changes, declaring:

"The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain state and county activities is generally accepted. The ordinary method of procedure under the constitution, through the medium of initiative petition, is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the state, counties, and cities and towns is through a constitutional convention."

### Abolish Governor's Council

He referred to the governor's council as "a relic of the days of royalty."

"The council as at present constituted," he said, "thanks to gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult, if not impossible, personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government."

In advocating reduction in membership in the legislature, Gov. Curley said:

"In my opinion the affairs of the commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one half as great, or to 120 members in the house of representatives and 20 members in the senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two-year period of about \$1,000,000."

## JAMES M. CURLEY IS SWORN IN GOVERNOR BY SECY. STATE COOK

By TOM HORGAN

(Associated Press Staff Writer)  
Boston, Jan. 3 (AP)—James M. Curley, stormy petrel of Massachusetts politics, today took the oath of office as the state's 53d governor.

A Democrat and the "original Roosevelt" supporter in the Bay State, the three-time mayor of Boston went into office today as the successor of his bitterest political enemy, another Democrat, Joseph B. Ely, who retired to private life after two terms in the gubernatorial chair.

As he launched his inaugural speech, his predecessor, against whom he fought unsuccessfully for a place in the Democratic national convention, which nominated Franklin Roosevelt for the presidency, and who later fought bitterly against Curley's nomination and election as governor, left the State house to return to his home in Westfield, Mass. It was Ely who led the Massachusetts Democrats in their unyielding support of Alfred E. Smith for the nomination which Roosevelt won.

The traditional ceremony by which the outgoing governor passes on to his successor certain symbols of office—a Bible, keys and other articles—was carried out and in making the presentation Ely expressed to Curley a wish for "every success in your public undertakings and happiness and contentment in your social and private life."

Curley interrupted to call attention to the omission of any reference to "political" life and Ely said he left out the word because he did not wish "to bestow anything impossible."

The incoming governor said: "We are now entering an era of industrial activity which will be different from what we have known in the past. We hope it will be a progress in which spiritual life will be mixed."

Due to the senate filibuster which held up the election of a president of that body, who ordinarily administers the oath to the incoming governor, Sec. of State Frederic W. Cook performed that task.



TELEGRAM  
Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Governor Curley's 33 Address

Making the administrative functions of the Commonwealth more responsible to the people of the state and a co-ordination of departmental activities to reduce the cost of government are the highlights of the inaugural address of Governor James M. Curley delivered this noon to the legislature and a large number of interested citizens. The address was most comprehensive, and offered many suggestions of remedial legislature to effect economy in state government and the elimination of certain activities that, in the opinion of the Governor, are detrimental to the accomplishment of satisfactory and speedy handling of state affairs.

The address shows a wide study and understanding of the various economic problems now confronting the people, and an earnest desire to lend every possible assistance to projects that will bring an early solution of the depressed condition of all essential activities of the people. The Governor devotes considerable attention to the exigencies of our transportation problems. Touching upon the financial condition of the railroads, he urges the legislature to pass laws that will assist these important functions of our business and industrial life, and that the questions involved be given an early and deep consideration on the part of the representatives of the people.



GOVERNOR JAMES M. CURLEY

He points out the tax income to the state and its civic divisions, the great number of people employed by the railroads, and the immense investment in securities of these companies by the savings banks of the state. He urges that the legislature take certain action that these advantages shall be preserved. While he urges that the competition the railroads have suffered may be reduced by federal act, he urges that the state do not await, but take action, and, at the same time, assist in making transportation safer through the further reduction of grade crossings and improved equipment.

The Governor recommends the placing of industrial banks under the supervision of the State Banking Commission; revisions of the auto insurance laws to make reductions in the cost of insurance to owners; urges a more efficient system of law enforcement in answer to the threat of gangster warfare, and recommends many changes in the departmental work of the commonwealth.

Among the other recommendations: That the financial affairs of the state should be placed entirely under the supervision of the Auditor to prevent the shifting of responsibilities and making one official more answerable to the people of the commonwealth. He recommends the abolition of the Board of Tax Appeals, the Governor's Council, the present method of county governmental organization, the Boston Finance Commission, the pre-primary convention, and returning the right of municipalities to name their police commissions.

The program the Governor has laid out for the legislature is most comprehensive and progressive. It represents a full understanding of the problems of the commonwealth and a determination to effect economies that should result in benefit to the taxpayers and public in general.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE  
Haverhill, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

HAVI

### Curley's Program

Thorough discussion of Governor Curley's inaugural address would require the writing of an encyclopedia on the governmental and economic problems of Massachusetts, so numerous and varied are the subjects presented by the address and so heavily charged are many of them with causes of controversy.

Early in the address Curley repeated the work-and-wages slogan of his campaign and defined application of it as a vital part of the program of his administration. His program, however, calls for much more than the development of work and wages for the unemployed residents of the Bay State. It calls also for effectual cooperation with the New Deal, for measures to expedite the economic advance of the state, and for numerous changes in our methods of government.

The address was most arresting when Curley called for a constitutional convention to consider abolition of the executive council, change in our present system of county government, and reduction by one-half of the size of the Legislature.

Here are sensible recommendations. County government appears to us to be obsolete. A legislature of 140 members undoubtedly could be more efficient than a legislature of 280 members—and less costly. The executive council performs no function that could not be performed with equal effectiveness by other official bodies.

Strong cases, too, can be made for Curley's recommendation that the governor be given the right to appoint chairmen of commissions and heads of departments, other than constitutional officials. The governor is the chief executive officer of the state and the people hold him responsible for bad management of state business whether or not he has any effectual supervision over it. It is reasonable that, subject to confirmation by the Senate, the governor should appoint administrative officers from whom he can reasonably expect the cooperation essential to advancement of his program and application of his policies.

Proponents of home rule will cheer Curley's recommendation for abolition of the Boston finance commission and for police commissions that prevent the citizens of a community from directing their police department. And partisan politicians probably will be enthusiastic for his recommendation that the party system be restored to municipal politics, a recommendation that impresses us as representing a backward step in the zigzag course of political progress.

Curley's address was notable for recommendations for reforms in existing practices. He called for reduction in gas and electric rates and for abandonment of the payment by public utilities of one-half of the salaries of members of the public utilities commission. He called also liberalizing and strengthening the workmen's compensation laws, the minimum wage laws, and the laws on employment of women and children. He would make child labor more difficult by increasing to 16 the age for compulsory attendance at school. He would have a state law like the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act.

Some of these recommendations are in line with his general policy of striving to coordinate state activity with the New Deal. Others that are directed toward the same end include placing of the ERA in the state under federal direction and legislation to enable municipalities to cooperate with the federal government on housing projects.

A lower interest rate on mortgages, a state planning board to assist in industrial development, a higher income tax, abandonment of the prison at Charlestown, and exemption of wages from attachment are a few other pertinent recommendations by the governor. This partial list of what he proposed indicates the scope of his program.

It is an ambitious program, in most parts sensible. There is enough in it to keep the Legislature continuously busy for the entire year. Indeed, the amount of useful things that the governor can suggest for legislative action constitutes a persuasive argument against the proposal for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TELEGRAM  
Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Curley Hard at Work

### Executive Council Called Into Session

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (UP)—With his inauguration scarcely over, Governor Curley vigorously began his new duties today. He called a special meeting of the new executive council for this afternoon.

Reports were that Frank A. Goodwin, who ran against the Chief Executive in the gubernatorial election and was deposed as chairman of the Boston Finance Commission by former Governor Ely, would be re-elected to the chairmanship by Curley.

This, according to reports at the State House, would involve demotion of Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, present chairman, and one of Ely's appointees during the closing days of his political reign.

Special Justice Joseph A. Sheehan will resign from the commission to make a place for Goodwin, political observers believed, and in turn will be elevated to the Superior Court bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Superior Judge Elias B. Bishop.

(Continued On Page Nine)

Dancing was practically impossible for the throngs of brilliantly-gowned women and the Cadets in full dress uniform.



JAN 4 1935

## Things Talked About

### SO YOU HAVE MARRIED

So you have married. Well, I'm glad somehow.

I've had you long enough upon my mind.

Wondering when you'd marry, and if you'd love the kind

Of girl I was, or not that kind.

But now

This one last cry must rinse my heart of you,

And flood away the fetishes and dreams

So deep in me. Quite soon the little streams

Of memories will slacken. Finally, too.

The dammed up small familiar things

Will rush through to a deep and stranger rapture.

The pride long flung away I shall recapture

And anchor to the solace this thought brings:

Though she may fill your world from earth to sky

She cannot love you any more than I.

—Gertrude White in New York Sun.

Those who attended the installation of officers of Lady Washington lodge, Daughters of St. George, recently were much impressed with the efficient manner in which the exercises were conducted. Mrs. Hilda Littlefield of Methuen, who is serving as grand president of the organization, was in charge of the induction and she was ably assisted by her staff. Mrs. Littlefield is fulfilling the many duties of the high office which she holds in splendid fashion.

One for the books. A sixteen-year-old Lynn boy and a few glasses of beer made a combination worse than a mad bull the other morning. The youth, unaccustomed to liquor, left a trail of destruction. He tipped over a mail box, tried to send in a false alarm, broke a store light, tipped over a weighing scale and used improper language before he was captured by a patrolman. Because of his tender age and his previous good record, he was released after agreeing to see the owners of the property he damaged and make full restitution.

A total of 581 applications for divorce and seven petitions for nullity of marriage were filed in Essex County Probate court last year. This is about a hundred higher than were filed in 1933. Of the new applications for divorce filed in December, 32 were filed by women and 16 by men. The custody of 27 children is involved in 19 of the cases. Lawrence is given as the home of one or both parties in six cases. Methuen people filed in three cases last month. Desertion, as the sole ground for seeking divorce, is alleged in 19 cases and cruel and abusive treatment comes next with eleven cases.

Here and there—Ernest A. Page, for many years engaged in the fish and lobster business at Hampton Beach and well known by Greater Lawrence people who spent vacations at that resort, died at Rye, N. H., Monday...The large wooden building at Salisbury Beach, housing Chase's Spa and valued at \$20,000, was damaged by fire Wednesday and the fireladdies of Salisbury had a hard two-hour battle on their hands...A bill providing for the construction and maintenance of a public bath house and comfort station at Salisbury Beach has been filed with the Massachusetts House of Representatives by Rep. Thomas J. Lane of this city.

A local young woman was made unusually happy the early part of this week when a pocketbook that had been stolen from her desk shortly before the Christmas holidays was returned to her. The pocketbook, which was an unusually attractive one, she was glad to get back, but a large sum of money that had been

in the bag when stolen, she had given up all hope of finding. Found in an ash-barrel by a janitor in one of the down-town buildings the pocketbook was placed in the young woman's hands and upon inspecting it she found her money in a secret compartment, which the thief in his hurry, had neglected to investigate. Nothing was missing from the bag but a bit of loose change.

The first motion picture preview ever held in the air was staged Wednesday with the showing of the Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson feature, "Baboonia," in a speed plane piloted by Eddie Rick-enbacker while it was flying 12,000 feet over New York. The plane was transformed into a miniature theatre and the guests were film executives and representatives of newspapers and trade publications. In order to take care of everybody, two flights were made at 3 and 5 p. m.

Hon. Charles S. Ashley, the 76-year-old mayor of New Bedford who began his twenty-seventh term as chief executive of that city Wednesday, has the remarkable record of having spent fifty years in public life. He first entered city politics a half-century ago as a councilman. As he started out on the second fifty years, Mayor Ashley received a personal letter from President Roosevelt, telegrams from the governors of fourteen states, and congratulatory messages from many other officials throughout the country.

Taxi drivers are loud in the praise of the work that the street department is doing regarding the sanding of streets at dangerous intersections. So far the employees of the department have performed fine work in that line and a veteran taxi driver informs the T. T. A. Man that he hasn't seen so much sand on streets as he has this winter.

There were many pedestrians, however, who felt that the drivers had used up all the sand after struggling to hold their footing Wednesday. Failure of property holders to clear their frontage of effects of Tuesday's storm made the sidewalks quite slippery and the fact that they were not sanded made walking quite treacherous.

There were many local folks in attendance at the inaugural exercises held at the state house, Boston, on Thursday when Governor James M. Curley took office while there were others who went to the Hub but were unable to gain admittance to the auditorium where they were held. Included in the latter group were holders of tickets of admission but they were practically worthless when the seats were taken by early arrivals. Talking with two Lawrencians who were there but unable to get in, the T. T. A. Man learned from them that they might have been fortunate enough to gain admittance after waiting about an hour, but when they considered the wait and the fact that they would have to stand when they did get inside, they decided to return home and read about the affair in the newspapers.

Ten years have passed since Congress enacted the so-called soldiers' bonus legislation guaranteeing eventual payment of about \$4,000,000,000 in adjusted compensation to the 4,000,000 members of Uncle Sam's armed forces in the World war. The average value of each certificate is \$1,000, and in view of the widespread publicity given to the legislation both before and since its enactment, it would be natural to expect that every eligible person would have made application for his or her share long since. When it was announced a few days ago, though, that Wednesday of this week was the final deadline, there was such a rush of veterans to the Boston office of the United States Veterans' bureau that its staff was kept busy right up to the last minute. At that office alone, approximately 2,100 new applications were filed, so that undoubtedly many other thousands of veterans throughout the country got in under the wire in the last minute rush. In all proba-

JAN 4 1935

## GOVERNOR CURLEY WILL NAME JUDGE

BOSTON, Jan. 4. (P)—Governor Curley announced this noon at his first press conference as chief executive of Massachusetts he would name later in the day a new Superior court judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Elias B. Bishop of Newton.

Curley said he told a delegation of Democratic senators he did not believe he should interfere with the filibuster now going on in the Senate, adding: "I believe they can work out their own salvation."



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE  
Haverhill, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Curley's Program

Thorough discussion of Governor Curley's inaugural address would require the writing of an encyclopedia on the governmental and economic problems of Massachusetts, so numerous and varied are the subjects presented by the address and so heavily charged are many of them with causes of controversy.

Early in the address Curley repeated the work-and-wages slogan of his campaign and defined application of it as a vital part of the program of his administration. His program, however, calls for much more than the development of work and wages for the unemployed residents of the Bay State. It calls also for effectual cooperation with the New Deal, for measures to expedite the economic advance of the state, and for numerous changes in our methods of government.

The address was most arresting when Curley called for a constitutional convention to consider abolition of the executive council, change in our present system of county government, and reduction by one-half of the size of the Legislature.

Here are sensible recommendations. County government appears to us to be obsolete. A legislature of 140 members undoubtedly could be more efficient than a legislature of 280 members — and less costly. The executive council performs no function that could not be performed with equal effectiveness by other official bodies.

Strong cases, too, can be made for Curley's recommendation that the governor be given the right to appoint chairmen of commissions and heads of departments, other than constitutional officials. The governor is the chief executive officer of the state and the people hold him responsible for bad management of state business whether or not he has any effectual supervision over it. It is reasonable that, subject to confirmation by the Senate, the governor should appoint administrative officers from whom he can reasonably expect the cooperation essential to advancement of his program and application of his policies.

Proponents of home rule will cheer Curley's recommendation for abolition of the Boston finance commission and for police commissions that prevent the citizens of a community from directing their police department. And partisan politicians probably will be enthusiastic for his recommendation that the party system be restored to municipal politics, a recommendation that impresses us as representing a backward step in the zigzag course of political progress.

Curley's address was notable for recommendations for reforms in existing practices. He called for reduction in gas and electric rates and for abandonment of the payment by public utilities of one-half of the salaries of members of the public utilities commission. He called also liberalizing and strengthening the workmen's compensation laws, the minimum wage laws, and the laws on employment of women and children. He would make child labor more difficult by increasing to 16 the age for compulsory attendance at school. He would have a state law like the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act.

Some of these recommendations are in line with his general policy of striving to coordinate state activity with the New Deal. Others that are directed toward the same end include placing of the ERA in the state under federal direction and legislation to enable municipalities to cooperate with the federal government on housing projects.

A lower interest rate on mortgages, a state planning board to assist in industrial development, a higher income tax, abandonment of the prison at Charlestown, and exemption of wages from attachment are a few other pertinent recommendations by the governor. This partial list of what he proposed indicates the scope of his program.

It is an ambitious program, in most parts sensible. There is enough in it to keep the Legislature continuously busy for the entire year. Indeed, the amount of useful things that the governor can suggest for legislative action constitutes a persuasive argument against the proposal for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

Men's  
4-Buckle  
OVER-  
SHOES  
\$1.59  
(Slight  
seconds)

MORE BIG VA  
BIG Bargains

SANDLER'S

Among those convicted were  
two women, Mrs. Ellabeth Galatas  
and Mrs. Esther Farmer.

## CURLEY HARD AT WORK FROM START

(Continued from Page One)

The Senate still was deadlocked by filibuster, and Democratic senators indicated they would seek Curley's intercession to bring solution of their difficulties.

The filibuster's cause is the reported refusal of Senator Erland F. Fish (R) Brookline, to grant Democrats any committee chairmanships if reelected president of the Senate.

Republicans with a senatorial majority of 21 to 19 have designated Fish as their presidential choice in caucus. Sen. Moran (R) Mansfield, senior member of the higher chamber, is supported by the Democratic members and is aiding them in the filibuster as presiding officer of the Senate until a new president is elected.

At least 10,000 persons crowded the First Corps Cadet Armory last night for the inaugural ball and reception to the Governor and the new first lady, the chief executive's daughter, Miss Mary Curley.

Dancing was practically impossible for the throngs of brilliantly-gowned women and the Cadets in full dress uniform.



JAN 4 1935

## Things Talked About

### SO YOU HAVE MARRIED

So you have married. Well, I'm glad somehow.  
I've had you long enough upon my mind.  
Wondering when you'd marry, and if you'd love the kind  
Of girl I was, or not that kind.  
But now  
This one last cry must rinse my heart of you,  
And flood away the fetishes and dreams  
So deep in me. Quite soon the little streams  
Of memories will slacken. Finally, too.

The dammed up small familiar things  
Will rush through to a deep and stranger rapture.  
The pride long flung away I shall recapture  
And anchor to the solace this thought brings:  
Though she may fill your world from earth to sky  
She cannot love you any more than I.

—Gertrude White in New York Sun.

Those who attended the installation of officers of Lady Washington lodge, Daughters of St. George, recently were much impressed with the efficient manner in which the exercises were conducted. Mrs. Hilda Littlefield of Methuen, who is serving as grand president of the organization, was in charge of the induction and she was ably assisted by her staff. Mrs. Littlefield is fulfilling the many duties of the high office which she holds in splendid fashion.

One for the books. A sixteen-year-old Lynn boy and a few glasses of beer made a combination worse than a mad bull the other morning. The youth, unaccustomed to liquor, left a trail of destruction. He tipped over a mail box, tried to send in a false alarm, broke a store light, tipped over a weighing scale and used improper language before he was captured by a patrolman. Because of his tender age and his previous good record, he was released after agreeing to see the owners of the property he damaged and make full restitution.

A total of 581 applications for divorce and seven petitions for nullity of marriage were filed in Essex County Probate court last year. This is about a hundred higher than were filed in 1933. Of the new applications for divorce filed in December, 32 were filed by women and 16 by men. The custody of 27 children is involved in 19 of the cases. Lawrence is given as the home of one or both parties in six cases. Methuen people filed in three cases last month. Desertion, as the sole ground for seeking divorce, is alleged in 19 cases and cruel and abusive treatment comes next with eleven cases.

Here and there—Ernest A. Page, for many years engaged in the fish and lobster business at Hampton Beach and well known by Greater Lawrence people who spent vacations at that resort, died at Rye, N. H., Monday...The large wooden building at Salisbury Beach, housing Chase's Spa and valued at \$20,000, was damaged by fire Wednesday and the fireladdies of Salisbury had a hard two-hour battle on their hands...A bill providing for the construction and maintenance of a public bath house and comfort station at Salisbury Beach has been filed with the Massachusetts House of Representatives by Rep. Thomas J. Lane of this city.

A local young woman was made unusually happy the early part of this week when a pocketbook that had been stolen from her desk shortly before the Christmas holidays was returned to her. The pocketbook, which was an unusually attractive one, she was glad to get back, but a large sum of money that had been

in the bag when stolen, she had given up all hope of finding. Found in an ash-barrel by a janitor in one of the down-town buildings the pocketbook was placed in the young woman's hands and upon inspecting it she found her money in a secret compartment, which the thief in his hurry, had neglected to investigate. Nothing was missing from the bag but a bit of loose change.

The first motion picture preview ever held in the air was staged Wednesday with the showing of the Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson feature, "Baboona," in a speed plane piloted by Eddie Rick-enbacker while it was flying 12,000 feet over New York. The plane was transformed into a miniature theatre and the guests were film executives and representatives of newspapers and trade publications. In order to take care of everybody, two flights were made at 3 and 5 p. m.

Hon. Charles S. Ashley, the 76-year-old mayor of New Bedford who began his twenty-seventh term as chief executive of that city Wednesday, has the remarkable record of having spent fifty years in public life. He first entered city politics a half-century ago as a councilman. As he started out on the second fifty years, Mayor Ashley received a personal letter from President Roosevelt, telegrams from the governors of fourteen states, and congratulatory messages from many other officials throughout the country.

Taxi drivers are loud in the praise of the work that the street department is doing regarding the sanding of streets at dangerous intersections. So far the employees of the department have performed fine work in that line and a veteran taxi driver informs the T. T. A. Man that he hasn't seen so much sand on streets as he has this winter.

There were many pedestrians, however, who felt that the drivers had used up all the sand after struggling to hold their footing Wednesday. Failure of property holders to clear their frontage of effects of Tuesday's storm made the sidewalks quite slippery and the fact that they were not sanded made walking quite treacherous.

There were many local folks in attendance at the inaugural exercises held at the state house, Boston, on Thursday when Governor James M. Curley took office while there were others who went to the Hub but were unable to gain admittance to the auditorium where they were held. Included in the latter group were holders of tickets of admission but they were practically worthless when the seats were taken by early arrivals. Talking with two Lawrencians who were there but unable to get in, the T. T. A. Man learned from them that they might have been fortunate enough to gain admittance after waiting about an hour, but when they considered the wait and the fact that they would have to stand when they did get inside, they decided to return home and read about the affair in the newspapers.

Ten years have passed since Congress enacted the so-called soldiers' bonus legislation guaranteeing eventual payment of about \$4,000,000,000 in adjusted compensation to the 4,000,000 members of Uncle Sam's armed forces in the World war. The average value of each certificate is \$1,000, and in view of the widespread publicity given to the legislation both before and since its enactment, it would be natural to expect that every eligible person would have made application for his or her share long since. When it was announced a few days ago, though, that Wednesday of this week was the final deadline, there was such a rush of veterans to the Boston office of the United States Veterans' bureau that its staff was kept busy right up to the last minute. At that office alone, approximately 2,100 new applications were filed, so that undoubtedly many other thousands of veterans throughout the country got in under the wire in the last minute rush. In all proba-

JAN 4 1935

## GOVERNOR CURLEY WILL NAME JUDGE

BOSTON, Jan. 4. (P)—Governor Curley announced this noon at his first press conference as chief executive of Massachusetts he would name later in the day a new Superior court judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Elias B. Bishop of Newton.

Curley said he told a delegation of Democratic senators he did not believe he should interfere with the filibuster now going on in the Senate, adding: "I believe they can work out their own salvation."



JAN 4 1935

# NEW GOVERNOR ATTACKS MANY OLD PRECEDENTS

## James M. Curley Takes Oath of Office and In Stirring Inaugural Address Calls For Various Changes

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (P)—James M. Curley took the oath of office today as the Bay State's 53rd governor and immediately, in his inaugural address, opened an attack on governmental establishments of long standing.

The inaugural ceremony itself was without precedent in the history of the state, for owing to a filibuster which prevented organization of the senate the oath of office was administered by the secretary of state, Frederic W. Cook. Ordinarily the oath is administered by the president of the senate.

Curley's address was interrupted on twenty-six occasions by bursts of applause, and when he rose to speak he obtained quiet only when he took the gavel from Leverett Saltonstall, the speaker of the house, and pounded for order.

The inaugural was scheduled to bring both branches of the legislature together in the house chamber, but owing to the filibuster, only brief glimpses of the ceremony were snatched by some members of the senate.

(Continued on Page Ten)

inal Roosevelt man" of Massachusetts, while Ely was a staunch supporter of Alfred E. Smith and fought Curley along every inch of the path to the governor's chair.

### Responsibility

Governor Curley did not directly refer to the almost eleventh hour appointments of his predecessor, Joseph B. Ely, of Curley foes to important state offices, but he did say:

"That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive in the conduct of the duties of his office, I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office."

"Under the existing system," said Governor Curley, "the executive is denied direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interests of the people."

### "New Deal Methods"

Much of Curley's address dealt with labor and kindred subjects. Some of his proposals follow:

Development of "New Deal Methods" for Massachusetts.

Creation of a state planning board.

Liberalization and strengthening of labor laws.

anticipation of public improvements, Governor Curley advocated a 75 per cent tax on profits made in such transactions if the land has been acquired by the speculator less than a year before being taken over by the state.

The governor spoke against non-partisan municipal elections and favored return to the party system. He favored appointment of police commissioners by mayors, instead of by the governor.

State hospitals and other institutions should be modernized, the governor told the legislature. He urged the state cooperate with the federal government in combating the narcotic evil.

The governor asked that a Constitutional convention be called to effect various changes, declaring:

"The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain state and county activities is generally accepted. The ordinary method of procedure under the constitution, through the medium of initiative petition, is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the state, counties, and cities and towns is through a constitutional convention."

### "Relics of Days of Royalty"

He referred to the governor's council as "A relic of the days of royalty."

"The council as at present constituted," he said, "thanks to gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government."

### Legislature Cut

In advocating reduction in membership in the legislature, Governor Curley said:

"In my opinion the affairs of the commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two year period of about \$1,000,000."



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRIBUNE  
Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

### THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

The inaugural address of Governor Curley is rather an imposing document for general consideration. There was very little in state activities overlooked in the very exhaustive survey made by the governor. The address summarizes the ideas of the Governor for a more or less ideal state government. As a practical man he probably does not anticipate the probability of the accomplishment of all the proposals he has made but at least it is a very good target at which to shoot.

Naturally many of the suggestions made are entirely in keeping with modern thought and the general trend of affairs. Included in these would be the suggestions relating to labor, compensation insurance, administration of federal relief, housing projects and state health laws. More specific suggestions are those relating to the development of the state's recreational advantages, the retention of the special gasoline tax for another year and more thorough investigation of automobile accidents.

Governor Curley also advanced several entirely new and striking ideas. One of these is the abolishment of the Governor's Council and the second the reduction of the legislature to one-half its present size. These are matters that call for thorough discussion and consideration. No one can deny that there is much good sound common sense in the statements made relative to both proposals. The main contention in opposition to such changes would be the fear of doing away with proper representation. The council acts as a check on the chief executive of the state. In recent years it has been more or less of an obstructionist. Would it be better if all such responsible were placed on the governor? The legislature today is decidedly representative. Reduced to one-half the present size, with a very appreciable financial saving, would it remain thoroughly representative of all sections or would it tend to give the larger cities a predominance of power?

On one point there will be general public agreement, namely, the suggested reform in the lower courts. Professional ethics form a subject upon which much might be written because of the glaring inconsistencies. None of these is perhaps more striking than that which allows an associate justice to preside over a court session one day and then appear in it as an attorney on the next. In practice we know that this procedure can be followed and is followed with absolutely impartiality in many cases. Yet the impressions created and the thoughts of possible complications are not conducive to the maintenance of the highest respect for the courts. The solution, as Governor Curley states is to make the associate justices full time judges with adequate compensation for their services.

Governor Curley has given us all much to think about. His address is well worthy of the same thoughtful consideration that he gave to it in the preparation.



# Governor Attacks Old Precedents

Among the most important changes recommended by Curley was the reduction to half of the present legislative membership and the holding of biennial sessions. Greater economy and efficiency would result, he asserted. He asked that the present governor's council, "a relic of the days of royalty," be abolished, and this suggestion drew repeated applause

from the assembly which packed the house chamber.

As a nineteen-gun salute to the incoming Curley regime boomed on the Common, Curley's predecessor and bitter political foe, Joseph B. Ely, walked down the State House steps to private life. He was accorded generous applause by a vast crowd that gathered outside the State House to hear the ceremonies over loud speakers. Curley and Ely had laid aside political tomahawks long enough to exchange pleasantries in the executive offices.

One of Curley's proposals, which might be interpreted as directed against Ely, would amend the laws to permit an incoming governor to fill all appointive offices for the duration of his term. Some of Ely's last official acts were the appointments to important office of Curley foes. Curley is known as the "original Roosevelt man" of Massachusetts, while Ely was a staunch supporter of Alfred E. Smith and fought Curley along every inch of the path to the governor's chair.

## Responsibility

Governor Curley did not directly refer to the almost eleventh hour appointments of his predecessor, Joseph B. Ely, of Curley foes to important state offices, but he did say:

"That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive in the conduct of the duties of his office, I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office."

"Under the existing system," said Governor Curley, "the executive is denied direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interests of the people."

## "New Deal Methods"

Much of Curley's address dealt with labor and kindred subjects. Some of his proposals follow: Development of "New Deal Methods" for Massachusetts. Creation of a state planning board. Liberalization and strengthening of labor laws.

anticipation of public improvements, Governor Curley advocated a 75 per cent tax on profits made in such transactions if the land has been acquired by the speculator less than a year before being taken over by the state.

The governor spoke against non-partisan municipal elections and favored return to the party system. He favored appointment of police commissioners by mayors, instead of by the governor.

State hospitals and other institutions should be modernized, the governor told the legislature. He urged the state cooperate with the federal government in combating the narcotic evil.

The governor asked that a Constitutional convention be called to effect various changes, declaring:

"The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain state and county activities is generally accepted. The ordinary method of procedure under the constitution, through the medium of initiative petition, is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the state, counties, and cities and towns is through a constitutional convention."

## "Relics of Days of Royalty"

He referred to the governor's council as "A relic of the days of royalty."

"The council as at present constituted," he said, "thanks to gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government."

## Legislature Cut

In advocating reduction in membership in the legislature, Governor Curley said:

"In my opinion the affairs of the commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two year period of about \$1,000,000."



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRIBUNE  
Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

### THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

The inaugural address of Governor Curley is rather an imposing document for general consideration. There was very little in state activities overlooked in the very exhaustive survey made by the governor. The address summarizes the ideas of the Governor for a more or less ideal state government. As a practical man he probably does not anticipate the probability of the accomplishment of all the proposals he has made but at least it is a very good target at which to shoot.

Naturally many of the suggestions made are entirely in keeping with modern thought and the general trend of affairs. Included in these would be the suggestions relating to labor, compensation insurance, administration of federal relief, housing projects and state health laws. More specific suggestions are those relating to the development of the state's recreational advantages, the retention of the special gasoline tax for another year and more thorough investigation of automobile accidents.

Governor Curley also advanced several entirely new and striking ideas. One of these is the abolishment of the Governor's Council and the second the reduction of the legislature to one-half its present size. These are matters that call for thorough discussion and consideration. No one can deny that there is much good sound common sense in the statements made relative to both proposals. The main contention in opposition to such changes would be the fear of doing away with proper representation. The council acts as a check on the chief executive of the state. In recent years it has been more or less of an obstructionist. Would it be better if all such responsible were placed on the governor? The legislature today is decidedly representative. Reduced to one-half the present size, with a very appreciable financial saving, would it remain thoroughly representative of all sections or would it tend to give the larger cities a predominance of power?

On one point there will be general public agreement, namely, the suggested reform in the lower courts. Professional ethics form a subject upon which much might be written because of the glaring inconsistencies. None of these is perhaps more striking than that which allows an associate justice to preside over a court session one day and then appear in it as an attorney on the next. In practice we know that this procedure can be followed and is followed with absolutely impartiality in many cases. Yet the impressions created and the thoughts of possible complications are not conducive to the maintenance of the highest respect for the courts. The solution, as Governor Curley states is to make the associate justices full time judges with adequate compensation for their services.

Governor Curley has given us all much to think about. His address is well worthy of the same thoughtful consideration that he gave to it in the preparation.







NEWS  
Newburyport, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

GOVERNOR CURLEY'S MESSAGE

The address of His Excellency James M. Curley to the legislature was too long and too discursive. Comparatively few policies were "strongly recommended." Many were vaguely mentioned. Twice the governor speaks of another constitutional convention, the last thing that Massachusetts needs today. The governor placed so much emphasis on "work and wages" in his campaign for re-election that one naturally expected to see ambitious plans for spending the state's money on new buildings or new roads. We are most agreeably disappointed in this expectation. His Excellency wants the wages increased and the hours shortened of those who work in state institutions in which wards of the state are confined. He hopes that \$100,000,000 may be spent by the municipalities of the state on federal projects on which the government will contribute 50 percent. He advises that some 4000 acres of land owned by the state near Fall River be used for subsistence homesteads. These are the principal contributions to "work and wages" which we find in the message.

As was expected, every agency which at any time has disturbed the peace of His Excellency, is marked for destruction. He wants the state board of tax appeal abolished, calling it a "pernicious and destructive board." He wants to abolish the Boston Finance Commission which has always been a thorn in his side. He totally condemns the pre-primary convention system, the first session of which failed to honor his claims to the position of governor on the Democratic ticket. He extends his hatred of Commissioner Hultman into a desire to abolish all such municipal police commissions. The ban on using the party system in the election of municipal officers has always harmed Mr. Curley. He recommends its abolition.

The strong points in his message are many but are so scattered that the casual reader may miss them. He advises constructive help for the railroads, sticks by compulsory automobile insurance, calls for better coordination of state and federal agencies in the campaign for law enforcement, intimates that he approves, but does not "strongly recommend" limiting the sale of liquor in public places to 11 p. m. with no sales on Sundays, suggests that persons convicted of drunken and reckless driving be permanently barred from the public highways. He makes the fine suggestion that the legislature be halved in number and calls for biennial sessions. He cannot refrain from attacking the public utilities, like his "great leader." Without any figures to prove his case or pretense that he has any such figures, he says that telephone rates are too high. He wants the heads of all state departments under his thumb, and has no sympathy with the "career theory" of capable and trained public officers. He wants to increase the income tax. His message shows signs of haste and lack of knowledge of public institutions.

NEWS  
Newburyport, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

Audit Bureau of Circulations  
Entered at the postoffice at Newburyport, Mass., as second-class matter.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

FOUR YEARS OF GOVERNOR ELY

One must smile as he compares the campaign speeches of Joseph B. Ely against his opponent Governor Frank G. Allen, and his conservative attitude today. We remember that the young campaigner accused Governor Allen of distributing judgeships for political reasons. When he became governor, Mr. Ely in payment of a political debt, appointed the state Democratic chairman to a judgeship, thus causing inextinguishable laughter among the light minded and grief among the judicious. Then it will be remembered that Governor Ely started his first year with a campaign of lavish expenditure on public works which he found did not make a dent in the depression. Going into office without former experience it took Mr. Ely over a year to learn the business of being a governor. From that time he constantly improved until today there is general respect and unlimited praise on all hands for him and his administration and general regret that he has to give way to the next incumbent.

Governor Ely has been a partisan in many respects and has at times highly offended a large part of the people of this state, but beginning at least two years ago he has grown more conservative and more practical. He has presented several wise suggestions which an opposing legislature has rejected for political reasons. For the last year it is doubtful if a Republican governor or that of any other party could ever have made a better record. Governor Ely used to think he was a liberal. When his party jumped for Frank D. Roosevelt, he stuck to conservatism and Alfred E. Smith. All Democrats and many Republicans, to the amazement of the rest of the civilized world, threw away all knowledge derived from past experience and blindly followed the hysterical doctrines of the present administration. Governor Ely could not swallow them. He was practical enough to understand their impossibility. Underneath his coat was a stiff backbone which he could not bend to follow the crowd. Alfred E. Smith and Joseph B. Ely condemned the so-called "New Deal" and thousands of life-long Democrats now seeing the weakness of the policies, have joined them.

It takes considerable courage to stand firm against a strong popular current. Such consistency does not suit ordinary humanity. It is to the eternal credit of Governor Ely that he refused to follow the Pied Piper of the "New Deal." He stood fast in his tracks and in a few years he will be hailed as a prophet of the truth. How much better off would we be today if we had followed the governor's advice and elected the honest and out spoken Alfred E. Smith to the Presidency. We would have kept even step with England and France in their advance toward prosperity instead of languishing and lingering behind in this terrible confusion. The people of the state and the Republican party hail Joseph B. Ely as a strong and able governor and wish him well in his retirement.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TIMES  
Gloucester, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## GOVERNOR CURLEY'S MESSAGE

The address of His Excellency James M. Curley to the legislature, was long and too discursive. Comparatively few policies were "strongly recommended". Many were vaguely mentioned. Twice the Governor speaks of another Constitutional Convention, the last thing that Massachusetts needs today. The Governor placed so much emphasis on "work and wages" in his campaign for election that one naturally expected to see ambitious plans for spending the state's money on new buildings or new roads. We are most agreeably disappointed in this expectation. His Excellency wants the wages increased and the hours shortened of those who work in state institutions in which wards of the state are confined. He hopes that \$100,000,000 may be spent by the municipalities of the state on federal projects on which the government will contribute 50 per cent. He advises that some 4000 acres of land owned by the state near Fall River be used for subsistence homesteads. These are the principal contributions to "work and wages" which we find in the message.

He wants the state board of tax appeals abolished, calling it a "pernicious and destructive board." He wants to abolish the Boston Finance Commission which has always been a thorn in his side. He totally condemns the pre-primary convention system, the first session of which failed to honor his claims to the position of governor on the Democratic ticket. He extends his hatred of Commissioner Hultman into a desire to abolish all such municipal police commissioners. The ban on using the party system in the election of municipal officers has always harmed Mr. Curley. He recommends its abolition.

The strong points in his message are many but are so scattered that the casual reader may miss them. He advises constructive help for the railroads, sticks by compulsory automobile insurance, calls for better coordination of state and federal agencies in the campaign for law enforcement, intimates that he approves, but does not "strongly recommend" limiting the sale of liquor in public places to 11 p. m. with no sales on Sundays, suggests that persons convicted of drunken and reckless driving be permanently barred from the public highways. He makes the fine suggestion that the legislature be halved in number and calls for biennial sessions. He cannot refrain from attacking the public utilities, like his "great leader." Without any figures to prove his case or pretense that he has any such figures, he says that telephone rates are too high. He wants the heads of all state departments under his thumb, and has no sympathy with the "career theory" of capable and trained public officers. He wants to increase the income tax. His message shows signs of haste and lack of knowledge of public institutions.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

NEWS  
Quincy, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

# Mackay Gives Praise To Curley Speech

**Predicts Enactment Of Some Of His Purposes But  
Says Others Should Await Further Study—Pro-  
tection From Attachments Urged.**

"Some parts of the inaugural address of Gov. James M. Curley were masterly and it is virtually certain that the Republican legislature will enact much constructive social legislation suggested by the governor," Senator John D. Mackay, Republican, of the First Norfolk district embracing Quincy, Braintree, Milton and Randolph told The Evening News late Thursday.

Senator Mackay, tired and weary after having participated in the long filibuster in the senate, reviewed a few of the items in the inaugural and heartily approved the enactment of them into law. Other aspects of the Curley proposed legislation the senator said wouldn't succeed in becoming law.

One such item in the senator's opinion, is the proposal to reduce the legislature from 280 members to 140. It won't be adopted but the item suggesting sessions of the legislature every two years instead of every year is a good one, Senator Mackay declared.

"Massachusetts is a reactionary state on the topic of protection of wage earners against attachment of pay and is even behind the state of Georgia," Senator Mackay asserted. He favored Gov. Curley's proposal to make it illegal to attach pay without a judgment from the court.

"I am not ready to approve his program to lessen the power of the Industrial Accident Commission & this body performs important duties that should be reviewed carefully before they should be changed," the senator said.

"The retirement of judges at the age of seventy is a constructive proposal and should become the rule of the state. Judges shouldn't be permitted to practice in their own court. Other aspects of the governor's recommendations relative to district court procedure need more careful consideration. It is virtually impossible to eliminate the human equation in courts and alleged favoritism probably will persist."



SENATOR JOHN D. MACKAY

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

PATRIOT-LEDGER  
Quincy, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

FRIDAY EVE., JAN. 4, 1935

## The Governor's Address

Governor Curley, handed out plenty of "thrillers" in his inaugural address. One suggestion after another called for new divisions of the personnel of state government or administration, new ways of doing things, or new things to be done. The address may well serve as a stimulant, but it can hardly be accepted in its entirety as good nourishment. That would be indeed a busy legislature that would put through all the reforms he proposes, even if it had a working majority in his favor, which this one has not. So although what the governor suggests will stir progressive thinking, it is not likely to work any great overturn in the management of the commonwealth and its affairs. Changes for which it may be responsible are likely to come slowly, if at all.

It is to be hoped, among other things, that nobody will take seriously his suggestion that election by popular vote be extended to such administrative bodies as the public utilities commission. Whatever reforms may be desirable in that particular department, if there are any, they can be better effected by some other means than by putting it up to the voters to elect commissioners. Making such subordinates of state administration subject to the waves of political feeling that are common in election campaigns would be to increase the wrongs of our present system rather than to bring improvement. The swing towards popular election of the agencies of government went too far when it changed the method of choosing United States senators. That change put senators too nearly in the same class as representatives and spoiled the nice balance whereby the original system had insured that representatives and senators should come from different instead of the same electorates. To carry the same plan into the selection of state commissioners will be to overburden the voters and take from elected executives the direct responsibility that is rightly placed upon them by the appointive system.

Real reform lies in the direction of cutting down the number of choices imposed upon the people at the polls, rather than in adding to their number. It is for the people to elect the right governors and legislators, and then insist that the agents so placed in power shall deliver good government. The responsible heads will then have to name the subordinates who will aid them in that high endeavor, or take the consequences.



GRAPHIC

Newton, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

*Recorder*  
*Dedham Mass*  
JAN 4 1935

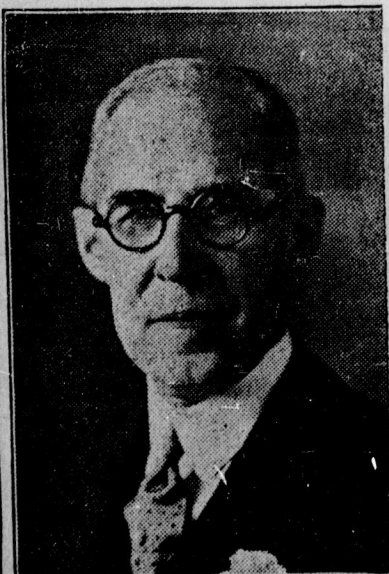
## INAUGURATION OF GOV. CURLEY

The largest crowd that ever thronged the State House was on Thursday to witness the Inaugural of Governor James M. Curley. Precedent was shattered when the oath of office was administered to the Chief Executive by Secretary of State Frederick W. Cook, due to the fact that the State Senate had failed to elect a President who ordinarily performs that function. Governor Curley made many suggestions of sweeping reforms including the abolition of the Governor's Council; the State Board of Tax Appeal; County Commissioners; the Boston



GOVERNOR JAMES M. CURLEY

Finance Commission. He urged the appointment of more State Highway Inspectors to care for the safety of the public and investigation of automobile claims; closer regulations of liquor establishments; rotating of District Court Judges and the retirement of Judges at seventy years of



SECRETARY OF STATE  
FREDERICK W. COOK

age; Memorial to World War Veterans; the abolishment of Charlestown State Prison and various other reforms.

## GOVERNMENT OF NATION, STATE, AND CITY

With the new year the minds of the people are focused upon the inauguration of new governing bodies in national, state and municipal capacities. It is rather a coincidence that in all three of these divisions of our form of representative government unusual or unprecedented situations are occurring. Nationally the "lame duck" sessions of Congress have passed out of existence. The present Congress was elected last November and begins its work two months later instead of the former fourteen months. In addition the present Congress is marked by a smaller Republican minority than ever before in the history of the country. Such a situation presents dangers which cannot be overlooked. We trust that the Republican minority will be constructively critical of measures which are unsound and co-operatively inclined to a point beyond partisanship of those measures which are of real benefit.

In the state of Massachusetts we have several unprecedented situations. Chief among these are the filibustering measures being carried on in the Senate. A deadlock which prevented that body from taking part in the inaugural exercises of the new Governor. It is indicative of stormy sessions to come later when important measures affecting the citizens of the Commonwealth must be considered. It is indicative of compromises that frequently detract from the full benefits of desirable legislation. A situation which calls for the setting aside of selfish interests. The inaugural of Governor Curley yesterday, in the absence of the Senate, also made history when the new Chief Executive took the oath of office from the Secretary of State at exercises at which the Speaker of the House presided. Governor Curley's inaugural address was another feature. In a few brief words the lengthy message might well be described as characteristic of the man, of his energy, of his alertness, of his feelings, and of his ability.

Locally the inaugural exercises on Tuesday witnessed the induction into office of a larger number of new members of the Board of Aldermen than for many years. The new board will play its part in the affairs of the city in this period of recovery. Mayor Weeks quoted from the address of Mayor Hyde, the first chief executive of Newton as a city, delivered at a time when the country was emerging from a period of depression. That address sounded the call to cling to that which was proved sound yet it pointed out the necessity for progress.

Truly it cannot be denied that the eyes and minds of the citizens are focused upon the governing bodies of the nation, state, and municipality as never before. We do not fear for the future. The traditions of our country, the spirit of our people, will not fail if we aim for a common goal.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

NEWS  
Quincy, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## CURLEY AS A STATESMAN

However one may differ with what Governor Curley said in his inaugural speech yesterday, all must agree upon one thing: The incoming governor spoke his mind in bold and certain fashion.

There was nothing equivocal about the governor's hour and a half discourse. He took up practically every activity of the government of the Commonwealth and gave his frank opinion of what should be done about it.

His plea for economy in government was no halfway measure. He boldly proposed to cut what he believes to be parasitic growths on the governmental machine. At one fell swoop he would halve the legislature, abolish the governor's council, and do away with certain commissions.

Some of his proposals smack of personal pique at various groups in official life whom he considers unfriendly to his administration. While these detract from the high plane on which he pitched most of his program, in the light of certain recent occurrences one can hardly blame the governor. After all, an elected public official's noblest aspirations can not separate him entirely from human frailties.

While the governor's address did not propose such a complete overturn in the government as that which seems to have been accomplished by the Democrats in Rhode Island, it was sufficiently drastic to confound the more conservative elements of the state. So comprehensive was the address in dealing with controversial subjects that most commentators despaired of discussing it exhaustively. As a matter of fact, the subjects brought up by the governor are likely to be debated in vigorous fashion for months to come.

Meanwhile, our new governor should be credited with sincerity in his program for "work and wages" in Massachusetts. Time will tell whether this man, bearing an overwhelming mandate from the electorate will be able to put his program over. He has tackled his job energetically. And inspired by the needs of his people, he talked like a statesman.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

PATRIOT-LEDGER  
Quincy, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Caught Off the Air

What assistant district court clerk in Quincy is fearful that his wife will learn that on Jan. 2 he found in his desk a Christmas present she had given him three weeks previously to be mailed? I'm listening.

Word comes to me from New Bedford that they had some mean thieves down that way around Christmas time. They scouted around town stealing electric light bulbs from the outdoor Christmas trees. No special complaint of that sort was made in Quincy, so far as I am aware, but here and there a Christmas wreath was stolen. I heard of one family in the heart of the Quincy centre residential district who hung a fine wreath outside the front door early one afternoon not long before Christmas and by nightfall the wreath was gone. Somebody had evidently appropriated it, either to sell or to use in another place. Christmas spirit!

Christmas trees generally are beginning to come down about now. The old custom, I believe, was to have the holiday emblems and decorations out of the way at Twelfth-Night. Perhaps there was safety as well as symbolism in that precaution. Evergreen trees, kept long enough to become somewhat dry, are more than ever liable to take fire. And how they burn! Getting them out of the way in good season reduces the fire risk, whether or not there are insurance companies to pay for the damage.

By the way, can anybody tell me when the old custom of celebrating Twelfth Night with a grand ball went out of vogue in Quincy? I understand that for years Twelfth Night was regularly observed with "revels," otherwise a social dance, usually in Music hall, in which the youth and beauty of the city took part and our "best people" were all on hand. I have an idea that this custom persisted up to the days of the Great War. Anyway, I can't recall any such observance on a large scale since those days. Yet it was a nice custom, wasn't it?

I am inclined to think more Quincy people heard Governor Curley's inaugural speech over the radio sets here at home than heard him in the crowds in and about the State House. His voice came

for gubernatorial appointments. He has a keen ear, I'll say.

Music and song as well as humor and history were enjoyed by the Pickwickians, at their annual meeting in the Ship's Haven Wednesday evening. One particularly pleasant incident of the evening, so I am told, was the reading of personal recollections of the first meetings of the club, back in 1873. This bit of local history was furnished by Mrs. William E. Alden, who was the first secretary, and served in that position for 17 years. The Pickwick club is much longer-lived than many a so-called literary club, such as were common years ago in suburban communities. But it is still going strong, in spite of its 62 years, and perhaps one reason is that its members know how to make and enjoy fun, as well as to undertake "literary exercises."

By the way, what would be a proper "Daily Dozen" for the man or woman who enjoys "literary exercises?"

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

NEWS  
Quincy, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

marks of Weymouth and the parade held on that date. The next meeting will be held Tuesday.

## Curley-McCarthy Views Coincide, Latter Claims

George J. McCarthy, recent candidate for the state Senate on the Democratic ticket, pointed out to-day that Gov. James M. Curley had recommended to the legislature for adoption several projects that he had persistently urged during his unsuccessful campaign in the Third Norfolk district against Senator John D. Mackay of Quincy.

Among these, according to McCarthy, were lower auto insurance rates, reduced gas and electric rates, election by the people of the public utilities commissioners, who at present receive per centage of their salaries for the very companies which they are supposed to control.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

ENTERPRISE  
Brockton, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

# Report Curley to Return Goodwin

**New Governor Calls Special Meeting of Executive Council Rumored to Have for Its Purpose Resignation of Judge Sheehan to Give Him Superior Court Vacancy and Re-elevation of Former Registrar to Finance Commission Chairmanship.**

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—(UP)—With his inauguration scarcely over, Gov. Curley vigorously began his new duties to-day. He called a special meeting of the new executive council for this afternoon.

Reports were that Frank A. Goodwin, who ran against the chief executive in the gubernatorial election and was deposed as chairman of the Boston finance commission by former Gov. Ely, would be re-elevated to the chairmanship of the commission by Curley.

This, according to reports at the State House, would involve demotion of Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, present chairman, and one of Ely's appointees during the closing days of his political reign.

Special Justice Joseph A. Sheehan will resign from the commission to make a place for Goodwin, political observers believed, and in turn will be elevated to the Superior court bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Superior Judge Elias B. Bishop.

The Senate still was deadlocked by filibuster, and democratic senators indicated they would seek Curley's intercession to bring solution of their difficulties.

## Republican Aids Filibuster.

The filibuster's cause is the reported refusal of Sen. Erland F. Fish, republican, Brookline, to grant democrats any committee chairmanships, if he is re-elected president of the Senate.

Republicans with a senatorial majority of 21 to 19 have designated Fish as their presidential choice in caucus. Sen. Moran, republican, Mansfield, senior member of the higher chamber, is supported by the democratic members and is aiding them in the filibuster as presiding officer of the Senate until a new president is elected.

At least 10,000 persons crowded the First Corps Cadet armory Thursday night for the inaugural ball and reception to the governor and the new first lady, the chief executive's daughter, Miss Mary Curley.

Dancing was practically impossible for the throng of brilliantly-gowned women and the cadets in full dress uniform.

Frank A. Goodwin.



May Get Old Post Back.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

ENTERPRISE  
Brockton, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## State Tax Appeal Board Is Needed.

**G**OV. CURLEY'S recommendation to abolish the State tax appeal board is consistent with the stand he took when Boston's municipal extravagance was checkmated in some slight degree by an impartial tribunal. The board has discouraged excessive real estate taxation and municipal extravagance as impartially in other cities of the commonwealth. Brockton among them. Mr. Curley proposes the board be punished for doing its duty.

Neither in Boston, nor Brockton, nor any other city is the valuation of property in expert hands. Assessors are elected or appointed. By whatever method they are chosen, political strength rather than special competence and fitness for the place is the determining factor. What Alderman Kelleher said at the meeting of the city council here this week, with reference to the assessment of Brockton real estate, probably is true of the entire commonwealth.

The State tax appeal board was set up to give the property owner an opportunity to present his protest, substantiated by facts and figures, when he felt that he was being gouged. The city has equal opportunity to offer facts and figures in rebuttal. It is an equitable proceeding before a competent and impartial board. And nine times out of 10 the property owner is granted relief—on the evidence submitted by both sides.

The governor doesn't favor a board of this sort. Is it to be inferred that he would give city governments a free hand to spend money without restraint and then instruct the assessors to go out and raise it from the taxpayers?

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

ENTERPRISE  
Brockton, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

Jersey Justice moved expeditiously in drawing a jury.

Gov. Curley is one star who doesn't permit the supporting cast to steal the show.

Anyway, Beacon Hill gives promise of something new this season instead of the same old act.

Presently the aldermen of this modest city will be telling it to the world as well as to the U. S. A.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

CHRONICLE  
North Attleboro, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## ASKS REMOVAL OF COMMISSION

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (INS)—A new move to oust the Horse and Dog Racing Commission was launched today as Governor James M. Curley arrived at the capitol. Attorney Conrad W. Crooker filed with the Executive Council, which meets this afternoon, a petition asking for the removal of the commission.

The Senate deadlock over a president and Democratic representation in chairmanships, went over until Monday afternoon.

The new Governor today informed a delegation of Democratic Senators that he would not interfere with the filibuster. Democratic Senators said they would attempt to elect a Democrat as president.

It's nothing new for Rhode Island to develop new political processes.

Mr. Roosevelt appeals for a truce on the bonus. That's one issue on which he will not win the support of the American Legion.

Theodore Roosevelt named his successor as president—and lived to regret it. Joseph B. Ely tried to name his successor as governor, failed—and may live to be grateful for the failure.



ITEM  
Clinton, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## MESSAGE TO LEGISLATURE

### Recommendations of Gov. Curley Set Forth in Brief

#### COVER MUCH GROUND

Boston, Jan. 3.—Following are in brief the recommendations by Gov. James M. Curley in his inaugural message to the Legislature Thursday:

Compulsory attendance of minors at school until they have reached the age of 16 years, this removing children from industry.

State fund for Workmen's Compensation to avoid excessive premiums now charged.

Transfer of the Industrial Accident board to the Department of labor and industries.

Legislation to permit the payment of permanent compensation to workers permanently incapacitated, rather than require the community to bear the burden.

Adoption of the Norris-La Guardia act.

Legislation which will exempt from attachments the wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by order of the court.

Legislation which will require the filing of a bond with adequate security, obligating the real or false creditor to indemnify the debtor for all losses resulting from the attachment in the event that the creditor fails to sustain his case.

Adoption not only of a 44-hour work week, but increased wages for employes of state institutions.

Massachusetts to join with 45 other states in cooperating with the federal government in administering the Federal Emergency Relief act.

Establishment of municipal housing authorities to enable cities and towns to eliminate slums.

Use of 4,000 state-owned acres near Fall River for development of a homestead site.

Establishment of a maximum five per cent rate on mortgages on homes if the banking institution agree.

Adoption of legislation to place industrial banking under the supervision of the state banking commissioner.

Reduction of the number of zones under the compulsory automobile insurance law and investigation of all accidents to reduce dishonest and false claims.

Transfer of state detectives to the department of the attorney general for development of a state bureau of criminal investigation along the lines of the Federal Department of Justice.

Return to the pre-prohibition 11 p. m. closing time and no sale on Sundays and holidays in dispensing liquor, except innholders and licensed clubs.

Cooperation by the Commonwealth with the Federal government in the enforcement of narcotic laws.

Bar permanently from the use of motor vehicles drunken and reckless drivers and eliminate the practice of fixing cases and more inspectors to aid in rigid investigation of all accidents.

To save the taxpayers \$1,000,000 in two years, reduce by a half 240 members of the House and 40 members of the State Senate.

Abolish the executive council.

Abolish the present system of county government.

Consideration in a constitutional convention of compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70.

Amend the laws to enable a governor to appoint commissioners and heads of departments, other than constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

Creation of a sliding scale system for the determination of equitable rates for electricity, with participation by representatives of the public in the management of these public utilities.

Abolish the contribution by public service corporations of one half the salary paid to the Public Utility commissioners, the state to pay the entire salary.

Attorney general's department to take steps to "secure justice (in rates) for the users of telephone service in the Commonwealth."

Appointment by the governor of a chairman of the commission on administration and finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the state auditor may promulgate.

Abolition of the State Board of Tax Appeals, termed "a pernicious and destructive board."

Termination of the Boston Finance commission.

Repeal of the pre-primary convention act.

Return to municipalities the authority to choose their own police commissioners.

Restoration by legislation of the party system in municipal elections.

Imposition of a tax of 75 per cent of gain accruing to a speculator

who purchase property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.

Appointment of a commission for study and revision of the public health laws, expenses to be defrayed by a national foundation.

Prohibit the practicing in his own court of any justice of a district court.

Prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in a political campaign, either as candidates or espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates.

Establishment of the district courts on a circuit or rotating basis similar to the Superior court.

Establishment of an appellate division in the Superior court to determine law questions arising in the Superior court and thus relieve the Supreme court.

Adequate facilities to house and maintain juvenile and first offenders apart from hardened criminals.

Abandonment of the State Prison at Charlestown, razing of the buildings, the erection of a receiving station for more serious offenders, and additional quarters at Norfolk State Prison Colony for persons convicted of felonies.

Sprinkler systems for insane hospitals to relieve the menace of a possible holocaust.

Increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916.

Adoption of the Wisconsin plan for an investigation by the attorney general's department of the income taxes during the ten preceding years.

Extension of the one cent tax on gasoline, expiring this year, for

one year from the date of expiration in order to continue to assist cities and towns in welfare relief.

Appropriation of \$100,000 for stocking streams and reservoirs, appropriation of \$100,000 for carrying on the fish and game division, allowing the receipts from hunting and fishing licenses to be expended for propagation of wild life.

Erection of a war memorial, with suitable halls for the veterans of each war and with a hall that may be utilized for the holding of conventions.



SUN  
Hudson, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## INAUGURAL OF CURLEY

### Urges Abolition of County Governments, and is Applauded When He Recommends Many Other Reforms

There were a number of Hudson people present at the inauguration of Governor James M. Curley at the State House yesterday when he became the 53rd Governor of the Commonwealth in probably the most pretentious inaugural ever held in this state. The oath of office was administered by Secretary of State Frederick W. Cook who also gave the oath to Lieutenant-Governor Joseph L. Hurley and eight members of the new Executive Council.

Following the formal induction into office, Governor Curley delivered his address to the Legislature in which many reforms in the government of the state were recommended.

#### Long Speech Not Dull

Although it was a long document said to be the longest ever delivered in Massachusetts, and required fully an hour and twenty minutes to read, there was no dullness. The crowd relighted in his jibes at the Governor's Council, which the new Chief Executive said should be abolished, his "shots" at the Boston Finance Commission, whose existence he would have terminated, his urgings for a smaller General Court—one-half the present size, if you please, with biennial sessions; his belief that the pre-primary convention should be done away with, along with State appointed police commissions for such cities as now have them.

Both in the House chamber and into the corridors where his voice was carried by amplifiers and where seats were provided for listeners—the careful and dramatic reading of the message was effectively heard. It was a message filled with constructive ideas from beginning to end whether or not all suggestions met united approval.

Nor was the throng content after it had heard him speak. When a few minutes later he proceeded to the Hall of Flags for a public reception their numbers, enthusiasm and eagerness to shake his hands were overwhelming. He reluctantly called off the affair after 15 minutes and asked all to attend the Governor's reception February 22.

#### Coakley Bows

When Governor Curley assailed the Governor's Council as a "relic of the days of royalty" and urged that it be abolished, Councillor Daniel H. Coakley arose and bowed in the direction of the crowd. Some "boos" and some applause comprised the greeting given him. Mr. Coakley smiled in return.

When he came to the paragraph about the Boston Finance Commission Governor Curley shook his head. After declaring the commission had degenerated into a political nuisance he waited while the crowd applauded.

When he decried the price of gas and electricity there was more applause. A big laugh came when he recommended abolition of the preprimary convention. Faint and spotty was the handclapping when he suggested that the membership of the Legislature be reduced one-half and that the sessions be held every other year.

Before the Governor had finished his address the Senate had suspended its filibuster by declaring a recess. A number of the Senators came over as individuals to hear as much of it as remained.

In the midst of the excitement attending the inauguration, scarcely noticed by thousands who had assembled to acclaim his successor, Joseph B. Ely left the State House, his four years as Governor at an end.

As the cannon on the Common boomed the tidings of a new Governor in the Commonwealth, the ex-Chief Executive walked down the main steps of the State House accompanied only by his messenger. A cheer went up from the crowd assembled in front of the Capitol as Mrs. Ely, the wife of the ex-Governor; his son, Richard, and his daughter-in-law met him at the sidewalk.

#### Senate Unresponsive

While the new Governor and his predecessor were waiting for the Senate to make up its mind, the House of Representatives had assembled and so had all the men and women who could possibly enter the floor and gallery spaces assigned for guests.

There was whispering and shaking of heads when suddenly it appeared and Speaker Saltonstall was preparing for a ceremony without further delay. He appointed a committee to "wait upon the

### Bay State's New Chief Executive



JAMES M. CURLEY  
Who Took Oath of Office  
Yesterday

Senate" with an invitation to attend the inauguration. The latter body was unresponsive and barely acknowledged the courtesy.

Then a committee of House members, appointed by the Speaker, waited upon the Governor-elect and notified him that the assemblage was ready for his inauguration. The formal procession of Governor-elect, Lieutenant Governor-elect, Councillors-elect, justices of the Supreme and Superior Court was then formed in the Governor's office. Headed by the Sergeant-at-arms and escorted by the military staff, the group proceeded to the chamber. The applause was tumultuous. It did not subside until Speaker Saltonstall had indicated he was about to speak.

Speaker Saltonstall then made a brief address intended both for the House members and the gathering of court justices, State officials and others. He expressed the opinion that the presence of the Senate was not mandatory, nor was that of a President of the upper branch to administer the oath. In consequence, said he, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook would be the qualifying officer.

The administering of the oath was barely over when the artillery salute of 19 guns, fired on Boston Common by the first platoon, Battery C, 101st Field Artillery, boomed out the news that a new Governor had taken office. The Governor began reading at 12.33 and concluded at 1.55.

Hudson—A number from this town were present at the inauguration of Governor James M. Curley at the State House in Boston yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kane, the former a member of the Democratic Town Committee, were guests of Representative Frank C. Sheridan and State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley at the inaugural luncheon which followed. Others who attended as guests of Representative Sheridan were Earl Kathan, Henry Griffin and William Hickey.



JAN 4 1935

# James M. Curley 53rd Governor of the State

Bay State's New  
Chief Executive



JAMES M. CURLEY  
Who Took Oath of Office  
Yesterday

## MANY MARLBORO PEOPLE PRESENT AT CEREMONY

Urges Abolition of County Governments, and  
is Applauded When He Recommends  
Many Other Reforms

While a goodly delegation of Marlboro people were present at the inauguration of Governor James M. Curley at the State House yesterday, among a crowd estimated at 10,000, thousands of other Marlboro people listened in to the ceremony and inauguration address. It was the largest throng that ever witnessed a similar ceremony. Mayor Lyons was among those honored to act as a special escort to the Commonwealth's 53rd Governor. The oath of office was administered by Secretary of State Cook, who also administered the oath to Lieutenant Governor Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River and the eight members of the new executive council in the executive chamber.

Following the ceremony of taking the oath, the reading of the inaugural address before the new Legislature followed and took almost one hour and a half. As he recommended many reforms in the state government, he was frequently interrupted by applause, for many of them provoked commendation.

### Long Speech Not Dull

Although it was a long document said to be the longest ever delivered in Massachusetts, and required fully an hour and twenty minutes to read, there was no dullness. The crowd relighted in his jibes at the Governor's Council, which the new Chief Executive said should be abolished, his "shots" at the Boston Finance Commission, whose existence he would have terminated, his urgings for a smaller General Court—one-half the present size, if you please, with biennial sessions; his belief that the pre-primary convention should be done away with, along with State appointed police commissions for such cities as now have them.

Both in the House chamber and into the corridors where his voice was carried by amplifiers and where seats were provided for listeners—the careful and dramatic reading of the message was effectively heard. It was a message filled with constructive ideas from beginning to end whether or not all suggestions met united approval.

Nor was the throng content after it had heard him speak. When a few minutes later he proceeded to the Hall of Flags for a public reception their numbers, enthusiasm and eagerness to shake his hands were overwhelming. He reluctantly called off the affair after 15 minutes and asked all to attend the Governor's reception February 22.

### Coakley Bows

When Governor Curley assailed the Governor's Council as a "relic of the days of royalty" and urged that it be abolished, Councillor Daniel H. Coakley arose and bowed in the direction of the crowd. Some "boos" and some applause comprised the greeting given him. Mr. Coakley smiled in return.

When he came to the paragraph about the Boston Finance Commission Governor Curley shook his head. After declaring the commission had degenerated into a political nuisance he waited while the crowd applauded.

When he decried the price of gas and electricity there was more applause. A big laugh came when he recommended abolition of the preprimary convention. Faint and spotty was the handclapping when he suggested that the membership of the Legislature be reduced one-half and that the sessions be held every other year.

Before the Governor had finished his address the Senate had suspended its filibuster by declaring a recess. A number of the Senators came over as individuals to hear as much of it as remained. In the midst of the excitement attending the inauguration, scarcely

noticed by thousands who had assembled to acclaim his successor, Joseph B. Ely left the State House, his four years as Governor at an end.

As the cannon on the Common boomed the tidings of a new Governor in the Commonwealth, the ex-Chief Executive walked down the main steps of the State House accompanied only by his messenger. A cheer went up from the crowd assembled in front of the Capitol as Mrs. Ely the wife of the ex-Governor, his son, Richard, and his daughter-in-law met him at the sidewalk.

### Senate Unresponsive

While the new Governor and his predecessor were waiting for the Senate to make up its mind, the House of Representatives had assembled and so had all the men and women who could possibly enter the floor and gallery spaces assigned for guests.

There was whispering and shaking of heads when suddenly it appeared and Speaker Saltonstall was preparing for a ceremony without further delay. He appointed a committee to "wait upon the Senate" with an invitation to attend the inauguration. The latter body was unresponsive and barely acknowledged the courtesy.

Then a committee of House members, appointed by the Speaker, waited upon the Governor-elect and notified him that the assemblage was ready for his inauguration. The formal procession of Governor-elect, Lieutenant Governor-elect, Councillors-elect, justices of the Supreme and Superior Court was then formed in the Governor's office. Headed by the Sergeant-at-arms and escorted by the military staff, the group proceeded to the chamber. The applause was tumultuous. It did not subside until Speaker Saltonstall had indicated he was about to speak.

Speaker Saltonstall then made a brief address intended both for the House members and the gathering of court justices, State officials and others. He expressed the opinion that the presence of the Senate was not mandatory, nor was that of a President of the upper branch to administer the oath. In consequence, said he, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook would be the qualifying officer.

The administering of the oath was barely over when the artillery salute of 19 guns, fired on Boston Common by the first platoon, Battery C, 101st Field Artillery, boomed out the news that a new Governor had taken office. The Governor began reading at 12:33 and concluded at 1:55.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

NEWS  
Framingham, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## FRAMINGHAM IS REPRESENTED AT INAUGURAL BALL

Join in Reception to Gov.  
Curley At First Corps  
of Cadets Armory

THRONG OF 5,000

Major Hickey With Chief  
Executive As Military  
Staff Member

A number from Framingham were among the guests at the inaugural reception and ball to Gov. James M. Curley and his daughter, Miss Mary Curley, at the First Corps of Cadets armory in Boston last evening. It is estimated that some 5,000 people from various parts of the Commonwealth were present during the evening, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance because of the unprecedented throng in attendance.

For nearly two hours people stood in line to greet the Governor and his daughter and shake their hands. The reception ended at 11 o'clock with hundreds of persons still unable to greet the new chief executive.

After being presented with a sabre, signifying his position as honorary commander of the First Corps of Cadets, Gov. Curley said he regretted that, because he must keep his good right hand in condition for matters of state, he was obliged to refrain from shaking the hands of the many more hundreds of well-wishers who desired to greet him. The presentation of the sabre was made by Maj. Raymond D. Fales, commanding officer of the First Corps of Cadets.

Major James F. Hickey of Natick, superintendent of the Framingham district of the John Hancock Life Ins. Co., was with Gov. Curley as a member of his military staff. Others from this vicinity in attendance included Superior Court Justice and Mrs. John E. Swift of Milford; Miss Mary Monaghan, superintendent of the Milford hospital; Lieut. Col. Jeremiah J. Healey, Natick representative to the Legislature; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Perini, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Haas, Dr. and Mrs. Paul LeBaron, William H. Walsh, Miss Mary J. S. Walsh, Mrs. James T. Duane, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Copeland, Miss Helen Egan, Miss Mary Mehigan, Mr. and Mrs. David F. Walsh, Miss F. Frances Walsh, of Framingham, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Perini of Wellesley.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE  
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Liked Curley Speech

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (INS)—Joseph B. Ely, private citizen and lawyer, today commented on the 58-page inaugural address of his successor in public office, Gov. James M. Curley.

"I think it was a fine address, and I liked most of his suggestions," said the former chief executive at his new law office.

BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE  
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## UTILITIES IN STATE FACE CUT IN RATES

Curley "Sees No Reason"  
Why Slash Cannot Be  
Made by Jan. 15

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The public utilities of Massachusetts today faced the possibility their rates would be ordered reduced in the next fortnight as new attempts were made to restrict their freedom of management.

Gov. James M. Curley declared yesterday in his inaugural address that he "saw no reason" why rates could not be reduced by Jan. 15. He urged the Legislature to permit consumer participation in utility management.

Simultaneously with the Governor's expression of his views on the utility question, the Public Franchise League filed four bills, all seeking to tighten state control of utilities. One proposal would empower the state to dissolve utility company mergers, and to prevent future consolidations.

Other of the league's bills would prohibit declaration of dividends or issuance of securities unless certain conditions had been met. Dividends could not be declared, under the bills, until prerequisites of reasonable rates, adequate depreciation reserves and other factors had been established.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

POST  
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

car at the Postoffice this afternoon.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

## Mary Curley Wins Praise From Sawyer

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (P)—Mary Curley, daughter of Gov. James M. Curley, today won the commendation of the Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, state representative from Ware, because she omitted intoxicants from her first official social function, a dinner yesterday to wives of high state officials.

"In these days when there is startling increase of drinking in the homes, at social functions and among women and the youth," said the Rev. Mr. Sawyer, "we cannot praise too highly the attitude taken by Miss Curley in omitting cocktails and wines from the menu of her first state social function."

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

POST  
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

and ordered the body taken to City Hospital morgue in the ambulance.

## Curley Gives Luncheon For Adjutant General

(Special to The Post)

BOSTON, Jan. 4—Gov. James M. Curley gave a luncheon in honor of Adj. Gen. William I. Rose of Worcester at the Copley Plaza at the conclusion of the inauguration exercises. The affair was well attended. At the outset Gov. Curley announced that there would be no speaking, being of the opinion that enough speech making for one day had been heard.

Among the state and city officials present were:

Mayor Mansfield, Secretary of State Cook, Atty. Gen. Paul A. Dever, Maurice J. Tobin, chairman of the Boston school committee; Lieut.-Gov. Joseph J. Hurley, Prof. Frank Simpson, Speaker Saltonstall, Gen. John H. Dunn, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, Richard Grant, secretary to Gov. Curley; Thomas Galvin and Frank Pedonti of the Governor's staff; State Auditor Thomas Buckley, Frederic J. Crosby, Joseph A. Tomasello, Thomas P. Glynn, Joseph Connerath, Lieut. Col. Edward Donnelly and staff, Dist. Atty. William J. Foley, Asst. Dist. Atty. Daniel J. Gillen, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Sergt. John Dempsey of the state police, Dr. David Johnson, members of the Governor's Council and Mr. Curley's sons.



JAN 4 1935

# CURLEY ASKS SWEEPING CHANGES IN STATE

## Abolition of Council and 'Fin Com' Is Demanded

Reduction of House and Senate by Half Is Also Recommended in Hub Address; Would Throw Out Tax Board

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 3. — An inaugural address, which carried many recommendations that ranged from abolition of the Governor's council to a one-half reduction in House and Senate membership, was delivered today by James M. Curley when he formally took office as Governor of Massachusetts.

In the 58 printed pages of the address, with its approximate 10,000 words, Governor Curley recommended appointment of department heads by office, favored abolition of the Boston finance commission, the State board of tax appeals, found no merit in the pre-primary convention law and touched upon other matters which during his campaign, or since, were under discussion.

### Controversy Echoes

The controversy with Governor Ely and the Council over appointments made in the closing days of the Ely administration was reflected in some parts of the message. So was Governor Curley's unsuccessful attempt for indorsement by the pre-primary convention at Worcester last June. Throughout the address no person is mentioned by name.

The "coddling of criminals" and abuse of pardoning power were dealt with forcefully. The Governor asked for changes in District court procedure and recommended an appellate division of the Superior court.

Electric and gas rates were discussed at length. He recommended liberalization of the workmen's compensation act, a higher income tax level to balance increased real estate taxes, a reduced mortgage rate, railroad consolidation and a state department of justice to combat crime.

The Governor said that since the beginning of the Christian era there has been but one answer for unemployment—work and wages. He recommended consideration of co-operation with Federal authorities in development of the New Deal and a program that would replace public welfare allotments with work and wages.

Asserting that the study of economics has not been emphasized sufficiently in the past educational system, Governor Curley said it was important that more than elementary knowledge of economics be provided in the public schools. More consideration for economics and less for politics will mark the future trend, he declared.

### For Redistribution

The country's present economic plight, the Governor asserted, is traceable to failure to recognize that "national prosperity is dependent upon a more equitable distribution of the fruits of industry, or in other words, a larger distribution of the profits of industry to labor and a less generous return to capital."

Private capital cannot furnish work for America's unemployed, the Governor said. Mounting public welfare costs threaten financial security, and if unchecked will transform a large element of population "into the mendicant class," he said. The problem is unsolvable is an idle contention, he said, and the contention that if left alone it will solve itself is "futile and stupid."

Tracing Roosevelt recovery measures, Governor Curley said he would invite co-operation by a group of the ablest leaders in their respective fields of activity to devise a program of value to the entire people and posterity.

A planning board established during the past 20 years would have lessened the depression or avoided it altogether, Governor Curley said in asserting that certain basic industries of Massachusetts, long regarded as exclusively the property of the state and its people are no longer such, under intensity of competition at home and abroad. Only research and planning can preserve the pre-eminence of Massachusetts in these fields, he argued.

Asserting it is important that Massachusetts have a commanding position in legislation affecting the rights of workers in industry, Governor Ely recommended legislation to conform "to present-day requirements."

The advantages of compulsory school attendance until a child is 16 years of age was followed by a recommendation that the workmen's compensation act be liberalized in its benefits to workmen. The Governor said the department of labor and industries could be strengthened through transfer to it of the industrial accident board.

### Or Wage Attachments

Legislation exempting wages of a debtor from attachment prior to a court order was recommended. The Governor declared that persons engaged in business should be protected against indiscriminate attachments and improper trustee processes. He recommended a law requiring the creditor to file a bond with the clerk of courts to indemnify the debtor for losses resulting from and attachment, if the creditor does not sustain his case.

A 44-hour week for persons employed in state institutions was favored by the Governor, who said that as long as the present wage scale and excessive hours continue "harsh treatment, not infrequently accompanied by brutality, may be expected from overworked and underpaid employees."

If railroad consolidation can be agreed upon, with control that would safeguard New England interests, improve transportation and aid industrial development, with increased employment, there can be no justification for failure to act, Governor Curley said after reviewing financial conditions of New England roads.

Provided the Attorney General rules that Massachusetts may administer the Federal Emergency Reserve act in co-operation with the Federal government, the Governor said he would recommend required steps to extend the co-operation to the fullest extent.

Dealing with housing, the Gov-

ernor recommended legislation for establishment, organization and operation of municipal housing authorities to enable towns and cities to eliminate slums, provide accommodations for persons with low incomes, and receive grants and loans under terms of the NRA.

### State-Owned Site

The Commonwealth, already authorized by state law to engage in housing activities, could put the work into operation in 30 days, Governor Curley said. He recommended 4000 acres of land, owned by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation near Fall River, for development.

"Were it not for the possibility of valid constitutional objections being raised," Governor Curley said he would unhesitatingly recommend legislation for a 5 per cent rate on mortgages on homes in place of the prevailing 6 per cent rate. He proposes, he said, to confer with banking officials with this end in view.

Saying there is great dissatisfaction with the present compulsory automobile insurance law, Governor Curley declared he believed failure to make complete investigation of accidents is a principal fault. The present law, he said, makes investigation of fatal accidents discretionary with the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and added that failure to investigate many accidents was undoubtedly due to "the lack of investigators" who might have been assigned to this work. An increase in reckless driving and dishonest claims multiplied because of this failure, he declared.

Charging that organized crime is a menace to stability and peace of the state, Governor Curley expressed full sympathy with President Roosevelt's proposal for closer co-operation between state and federal agencies.

"The Attorney General should have general supervision over enforcement of the criminal law of the Commonwealth," the Governor declared. He expressed belief that direct responsibility should be placed on the Attorney General, who should organize his department as a department of justice "comparable to that of the United States."

The Governor recommended that the detective branch of the police be put under control of the Attorney General that he may "develop an adequate bureau of criminal investigation along the lines of that in the Federal Department of Justice."

### Repeal Abuses

Abuses of the existing law seriously menace the advantages which repeal of the 18th amendment was intended to establish, Governor Curley said. Outlining the previous licensing system, with its restrictions, the Governor said it was in striking contrast to the system under which the business now operates.

"The call of duty leaves no course open to me or the Legislature other than the adoption of corrective measures essential to the welfare of the public," he said.

Charging that misplaced sympathy and leniency for violators of the law jeopardize the lives and safety of citizens, Governor Curley said protection for lives of citizens requires that persons convicted of drunkenness or reckless driving be "permanently barred from the use of motor vehicles upon the highway and that the practice of fixing cases no longer be permitted."

Holding that less politics and more businesslike methods of conducting certain state and county activities is generally recognized, Governor Curley said the ordinary method of initiative petition is slow and cumbersome and that a constitutional convention is the most satisfactory medium.

He then expressed opinion that state affairs could be conducted more economically and efficiently with the House reduced to 120 members and the Senate to 20, one-half their present number. He said the saving through a two-year period would conservatively be \$1,000,000.

### 'Relic of Royalty'

Governor Curley classed the Governor's council a relic of the days of royalty. He declared the council is an obstructive force, that it is expensive and unnecessary and that its abolition would "be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government."

The present system of county government should be abolished, the Governor said, because he believes it is wasteful and inefficient.

Expressing a belief that judges should be retired at the age of 70 years, Governor Curley said the matter is one that should receive attention in a constitutional convention.

As a means of placing personal responsibility more directly upon the Governor, the speaker recommended amendment of present laws to allow the Governor to appoint commissioners and heads of departments, other than constitutional, to serve during his term of office.

The Governor said there is no justification for the present gas and electricity rates and recommended the Legislature consider laws for a sliding scale system to determine equitable rates, "with participation by representatives of the public in management of these public utilities."

Failure of the Public Utilities commission to adopt a "more courageous and liberal policy" may eventually make its election necessary by the public rather than through appointment by the Governor, the speaker said.

Terming it essential that the state auditor should have direct control over receipts and expen-

## As Curley Became Governor of Massachusetts



Upper left: Governor Curley being sworn in by Secretary of State Cook. Upper right: Joseph B. Ely walking down State House steps on his way out. Lower left: Governor Curley with State Adjutant General Rose of Worcester at dinner.

## Curley De Facto Governor?—Oath May Be Repeated

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—It was a day of precedents for Governor Curley's inauguration.

The largest crowd ever to attend such an event was present.

The Governor took office with a filibustering Senate still in session and without a presiding Senate officer to swear him in.

The oath, under the Constitution, should be administered by the presiding officer of the Senate, many claimed, but the Governor took office with Frederick W. Cook, secretary of state, administering the oath.

Some declare Mr. Curley is a de facto Governor. And this created another precedent—a retiring Governor advised an incoming Governor to have the oath administered a second time when a Senate president is chosen.

Curley said the Commission on Administration and Finance is clothed with extraordinary powers to retard any program of duly elected officials.

He recommended repeal of the existing law and legislation, to allow the Governor to appoint a chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller to work under regulations set up by the state auditor.

### Hits Tax Board

Claiming the State Board of Tax Appeals has been dominated and dictated to by wealthy owners of property and that it has practically usurped the powers of local organizations, Governor Curley recommended legislation to abolish "this pernicious and destructive board."

He declared the Boston Finance commission has "degenerated into a political nuisance" and recommended legislation to "terminate its existence."

The Governor asked repeal of the pre-primary convention act, asserting it has not justified the faith of its sponsors and saying that the right of the citizen is paramount to the right of a political party.

Recommending abolition of the law allowing the Governor to appoint police commissioners, Governor Curley said the law has not given more efficient police protection and has been "a source of irritation."

### System 'Failure'

"I am of the opinion that the experiment of non-partisan elections in the cities of this Commonwealth have been a failure," the Governor said, in recommending legislation that would restore the party system in the election of municipal officers.

The Governor recommended a law to impose a tax of 75 per cent of gains "accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain."

If a commission is appointed for study and revision of health laws, expenses, the Governor said, and added that with legislative sanction he would appoint such a body.

A state recovery act to enforce decrees of the National Recovery act will be submitted by him, the Governor said.

Maintaining that "administration of the lower courts has long been a

subject of "well-founded criticism and complaint," the Governor recommended legislation prohibiting a justice of a District court from practicing in his own court and to prohibit the judiciary from participation in political campaigns. He urged that District courts be on a circuit or rotating basis, similar to the Superior court.

To relieve the Supreme Judicial court of a part of its present volume of work, the Governor proposed an appellate division of the Superior court.

### Would Abandon Prison

Abandonment of the Charlestown state prison and better housing for wards of the state were recommended.

Governor Curley asked the Legislature to consider bringing income taxes to a level that will balance them with real estate tax increases since 1916.

Extension of the gasoline tax, expiring this year, for another year was recommended because, he said, city and town demands for state assistance on welfare relief work will be equally great during the coming year.

Development of the state's recreational facilities and stocking for fish and game were proposed.

The final recommendation was a war memorial for all those of Massachusetts who have served.



JAN 4 1935

## Thousands Cheer, Laugh at Curley Inaugural Address

*Greatest Audience Ever Assembled for  
Such Event Applauds Criticism of Coun-  
cil and Boos Coakley When He Bows*

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Methodically and at times sharply incisive with occasional by-plays which sent ripples of laughter through the greatest audience ever assembled for such an event, Gov. James M. Curley read his inaugural address today.

As he outlined his recommendations, covering a wide range of thought and in many instances drastic in their contemplated scope, the Governor was forced to pause frequently as applause tidal waved from the greatest inaugural assemblage since Senator David Ignatius Walsh of Clinton was inducted into office as Governor.

It is probable that no crowd more keenly politically-minded none with a more general appreciation of the problems which the Governor discussed, together with backgrounding influence and incidents of minor or major importance, ever came to the State House for such an occasion.

### Applauded 26 Times

Twenty-six times during his address Governor Curley was applauded. The first thunder of approval rolled out when he referred to a workable program of economic security. Again he was applauded when he declared for lower public utility rates and digressed from his prepared address to say he saw no reason why reductions could not be made by Jan. 15.

There was probably no greater crowd response to any of his recommendations than that in which he advocated abolition of the Governor's council. His suggestion was greeted with applause and cheers. The new council members smiled when the Governor referred to the council as a "relic of the days of royalty."

It had been forecast that the Governor's address would involve recommendations for changes in the governmental structure, social legislation, taxation, lower automobile insurance rates and that he would strike vigorously at many problems.

### Crowd of 10,000

This had its effect in swelling the State House crowd to 10,000. It was increased in further measure by friends and well wishers who came to share in the triumph of the mayor as it was brought to full official fruition.

The average citizen was there to hear what the Governor would offer in the way of remedial measures or suggested legislation affecting his daily existence. They had never come in such numbers before nor had they ever listened more attentively.

There was another section of the large audience that listened with equal care. It was the members of the Legislature, except for Senators who continued their filibuster. They listened to his legislative recommendations and pondered the chances of their passage or defeat. More particularly they speculated

on the part that Governor Curley will assume personally in shaping legislation during the present session. It was generally conceded that his interest would not only be active but that he would personally devote himself to obtaining enactment of many measures.

He has gone after legislation before, while mayor of Boston, and his campaigns in this respect whether successful or not, were invariably marked by vigor and skill.

The one recommendation that did strike home to legislators was the very direct one that their number be reduced by one-half. They talked of this after the inaugural and there was speculation as to how far the Governor would pursue a campaign with reduction as an objective firmly fixed upon.

### See Significance

While the Governor was dealing with the Governor's council the crowd was quick to read the significance of it, recalling the criticism which Mr. Curley had heaped upon it the past few weeks for its alleged trading and job deals.

The spectators applauded and laughed as he discussed this. Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, against whom the Governor has directed many a swift shaft, bowed as the references were made. There was a short wave of boos and some applause as he did this.

When the Governor came to the reading of that part of his speech dealing with abolition of the Boston finance commission, he shook his head. His reference to the commission as having degenerated into a political nuisance brought quick approbation from a considerable section of the gathering.

### Hearty Laughter

There was hearty laughter when he recommended repeal of the pre-primary convention law, a recommendation that recalled his unsuccessful battle for indorsement at the Worcester convention in June against the combined strength of Governor Ely and U. S. Sen. David L. Walsh.

It was noticeable that the applause for the recommendation relative to reduction of legislative membership came mostly from spectators.

This Curley measure and others in his inaugural address will go before the Legislature to be broken up for reference to the proper committees. It will be before the branches for official consideration. They must either enact or kill the measures proposed.

As they left the inaugural exercises, many legislators did so with the thought that not only would the recommendations be before them but that the Governor would give them due reminders from time to time of that fact.



JAN 4 1935

# Curley Inauguration Smashes Many State Precedents

## SENATE, STILL STALLED, SKIPS HUB CEREMONY

Secretary Cook Gives Oath  
To New Governor, Who  
Asks Drastic Shifts

ATTENDED BY THROG

Applause Greets Demand  
Executive Council Be  
Junked as 'Relic'

By Telegram

State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—James M. Curley was inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts today amid scenes and circumstances that set new records and new precedents.

In his inaugural address, delivered immediately after the oath of office had been administered, he attacked many customs and institutions of long standing in the Commonwealth.

At the outset a new precedent resulted from a Democratic filibuster in the Senate over committee chairmanships which prevented organization of that body. It is the custom to have both the House and the Senate assembled in the House chamber in joint convention for the inauguration, with the president of the Senate administering the oath to the new Governor and lieutenant governor to the Executive Council members. With the unorganized Senate still fighting it out in its own chamber behind closed doors, the Secretary of State, Frederic W. Cook, was called upon to administer the paths.

### Every Nook Jammed

A record-breaking crowd jammed every nook and corner of the State House. Every stairway, every corridor, every floor of the building was crowded with people eager to see or hear the new Governor as he made his triumphant entry into the state capitol and took the rostrum for his address.

When he first appeared, when he took the oath, when he took his place beside Speaker Leverett Saltonstall and when he prepared to start the delivery of his address, he was greeted with thundering ovations. Again and again during the delivery of the 10,000-word message—record-breaking in its length—he was interrupted by deafening applause.

### Filibuster Still On

The Senate recessed at 4.28 p. m. to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock with the filibuster still on.

Among the most important changes recommended by Curley was the reduction to half of the present legislative membership and

legislative membership be cut half brought only the mildest of approval from his auditors, did a suggestion that income taxes and taxes on intangibles be increased in proportion to increases in real estate taxes in recent years.

Curley advocated several measures in behalf of labor, and development of "New Deal" methods in the state. He asked that the state board of tax appeals and the Boston Finance commission be abolished and urged that the power of appointing police commissioners be returned to mayors. To raise the standards and efficiency of the courts, he asked that District court judges be forbidden from practicing in their courts after the new Governor concluded his address he opened a reception in the Hall of Flags, but at the end of 15 minutes, with the State House jammed with men and women who wished to shake his hand, he was obliged to call a halt. He invited all to return on Washington's birthday.

Mary Curley, the Governor's daughter and the first lady of the state, was the first person to take seat in a gallery reserved for members of the Curley family. The family of Lieut. Gov. Joseph Hurley, also sworn in today, others. She accompanied her father in the brief reception, as the Governor's sons, Leo, Frank, Paul and George.



**THEY**  
**POPULAR LIQUORS**  
 What a plot for winning!  
 Fillbus.  
 The Senate re.  
 to meet tomorrow  
 the filibuster still  
 Among the m  
 changes recommend  
 was the reduction t  
 present legislative me.  
 Continued on Page

**THE HOST**  
**DRINK A TOAST!**

**CHEERIO**  
 Main St.  
**ELIAS**  
 UP TO 1/2  
 Coats and  
 CREDIT  
 EASY  
 TERMS

ed from Page One

# Inauguration Smashes Many State Precedents

the holding of biennial sessions. Greater economy and efficiency would result, he asserted. He asked that the present Governor's council, "A relic of the days of royalty," be abolished, and this suggestion drew repeated applause and cheers from the assembly which packed the House chamber.

As a 19-gun salute to the incoming Curley regime boomed on the common, Curley's predecessor and bitter political foe, Joseph B. Ely, walked down the State House steps to private life. He was accorded generous applause by a vast crowd that gathered outside the State House to hear the ceremonies over loud speakers. Curley and Ely had laid aside political tomahawks long enough to exchange pleasantries in the executive offices.

**Thrust at Ely**

One of Curley's proposals, which might be interpreted as directed against Ely, would amend the laws to permit an incoming Governor to fill all appointive offices for the duration of his term. Some of Ely's last official acts were the appointments to important office of Curley foes. Curley is known as the "original Roosevelt man" of Massachusetts, while Ely was a staunch supporter of Alfred E. Smith and fought Curley along every inch of the path to the Governor's chair.

Among the most popular of Curley's proposals, judged by the amount of applause he received, were his demand for lower public utility rates, establishment of a state department of justice with detective forces transferred to the attorney general's department, changes in the liquor law to end present abuses, abolition of the present form of county government, repeal of the pre-primary convention act, prevention of speculation in land taken for public improvement, and establishment of circuit district courts.

His recommendation that the

Legislature's membership be cut in half brought only the mildest sort of approval from his auditors, as did a suggestion that income taxes and taxes on intangibles be increased in proportion to increases in real estate taxes in recent years.

Curley advocated several measures in behalf of labor, and development of "New Deal" methods for the state. He asked that the state board of tax appeals and the Boston Finance commission be abolished and urged that the power of appointing police commissioners be returned to mayors. To raise the standards and efficiency of the courts, he asked that District court judges be forbidden from practicing in their courts and from participating in politics.

After the new Governor concluded his address he opened a reception in the Hall of Flags, but at the end of 15 minutes, with the State House jammed with men and women who wished to shake his hand, he was obliged to call a halt. He invited all to return on Washington's birthday.

Mary Curley, the Governor's daughter and the first lady of the state, was the first person to take a seat in a gallery reserved for members of the Curley family. The family of Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, also sworn in today, and others. She accompanied her father in the brief reception, as did the Governor's sons, Leo, Francis, Paul and George.



JAN 4 1935

# Curley and Ely Renew Hostilities in Private

## Both Are Smiling, However, and Exchange Banter When They Appear for Inaugural Ceremonies

By Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The long standing differences between Governor Curley and the retiring chief executive, Joseph B. Ely, were reported tonight as having been renewed when the two met at the Governor's office this morning in the customary preliminary to the inaugural exercises.

As soon as Mr. Curley arrived, he and Mr. Ely both accompanied by their aides, went into conference in the Governor's private office.

It was reported that talk, reflecting their long standing hostility which has found frequent expression on the part of both, soon developed.

### Oath Is Issue

The reported insistence of the Governor-elect that he was on hand to be inaugurated under a mandate of the people was said to have been one source of discussion when constitutional requirements as to who should administer the oath were brought up.

It was administered by the secretary of state and later it was reported that Mr. Ely had said it should be taken again when the deadlocked Senate elects a president.

With this question apparently settled, more differences were reported, reaching such a point, that Mr. Ely asked the aides of both to leave while he and Mr. Curley continued the discussion privately.

They were together about half an hour, later coming out to engage in the ceremony of exchanging symbols of office. Both were smiling and there was nothing in their attitude to indicate to the scores who crowded into the executive suite that differences existed.

### Spears Discussed

Afterward a discussion about spears took place.

Two spears, included in the symbols of office which Mr. Ely turned over to his successor, were overlooked, and former Lieut. Gov. Edward Barry spoke to Mr. Ely about it.

"As a matter of fact I didn't know these spearheads had any particular significance," Mr. Ely remarked.

"They may have had in the past year", said Mr. Curley, and the significance was not lost on the large gathering which recalled the bitter controversy between the two men.

"I notice the heads of the spears are in opposite directions," Mr. Ely remarked. Mr. Curley smiled.

The public meeting between Mr. Ely and Mr. Curley appeared cordial. The retiring governor called him "Jim."

### Curley in High Spirits

Mr. Curley wore a button of the Commander of Italy order when he arrived at the executive offices to be greeted by a throng. He was evidently in high spirits. Several of his prominent campaign workers were present.

It was a continuous handshaking performance for the new governor.

It started in the governor's office and continued all the way to the House chamber for the inauguration.

The two men exchanged repartee now and then. Mr. Ely was wishing the governor-elect well in his "public undertakings and happiness and contentment in your social and private life."

The governor-elect reminded him he hadn't mentioned political life.

"I left out the word political," said Mr. Ely smilingly, "because in wishing political happiness I did not wish to bestow anything impossible."

Then Mr. Curley thanked Mr. Ely cordially.

### Together On One Issue

Former Gov. Eugene Noble Foss was in the crowd at the executive offices. Mr. Ely asked him to step in for a picture, but Mr. Foss objected, so Mr. Curley and Mr. Ely got squarely together on this issue and dragged him in.

The retiring and incoming Governor shook hands for the photographers, and smiled and smiled and smiled while flashlights popped.

As he entered the House for inauguration, Mr. Curley waved to his daughter, Mary, who was in the gallery with friends.

As Mr. Ely and Lieut. Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon were saying goodbye to friends who looked none too cheerful, the Governor remarked: "Come on, now, there's no need to be so sad."

When Mr. Curley left for the House, Mr. Ely awaited the battery salute from the Common, signifying that his successor had taken the oath.

### Tremendous Ovation

As the guns barked he walked down the front steps in accordance with custom. He seemed visibly surprised to find a throng of from 5000 to 8000 awaiting him.

They ran up the steps to shake his hand and followed him to his automobile on Beacon street which was packed. The tradition that he should walk out alone and unaccompanied was shattered.

After an affectionate greeting by Mrs. Ely, he drove away to possibly the greatest ovation ever recorded a departing governor.

In the meantime, the inaugural exercises proceeded and ended, and the public reception started in the Hall of Flags only to be discontinued by the governor after state police had been unable to control the throng that tried to reach him.

The Governor attended a lunch given by the First corps cadets this afternoon and tonight went to the inaugural ball at the Armory.



TELEGRAM  
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## *They Shake Hands*



International Newsreel Photo

Retiring Governor Ely and new Governor Curley shaking hands  
just prior to the inaugural ceremonies at the State House yesterday.



TELEGRAM  
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935.

### Governor's Address

Governor Curley's first address to the Legislature is on the whole a respectable document. It is too wordy, however, running close to 11 newspaper columns, a length more fitting in a President's message than in a Governor's address. Here and there are instances of careless writing, unpardonable in a man with such a reputation for distinguished diction. Here and there, also, are passages which yield little meaning even upon several rereadings.

Nor are traces of demagoguery entirely absent. Too much of the address is rhetorical tinsel, useful only as window-dressing. There is a lot of sound in spots where the significance is blurred. As is so often true of successful orators, Mr. Curley's writing apparently is not nearly so effective as his speaking. In cold, passionless type, there are no wings on his words.

At the very outset occurs an example of this. Towards the end of a long adumbration of economic evolution in which the need of a state "brain trust" is set forth, the new Governor mentions the failure of the textile industry hereabouts to recognize the swing of fashion from cotton undergarments to undergarments of rayon. Quite rightly he characterizes the failure as "one of the most severe blows experienced by the textile industry in Massachusetts." But when he goes on to suggest as the remedy the setting up of a "planning board," he is indulging in mere claptrap.

Delivered from the platform in orotund phrase, this suggestion might have marched grandly by, its speciousness undetected. On the printed page, though, it invites reflection, and thereupon its weakness becomes manifest. If the owners and managers of industry, whose welfare is completely bound up in the welfare of their industry, cannot be depended upon to discover the trends in their own market, what likelihood is there that a group of state employes, whose interest in the matter would be largely confined to the reception of their state salaries, could be depended upon to do any better? The answer obviously is that there would not be the slightest likelihood.

Governor Curley during his three terms as mayor of Boston revealed himself as a lavish spender of the people's money. That the trait clings may be gleaned from some of the recommendations in the address. The \$100,000,000 PWA program, the proposed pay-raise for employes of state institutions, the plan for "housing authorities," and the projected war memorial auditorium are among cases in point.

It will doubtless be noted generally that Mr. Curley continues to walk in the Roosevelt footsteps. Thus it would seem that his vigorous waving of the New-Deal banners before election was not merely a campaign dodge. From his tribute to the national administration in his address the inference must be that he intends to be a New-Deal Governor. His advocacy of a state NRA law to supplement the national NRA law—a wholly pernicious proposition, by the way—is in accord with such intent.

Detailed discussion of most of Governor Curley's recommendations must be left until he gives them more concrete form. As they stand, they are amazingly indefinite. It would have been better, had the Governor confined himself to a narrower field in which he could have been explicit.

Unconsciously, perhaps, Mr. Curley has a tendency to attribute to the state as a whole conditions which exist solely in Boston. His comment on county government, for instance, has only remote application in Worcester county and doubtless in the other counties outside of Suffolk. The same may be said of his proposals regarding housing.

The Governor can count on widespread popular support of measures to reduce the membership of the Legislature by half, to adopt biennial instead of annual sessions, and to abolish the Governor's council. These reforms are desirable, but their successful accomplishment is doubtful. Public inertia and legislative opposition are powerful obstacles in the way. He can count on widespread popular support, too, of measures to strengthen law enforcement, to increase highway safety, to curb the sale of narcotics, and to inject a greater degree of decency into the regulation of the liquor traffic.

His attack upon the pre-primary conventions conforms with expectation. The conventions should be abandoned. Though we supported the pre-primary convention plan, we are willing to admit that it has proved an egregious flop. It failed signally to achieve the objectives for which it was designed.

The Governor's sketchy explanation of his purposes towards the New England railroads, the proposed department of justice, public utilities, administration and finance, pardons, prisons, and taxation precludes formation of intelligent opinion until his purposes are more clearly and fully disclosed. His attitude toward the district courts seems in the main to run along with informed thought on this matter. Certainly district-court justices should not practice in their own courts, and greater efficiency

is promised by the operation of these courts on a circuit basis.

It should be kept in mind, as regards this Democratic Governor's proposals, that he will have a far better chance of having his wishes enacted into law than had any of his Democratic predecessors. The Republicans control both branches of the Legislature by such narrow margins that a clever politician, such as Mr. Curley is, need encounter but little difficulty in wangling the necessary Republican votes for pet measures. It is a circumstance which calls for a more alert watch upon Beacon Hill, if legislative developments are to be appreciated at their true meaning.



JAN 4 1935

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935.

**Governor's Address** / Governor Curley's first address to the Legislature is on the whole a respectable document.

It is too wordy, however, running close to 11 newspaper columns, a length more fitting in a President's message than in a Governor's address. Here and there are instances of careless writing, unpardonable in a man with such a reputation for distinguished diction. Here and there, also, are passages which yield little meaning even upon several rereadings.

Nor are traces of demagoguery entirely absent. Too much of the address is rhetorical tinsel, useful only as window-dressing. There is a lot of sound in spots where the significance is blurred. As is so often true of successful orators, Mr. Curley's writing apparently is not nearly so effective as his speaking. In cold, passionless type, there are no wings on his words.

At the very outset occurs an example of this. Towards the end of a long adumbration of economic evolution in which the need of a state "brain trust" is set forth, the new Governor mentions the failure of the textile industry hereabouts to recognize the swing of fashion from cotton undergarments to undergarments of rayon. Quite rightly he characterizes the failure as "one of the most severe blows experienced by the textile industry in Massachusetts." But when he goes on to suggest as the remedy the setting up of a "planning board," he is indulging in mere claptrap.

Delivered from the platform in orotund phrase, this suggestion might have marched grandly by, its speciousness undetected. On the printed page, though, it invites reflection, and thereupon its weakness becomes manifest. If the owners and managers of industry, whose welfare is completely bound up in the welfare of their industry, cannot be depended upon to discover the trends in their own market, what likelihood is there that a group of state employes, whose interest in the matter would be largely confined to the reception of their state salaries, could be depended upon to do any better? The answer obviously is that there would not be the slightest likelihood.

Governor Curley during his three terms as mayor of Boston revealed himself as a lavish spender of the people's money. That the trait clings may be gleaned from some of the recommendations in the address. The \$100,000,000 PWA program, the proposed pay-raise for employes of state institutions, the plan for "housing authorities," and the projected war memorial auditorium are among cases in point.

It will doubtless be noted generally that Mr. Curley continues to walk in the Roosevelt footsteps. Thus it would seem that his vigorous waving of the New-Deal banners before election was not merely a campaign dodge. From his tribute to the national administration in his address the inference must be that he intends to be a New-Deal Governor. His advocacy of a state NRA law to supplement the national NRA law—a wholly pernicious proposition, by the way—is in accord with such intent.

Detailed discussion of most of Governor Curley's recommendations must be left until he gives them more concrete form. As they stand, they are amazingly indefinite. It would have been better, had the Governor confined himself to a narrower field in which he could have been explicit.

Unconsciously, perhaps, Mr. Curley has a tendency to attribute to the state as a whole conditions which exist solely in Boston. His comment on county government, for instance, has only remote application in Worcester county and doubtless in the other counties outside of Suffolk. The same may be said of his proposals regarding housing.

The Governor can count on widespread popular support of measures to reduce the membership of the Legislature by half, to adopt biennial instead of annual sessions, and to abolish the Governor's council. These reforms are desirable, but their successful accomplishment is doubtful. Public inertia and legislative opposition are powerful obstacles in the way. He can count on widespread popular support, too, of measures to strengthen law enforcement, to increase highway safety, to curb the sale of narcotics, and to inject a greater degree of decency into the regulation of the liquor traffic.

His attack upon the pre-primary conventions conforms with expectation. The conventions should be abandoned. Though we supported the pre-primary convention plan, we are willing to admit that it has proved an egregious flop. It failed signally to achieve the objectives for which it was designed.

The Governor's sketchy explanation of his purposes towards the New England railroads, the proposed department of justice, public utilities, administration and finance, pardons, prisons, and taxation precludes formation of intelligent opinion until his purposes are more clearly and fully disclosed. His attitude toward the district courts seems in the main to run along with informed thought on this matter. Certainly district-court justices should not practice in their own courts, and greater efficiency

is promised by the operation of these courts on a circuit basis.

It should be kept in mind, as regards this Democratic Governor's proposals, that he will have a far better chance of having his wishes enacted into law than had any of his Democratic predecessors. The Republicans control both branches of the Legislature by such narrow margins that a clever politician, such as Mr. Curley is, need encounter but little difficulty in wangling the necessary Republican votes for pet measures. It is a circumstance which calls for a more alert watch upon Beacon Hill, if legislative developments are to be appreciated at their true meaning.



JAN 4 1935

us will reach for them, and in the end, we will be down in defeat. And when that happens, we who have been lucky can only try to be understanding.

### GOV. CURLEY'S PROGRAM

Inaugurated to his high office amid great enthusiasm, Gov. James Michael Curley yesterday presented in a vigorous address a program for his administration of unusual, if not unprecedented proportions. He would do away with much that is time-honored and would effect many changes in other almost equally hallowed customs of the Commonwealth.

He would cut membership of the Legislature numerically in half and have it hold sessions but once in two years. In his recommendation for biennial meetings the Governor is in accord with much advanced opinion, while only those who would expect to lose their membership in that body would become very much excited over a fifty percent reduction of the Legislature's members. He would abolish the Governor's Council, having the bitter experiences of the governor whom he succeeds as an example of how a governor of one political party can be hog-tied and hamstrung by a Council whose majority is of different political stripe.

Governor Curley would also, had he his way, abolish the county governments throughout the state, an outmoded system in the view of many but very likely to continue to exist for some years to come. The abolition of the Boston Finance Commission is also advocated by our new chief executive, as well as that of the Board of Tax Appeals.

His approval of legislation to enable a governor to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than "the constitutional departments," to serve during his term of office will appeal to many open-minded men as a desirable remedy for a situation which has seen Democratic governors for years serving with subordinates in whose selection they had no part.

Governor Curley would meet crime conditions with a new State Department of Justice under the attorney general with the detective branch of the police transferred to its jurisdiction and would neither "coddle" criminals nor have them over profusely pardoned.

Reiterating his pledge of cooperation with the national New Deal, he asked the creation of a state planning board to aid in its program by solving questions of production and distribution and urges more training in economics and less in politics.

There are many other suggestions in the message, which covers a great deal of ground, but with the existing political complexion on Beacon Hill it is doubtful whether the more far-reaching of his suggestions have bright prospects of securing legislative cooperation. Governor Curley is resourceful, however, and energetic, and is likely to accomplish something in such directions as he finds it desirable to tread during his administration.

The people of the Commonwealth greet their new Governor with interest and with the earnest hope that his term of office may bring to him a fulfilled opportunity for public service that shall prove to be of great advantage to Massachusetts.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRANSCRIPT  
Holyoke, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Recreation Riches

It rather gripes the old New Englander, who was a farmer or an industrialist, to have the Chambers of Commerce and the Governors keep on telling him that New England is a reservoir of recreation wealth. Florida just dotes on such things and Maine is educated to it but the other States still have to be convinced.

Governor Curley has told us that recreation is second only to textiles as profitable investment with us in Massachusetts. Yesterday Governor Green of Rhode Island, in his inaugural, said "that receipts in New England from recreation amount to about \$500,000,000 a year, and as most of this comes from visitors outside New England it is new money, and stays here."

"The assessed valuation of recreational facilities amounts to more than \$550,000,000. The assessed valuation of the summer properties in Rhode Island alone amounts to over \$62,000,000 on which an annual tax of over \$1,000,000 a year is collected. I believe that this business can be very largely increased."

So the Governors are stressing that there is money in vacations. Rhode Island still commands the summer capital of the highest-rated socialites of the land and she has one of those devouring race tracks, Governor Green should know.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE  
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Curley Left Old Chair

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (INS)—A dilapidated chair stood at the desk of Gov. James M. Curley when he entered the executive offices today. Upon inquiry, he found Joseph B. Ely removed the one he used when he retired. Governor Curley announced he would have a chair made.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRANSCRIPT  
Holyoke, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Curley, Granfield, Hopkins Invited to M. S. C. Meetings

### President Quirk of Hampshire Selectmen, and Prof. Rice Plan Sessions.

Prof. Harry Dodds of Princeton University, president of the National Municipal League, and Harry Hopkins, director of Federal relief, are being invited to speak at the first of two meetings at M. S. C., designed partly to increase familiarity of persons throughout the State with the work of the State College.

President Thomas E. Quirk of the Hampshire County Selectmen's Association announced today that the association would be guests of M. S. C. Thursday and Friday, April 4-5. Prof. Dodds is to speak the afternoon of the fourth, and Mr. Hopkins the

evening of the 5th, after an inspection of the college, organ recital and motion picture illustration of the Tennessee Valley scheme.

Today at the annual meeting of the State Selectmen's Association, Prof. A. V. Rice of the college, will extend the invitation of President Quirk and himself to the State association and mayors of the commonwealth to attend a meeting at M. S. C., two days in July.

Gov. James M. Curley and Congressman William J. Granfield are planned as speakers for the July meeting.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE  
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## CURLEY KEEPS OUT OF SENATE CLASH

### Asserts He Will Not Interfere in Filibuster Over Presidency

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (INS)—"I do not believe I should interfere with duties of the legislative branch—you will have to work out your own salvation."

So declared Gov. James M. Curley this afternoon during a conference with Democratic leaders of the Senate over the filibuster which grew out of the controversy over the presidency of the Senate.

Sen. James C. Scanlon, of Somerville, floor leader of the Democrats, announced following the conference that the Democrats would make an attempt Monday when the Senate convenes, to elect a Democrat as president.

Senator Scanlon was asked by newspaper men what the Democratic Senators would do if the attempt to elect a Democrat failed. He replied they would "do the next best thing."



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRANSCRIPT  
Holyoke, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

### Recreation Riches

It rather gripes the old New Englander, who was a farmer or an industrialist, to have the Chambers of Commerce and the Governors keep on telling him that New England is a reservoir of recreation wealth. Florida just dotes on such things and Maine is educated to it but the other States still have to be convinced.

Governor Curley has told us that recreation is second only to textiles as profitable investment with us in Massachusetts. Yesterday Governor Green of Rhode Island, in his inaugural, said "that receipts in New England from recreation amount to about \$500,000,000 a year, and as most of this comes from visitors outside New England it is new money, and stays here."

"The assessed valuation of recreational facilities amounts to more than \$550,000,000. The assessed valuation of the summer properties in Rhode Island alone amounts to over \$62,000,000 on which an annual tax of over \$1,000,000 a year is collected. I believe that this business can be very largely increased."

So the Governors are stressing that there is money in vacations. Rhode Island still commands the summer capital of the highest-rated socialites of the land and she has one of those devouring race tracks, Governor Green should know.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE  
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

### Curley Left Old Chair

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (INS)—A dilapidated chair stood at the desk of Gov. James M. Curley when he entered the executive offices today. Upon inquiry, he found Joseph B. Ely removed the one he used when he retired. Governor Curley announced he would have a chair made.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRANSCRIPT  
Holyoke, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Curley, Granfield, Hopkins Invited to M. S. C. Meetings

### President Quirk of Hampshire Selectmen, and Prof. Rice Plan Sessions.

Prof. Harry Dodds of Princeton University, president of the National Municipal League, and Harry Hopkins, director of Federal relief, are being invited to speak at the first of two meetings at M. S. C., designed partly to increase familiarity of persons throughout the State with the work of the State College.

President Thomas E. Quirk of the Hampshire County Selectmen's Association announced today that the association would be guests of M. S. C. Thursday and Friday, April 4-5. Prof. Dodds is to speak the afternoon of the fourth, and Mr. Hopkins the

evening of the 5th, after an inspection of the college, organ recital and motion picture illustration of the Tennessee Valley scheme.

Today at the annual meeting of the State Selectmen's Association, Prof. A. V. Rice of the college, will extend the invitation of President Quirk and himself to the State association and mayors of the commonwealth to attend a meeting at M. S. C., two days in July.

Gov. James M. Curley and Congressman William J. Granfield are planned as speakers for the July meeting.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE  
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## CURLEY KEEPS OUT OF SENATE CLASH

### Asserts He Will Not Interfere in Filibuster Over Presidency

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (INS)—"I do not believe I should interfere with duties of the legislative branch—you will have to work out your own salvation."

So declared Gov. James M. Curley this afternoon during a conference with Democratic leaders of the Senate over the filibuster which grew out of the controversy over the presidency of the Senate.

Sen. James C. Scanlon, of Somerville, floor leader of the Democrats, announced following the conference that the Democrats would make an attempt Monday when the Senate convenes, to elect a Democrat as president.

Senator Scanlon was asked by newspaper men what the Democratic Senators would do if the attempt to elect a Democrat failed. He replied they would "do the next best thing."



TELEGRAM  
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## KIDNAPER PINNING HOPES ON CURLEY

### George E. Gilbert to Ask Governor For Freedom

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—With the inauguration today of a new state administration George E. Gilbert, convicted kidnaper, and a 21-year-old Los Angeles girl who had crossed the continent to plead for his freedom, looked to a new Governor's executive council with renewed hope.

The retiring council had failed to answer Gilbert's petition for freedom presented to it three weeks ago. The same petition must now be presented anew to the incoming council.

Gilbert escaped from the Norfolk prison colony in 1930 after serving one year of a six to eight-year sentence for kidnaping a man in a bootlegging war. He was recaptured last August at Los Angeles and, after much litigation, returned to Massachusetts.

It was his conduct during those four years spent on the West coast upon which Gilbert and his friends based the plea for freedom. That conduct was described by California's Governor, Frank E. Merriam, California police officials and by Gilbert's Los Angeles associates as "exemplary."

Dora Millicent Miles, Titian-haired beauty, met Gilbert at Los Angeles and intended to marry him. She crossed the continent, pleaded for him and told the Massachusetts board of pardons that Gilbert's Boston wife and four children proved no obstacle to her plans to wed the convict once he obtained his freedom and divorce.

Six and one-half years yet remain to be served on the kidnaping sentence. Whether Gilbert completes the term is up to Gov. James M. Curley and his council.

TELEGRAM  
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Governor Curley Asks: Substance of Recommendations Made in His Inaugural Address

Compulsory attendance at school until age of 16 years, thus removing children from industry.

State fund for workmen's compensation.

Transfer of the industrial accident board to the department of labor.

State payment of permanent compensation to workers permanently incapacitated, rather than require the community to bear the burden.

Adoption of the Norris-La Guardia act.

Exempt from attachments the wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by the court.

Adoption of 44-hour work week and increased wages for employees of state institutions.

Establishment of municipal housing authorities to enable elimination of slums.

Use of 4000 state-owned acres near Fall River for a homestead site.

Five per cent maximum on mortgages on homes if banks agree.

Place industrial banking under the supervision of the state banking commissioner.

Reduction of zones under the automobile insurance law and investigation of all accidents by the state to reduce dishonest claims.

Transfer of state detectives to the attorney-general for development of a state bureau of criminal investigation.

Return to the pre-prohibition 11 p. m. closing time and no sale on Sundays and holidays, except innkeepers and clubs.

Bar permanently from the road drunken and reckless drivers, eliminate fixing cases, add inspectors to aid in rigid investigation of all accidents.

To save \$1,000,000 in two years, reduce by a half 240 members of the House and 40 members of the Senate.

Abolish the executive council.

Abolish the present system of county government.

Compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70.

Enable a Governor to appoint commissioners and heads of departments, other than constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

Creation of a sliding scale system for rates for electricity, with participation by representatives of the public in the management of these public utilities.

Abolish the contribution by public service corporations of one-half the salary paid to the public utility commissioners.

Attorney general's department to take steps to secure justice (in rates) for the users of telephone service.

Abolition of the state board of tax appeals.

Termination of the Boston Finance commission.

Repeal of the pre-primary convention.

Return to municipalities the authority to choose their own police commissioners.

Appointment by the Governor of a chairman of the commission on

administration and finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under the state auditor.

Restoration of the party system in municipal elections.

Imposition of a tax of 75 per cent of gain accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.

Prohibit the practicing in his own court by any justice of a district court.

Prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in a political campaign.

Establish of the district courts on a circuit basis.

Establishment of an appellate division in the Superior court to determine law questions and thus relieve the Supreme court.

Abandonment of the State prison at Charlestown. Additional quarters at Norfolk State prison colony for felons.

Sprinkler systems for insane hospitals.

Increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916.

Adoption of the Wisconsin plan for an investigation by the attorney general's department of the underpayment of income taxes during the 10 preceding years.

Extension of the one-cent tax on gasoline, expiring this year, for one year to assist cities and towns in welfare.

Appropriation of \$100,000 for stocking streams and reservoirs, appropriation of \$100,000 for carrying on the fish and game division, allowing the receipts from hunting and fishing licenses to be expended for propagation of wild life.

Erection of a war memorial, with suitable halls for the veterans of each war and with a hall for conventions.



TRANSCRIPT  
Holyoke, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Newspapers Praise Curley's Knowledge Of His New Position

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Massachusetts newspapers today, while differing on many of his inaugural recommendations, generally praise Governor Curley's "thorough knowledge of his job." Practically all favored reduction in the size of the Legislature and holding of biennial sessions.

Boston Post (Ind. Dem.)—Governor Curley's inaugural address is a vigorous, forthright and statesman-like document. His program is definite and comprehensive. No governor, in recent history at least, has offered so extensive a plan of action.

His plan for the reduction of the legislature membership with biennial sessions, the abolition of the Governor's Council and the county government system are in the direction of simplification and economy.

Boston Herald (Repn.)—We found in the message a good deal with which we could agree. A number of points upon which we disagree, and several suggestions upon which we have no definite convictions one way or the other.

The message reflects an executive who purposes to give the state an aggressive administration. It also reveals a man with a thorough knowledge of his job.

Boston Globe (Ind.)—He stood up not as a party leader but as the governor of a great commonwealth seeking to adjust its affairs for the betterment of its citizens. Bewildered by conditions in which millions of men and women have been tossed about by forces over which they had no control.

The attack on county government denoted courage when it is considered how strongly that system is entrenched.

Worcester Telegram (Repn.)—Governor Curley's first address to the legislature is, on the whole, a respectable document. . . nor are traces of demagoguery entirely absent. . . It will doubtless be noted generally that Mr. Curley continues to walk in the Roosevelt footsteps. . . The Governor can count on widespread popular support of measures to reduce the membership of the legislature by half, to adopt biennial instead of annual sessions, and to abolish the Governor's council.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The deadlocked Massachusetts Senate met for five minutes today, then recessed until Monday. A Maine senator, Roy L. Fernald of Winterport, addressed the Senate briefly, saying he hoped the Massachusetts upper House would be able to work "in peace and harmony in the future."

NEWS  
Gardner, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

### EDITORIAL NOTES 33

You had better read now the publicity concerning some of the bills ready to be entered in state and national legislative halls. It's the last you will hear of most of them.

Brazil has decided to quit paying bills to foreign countries. This isn't a matter of war debts but any old thing the country owes to other countries. Finland still wears the crown of the nation that is not given to welching.

Reno, preparing for a bigger and better year of divorces, is looking for more repeaters from Hollywood.

Huey Long says he will answer the President's letter to Huey's tool in the governor's chair from the floor of the senate. As we understood it the letter was addressed to the governor. Huey doesn't even allow his tools to speak.

Only 2200 bills have been introduced in Congress for action at this session. It is understood all of them pertain to creating a Utopia in these United States—except Louisiana.

If Governor Curley succeeds in abolishing the governor's council he will be forgiven many things. Anything we can do, gov., to aid that act, is yours to command.



JAN 4 1935

gress Democratic policy has been largely dictated by Southern members. The change now is that, while the Southern Democrats are in full control of Congress, they have been and probably will be meekly submissive to the orders of a New York President. The more numerous Northern Democrats in Congress will as usual take the crumbs that fall from the table.

### Governor Curley's Policies

In his inaugural address to the Massachusetts General Court Governor Curley is sufficiently wordy to be a true disciple in the evangelism of the New Deal. But, though his first act is to abolish that brevity which is the soul of wit, it is fair to say that, while he is brief in most particulars, he has a lot of them.

The effect on the Legislature, destined to give hearings and to pass upon an exceptional number of controversial bills consequent upon an exceptional number of executive particulars, may be viewed with alarm. For, as has been shown in the past, an executive message of only 3000 words has kept the Legislature going for over five months. This message of Governor Curley of about 9,500 words, mathematically speaking at least, would entail the continuous performance of the Legislature and we fear a consequent demand for an increase in salaries and mileage.

Governor Curley begins with an expression of militant faith in the New Deal, as a break with the past and he claims that the New Deal nationally requires the development of New Deal methods in the State. He conveniently attributes slow progress in recovery to the failure of the States and especially of Massachusetts to cooperate with the Federal Administration in the way of concurrent legislation. It was to such cooperation by concurrent legislation, it may be recalled, that the prohibitionists attributed the failure of the Eighteenth Amendment. In this respect of Federal control the New Deal appears to be a blood relation of the recently defunct prohibition experiment.

In appeals for concurrent legislation Governor Curley asks for a state housing authority, a state NRA act and a state planning board. But why have a state planning board when the Federal Administration is planning everything just as if the State did not exist, or why have a state NRA act when the Federal NRA ignores state lines or assumes to, and why have a state housing authority when the Federal housing authorities—there are three of them—assume to be doing the whole job?

It seems to us that in recommending such concurrent legislation Governor Curley is not quite consistent with the genius of the New Deal as a Federal policy on Federal initiative and on Federal authority. The only logical way for the States to concur apparently is to be meekly submissive to Federal experiments. State laws would be a superfluity and the creation of new boards in the state government would constitute a fresh terror for the tax ridden citizens whose salvation is in a less costly rather than more costly attachments of the state government.

It is fair to say, however, that the Governor would abolish something, but mainly those that do not cost the taxpayers anything or very little. He would abolish nonpartizan municipal elections, the Boston Finance Commission, pre-primary conventions, the Governor's Council and the state Board of Tax Appeals.

His grievance with the Boston Finance Commission is partly a matter of record. It will be recalled also that he recently attributed the financial difficulties of Boston to the fact that the Board of Tax Appeals reduced the assessments on some real estate so that Boston got less tax revenues.

Nothing in his message indicates a disposition to abolish anything in the state government that is a valueless burden on the taxpayers. On the contrary, he makes recommendations for increasing costs by the establishment of new boards, raising the wages of state employes and reducing their hours of labor. The present payroll of the State, exclusive of any connection with Federal New Deal agencies, is already about \$25,000,000 a year.

In his too brief discussion of taxation, which is undoubtedly the most serious question before the people and thus before both state and city governments, he advocates reducing the tax on real estate by increasing the tax on incomes from intangibles, ignoring thereby the law of diminishing returns. He would either continue to drive taxpayers out of the State or drive investments into tax exempt bonds of which the Federal Government is providing a great abundance, to say nothing of those of the State itself.

Unfortunately the Governor glosses over this very important matter of taxation with a recommendation that the Attorney General be authorized and financed to conduct an investigation into avoidance of income taxes. The whole purport of his message, in fact, is to increase taxation for the benefit of the state government rather than for a reduction of taxation statewide or locally. In this, of course, he is a consistent apostle of the New Deal, centralization of government, lavish expenditures and more and higher taxes.

As a faithful New Dealer Governor Curley adopts the initial illusion of the Federal New Deal in assuming that all the purchasing power of a Nation is in its wage workers, whereas a large and essential part of it is the purchasing power of capital in absorbing capital or durable goods and in the income of investors in capital undertakings.

The purchasing power of wage earners is mainly limited to consumer goods, the production of which is already nearly up to pre-depression standards. On the other hand, the production of capital goods, which is now recognized even by New Dealers as essential to recovery, has lagged far behind. As an advocate of the New Deal Governor Curley seems to be lagging in the procession, for the New Deal agencies at Washington are now being revised to avoid the original error of assuming that the purchasing power of the people is all in wages.

In the interests of economy, however, the Governor makes one recommendation in which we are inclined to agree. He would save as much as \$1,000,000 every two years by cutting both branches of the General Court down to about one half of their present membership and having biennial sessions. Unfortunately this

theoretically commendable recommendation is vitiated by the fact that in his message through recommendations for establishment or abolishment Governor Curley proposed enough for two legislatures to do in annual sessions lasting the whole year—except for the very remote possibility that the Great and General Court of Massachusetts should, after the manner of the last Congress, delegate all its power to the Governor to make laws by executive order. We fear that Governor Curley can never become more than a weak imitation of a New Deal executive unless or until the Legislature grants him the authority to do as he likes.

### REPUBLICAN Springfield, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

### Technical Defects Unimportant, Yet—

The technical deficiencies attending Gov Curley's inauguration will never be the basis of a "cause celebre" in Massachusetts history. While the secretary of state administered the oath of office to the governor in the presence of the House alone, no political party, or group or individual will contest in the courts the validity of the inauguration.

Yet, when the Democrats and Republicans of the Senate compose their differences over the allotment of committee chairmanships and organize that body, it might be technically advisable for Gov Curley, at an early date, to take the oath of office again with both branches of the Legislature and the president of the Senate in attendance as witnesses, thus meeting fully the technical constitutional requirements.

No one ever questioned the validity of the oath of office as President of the United States taken by Calvin Coolidge by lamplight in his Vermont home, and administered by his father as a local justice of the peace; yet after reaching Washington—if memory is not at fault—Mr Coolidge took the precaution of having the oath administered to him again by a federal judge, although the federal constitution does not prescribe just how a President shall be sworn in.



UNION  
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Curley Gives W for Reading "An

*Special to The Springfield Union.*

BOSTON, Jan. 4—It was worth exactly a half dollar for her to read "Anthony Adverse," Mrs. Raymond Fales discovered to her surprise last night and a very special half dollar at that. Gov. James M. Curley, holding his first press conference today, disclosed that he had received an 1835 half dollar from William A. Bodfish of Boston, now one of his secretaries, at the time of the preprimary convention last June. Accompanying the coin was a note from Mr. Bodfish stating "This half dollar will be exactly 100 years old on the day you are inaugurated Governor in January."

## Miss Mary Curley Praised by Sawyer

Absence of Cocktails from  
First Social Function  
Wins Approval.

*Special to The Springfield Union.*

BOSTON, Jan. 4—Rep. Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, speaking before the Marshfield Women's Club today, praised the attitude of Miss Mary Curley, daughter of Gov. James M. Curley, because she omitted cocktails and wine from the menu at her first social function and luncheon yesterday to wives of high state officials.

"In these days," Rep. Sawyer said, "when there is a startling increase of drinking in the home, at social functions and among women and the youth, we cannot praise too highly the attitude taken by Miss Curley in omitting cocktails and wines from the menu of her first state social function."

REPUBLICAN  
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

THE SPRINGFIELD DAIL

## Gov Curley's Inaugural

There are many good points in Gov Curley's inaugural address. While the burden placed on commentators is excessive, a new governor, with a restless, vigorous mind teeming with ideas, may be pardoned for taking a dozen columns for self-expression and in placing over 50 recommendations for action before the Legislature. Yet the address loses in effectiveness by the very multiplicity of its suggestions for a legislative program of which not a few the governor must have included without the least expectation that they would be realized during his term of office.

Gov Curley has never been adored by the conservative propertied classes of Massachusetts; and there are features of this address that will disturb them, notably the appeal for higher income taxes, the arraignment of the public utilities for their excessive rates, the tendency toward free and easy spending, and the entire lack of emphasis upon the "pay-as-you-go" policy in state budgeting. Yet analysis of his major recommendations and also the introduction, which gives hints of his underlying philosophy in economics, discloses a man who is himself essentially conservative. There is no more of the Socialist, or the Communist in James Michael Curley than there is in Father Coughlin.

He is so far under conservative influence that he fails to include in his 50 or more recommendations to the Legislature a brief appeal for the ratification of the federal child labor amendment. Gov Lehman, speaking earlier this week, asked the New York Legislature to ratify it. President Roosevelt, whose leadership Gov Curley is pledged to follow, favors the amendment's ratification. The last conference of northeastern states, including Massachusetts, on interstate labor compacts, advised ratification. The American Federation of Labor, many of whose legislative demands the new governor sponsors, asks for ratification. Yet Gov Curley is dumb on the subject.

Gov Curley's radicalism is comparatively harmless. State street need not shudder.

He would reduce the membership of the Legislature by one-half, and have biennial sessions. But that is a tame suggestion compared with what Nebraska has already done in establishing a small one-chamber Legislature.

He would abolish the governor's council. But no other state in the Union has one.

He would abolish the Boston Finance commission. But Boston had none until some 25 years ago.

He would let Boston provide for its own police administration without state interference. But nearly all Massachusetts cities enjoy that privilege.

He would abolish the state board of tax appeals. But the state had no such board until recently.

He would repeal the preprimary convention law. But that is only a year old in its application.

He would abolish county government through commissions. But there is a nation-wide movement toward county reorganization and consolidation. In New York Govs Smith, Roosevelt and Lehman have urged this proposal. Gov Curley is extreme in calling for complete abolition, yet the trend in that direction is unmistakable.

These are the new governor's

most radical recommendations. They affect mainly the mere mechanics of state government organization. One finds no suggestion in his discussion of the judiciary that judges be elected by popular vote, or that the present system of appointment be changed. Even in his attack on the public utilities department he does not go beyond the threat that the popular election of utilities commissioners may become necessary.

There are other recommendations which reveal the governor's lifelong devotion to the spoils concept of politics and administration. He wants all heads of administrative departments and commissioners to have their terms limited to the duration of the governor's term, thus enabling each new governor to make a clean sweep, if he so desires. Answering anticipated criticism, as to the periodical removal of state administrative officers by new governors, he says: "Elected officials would consider it both a duty and a privilege to retain in office men and women who could actually qualify as career officials." Even if that be true of Gov Curley, would other governors rise to so high a standard?

It is true that Gov Ely, like Gov Curley, attacked the commission on administration and finance as an agency seriously impairing a governor's executive responsibility and leadership. Gov Curley, however, would have this commission, appointed by each new governor, "serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the state auditor may promulgate." In view of the many years of the Alonzo Cook regime in the state auditor's office, this suggestion seems rather terrible. The proposal would seem more rational and practical, if Gov Curley had coupled with it a recommendation of the short ballot for the ticket of state officers, thus making the state auditor an appointee of the governor. He might well have advised the short ballot, also, in asking for the repeal of the preprimary convention law.

Scattered along through the long list of recommendations are several that challenge attention as being forward looking or humane or socially desirable, if not socially imperative. Regarding better law enforcement, the governor makes suggestions that may be fruitful. He frankly recognizes the imperfections of the present liquor law; in discussing highway safety, he calls for sterner treatment of motorists convicted of drunken and reckless driving. Some constructive suggestions are offered as to the penal institutions. The governor strikes at land speculators by proposing a 75 per cent tax on the profits of those who buy land within a year of an eminent domain taking. The recommendation concerning the evils of the illicit narcotics trade should be carried into effect. In regard to state cooperation with the federal government's relief, housing and public works program, the governor obviously is handicapped in shaping his recommendations by the fact that the President's modified program is not yet officially proclaimed.

The capacity of Gov Curley for state administration and leadership of a high order is undeniable. There is much in the inaugural address that arouses new hopes that a man so able will rise to his opportunities for public service.



UNION  
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

for the point that in the latter instance private plants are to be put out of business, apparently, in the interest of public ownership, whereas in the former the present hens would continue laying as formerly. If the Arkansas man can apply his scheme and make it work he may provide convincing proof that the scarcity policy is ill-advised and unsound.

### Gov. Curley's Policies

Reprinted from The Morning Union.

In his inaugural address to the Massachusetts General Court Governor Curley is sufficiently wordy to be a true disciple in the evangelism of the New Deal. But, though his first act is to abolish that brevity which is the soul of wit, it is fair to say that, while he is brief in most particulars, he has a lot of them.

The effect on the Legislature, destined to give hearings and to pass upon an exceptional number of controversial bills consequent upon an exceptional number of executive particulars, may be viewed with alarm. For, as has been shown in the past, an executive message of only 3000 words has kept the Legislature going for over five months. This message of Governor Curley of about 9,500 words, mathematically speaking at least, would entail the continuous performance of the Legislature and we fear a consequent demand for an increase in salaries and mileage.

Governor Curley begins with an expression of militant faith in the New Deal, as a break with the past and he claims that the New Deal nationally requires the development of New Deal methods in the State. He conveniently attributes slow progress in recovery to the failure of the States and especially of Massachusetts to cooperate with the Federal Administration in the way of concurrent legislation. It was to such cooperation by concurrent legislation, it may be recalled, that the prohibitionists attributed the failure of the Eighteenth Amendment. In this respect of Federal control the New Deal appears to be a blood relation of the recently defunct prohibition experiment.

In appeals for concurrent legislation Governor Curley asks for a state housing authority, a state NRA act and a state planning board. But why have a state planning board when the Federal Administration is planning everything just as if the State did not exist, or why have a state NRA act when the Federal NRA ignores state lines or assumes to, and why have a state housing authority when the Federal housing authorities—there are three of them—assume to be doing the whole job?

It seems to us that in recommending such concurrent legislation Governor Curley is not quite consistent with the genius of the New Deal as a Federal policy on Federal initiative and on Federal authority. The only logical way for the States to concur apparently is to be meekly submissive to Federal experiments. State laws would be a superfluity and the creation of new boards in the state government would constitute a fresh terror for the tax ridden citizens whose salvation is in a less costly rather than more costly attachments of the state government.

It is fair to say, however, that the Governor would abolish something, but mainly those that do not cost the taxpayers anything or very little. He would abolish nonpartizan municipal elections, the Boston Finance Commission, pre-primary conventions, the Governor's Council and the state Board of Tax Appeals.

His grievance with the Boston Finance Commission is partly a matter of record. It will be recalled also that he recently attributed the financial difficulties of Boston to the fact that the Board of Tax Appeals reduced the assessments on some real estate so that Boston got less tax revenues.

Nothing in his message indicates a disposition to abolish anything in the state government that is a valueless burden on the taxpayers. On the contrary, he makes recommendations for increasing costs by the establishment of new boards, raising the wages of state employes and reducing their hours of labor. The present payroll of the State, exclusive of any connection with Federal New Deal agencies, is already about \$25,000,000 a year.

In his too brief discussion of taxation, which is undoubtedly the most serious question before the people and thus before both state and city governments, he advocates reducing the tax on real estate by increasing the tax on incomes from intangibles, ignoring thereby the law of diminishing returns. He would either continue to drive taxpayers out of the State or drive investments into tax exempt bonds of which the Federal Government is providing a great abundance, to say nothing of those of the State itself.

Unfortunately the Governor glosses over this very important matter of taxation with a recommendation that the Attorney General be authorized and financed to conduct an investigation into avoidance of income taxes. The whole purport of his message, in fact, is to increase taxation for the benefit of the state government rather than for a reduction of taxation statewide or locally. In this, of course, he is a consistent apostle of the New Deal, centralization of government, lavish expenditures and more and higher taxes.

As a faithful New Dealer Governor Curley adopts the initial illusion of the Federal New Deal in assuming that all the purchasing power of a Nation is in its wage workers, whereas a large and essential part of it is the purchasing power of capital in absorbing capital or durable goods and in the income of investors in capital undertakings.

The purchasing power of wage earners is mainly limited to consumer goods, the production of which is already nearly up to pre-depression standards. On the other hand, the production of capital goods, which is now recognized even by New Dealers as essential to recovery, has lagged far behind. As an advocate of the New Deal Governor Curley seems to be lagging in the procession, for the New Deal agencies at Washington are now being revised to avoid the original error of assuming that the purchasing power of the people is all in wages.

In the interests of economy, however, the Governor makes one recommendation in which we are inclined to agree. He would save as much as \$1,000,000 every two years by cutting both branches of the General Court down to about one half of their present membership and having biennial sessions. Unfortunately this theoretically commendable recommendation is

NEWS  
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Curley Reveals Weekly "Fire"

Will Discuss State Issues 1  
Radio A

(Special Dispatch to The Daily News)

Boston, Jan. 4—Arriving at the executive offices shortly before 11 o'clock this morning in spite of the taxing inaugural ceremonies, Gov. James M. Curley set about at once on his program of official business.

He announced that he would submit to the executive council during its session this afternoon the name of a new superior court judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Elias B. Bishop of Newton. The first callers received by the governor, former councillor James H. Brennan and a delegation from the Massachusetts Law association, submitted to him the name of Municipal Court Judge Thomas H. Dowd for the position but

has asked.

"We will try for the next best thing," he replied, which he indicated, was the selection of Senator Moran as president to oppose Senator Fish, resident last year.

Gov. Curley declared, at the press conference, that he would not confine himself to seeking jobs for individuals but with the consideration and development of major projects for the employment of many men. He said that on every Tuesday night at 6.15 p.m. radio would be used by his office to discuss in detail the major recommendations contained in the inaugural message to the Legislature. The talks, the people will be urged to discuss the recommendations with their senators and representatives, he declared.

EAGLE  
Pittsfield, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

### BERKSHIRE BENEFITS

Governor James Michael Curley's record-breaking inaugural address contained many proposals of especial interest to his Berkshire constituency. Noticeable because of its absence was any allusion to racing of which a considerable minority in Berkshire seems to think rests the creation of a serpentless Eden. Far more important were the new Governor's suggestions for a State Planning Board, an appropriation for advertising Massachusetts' recreational resources, improvement of public health by proper water and sewage facilities and end of pollution of inland water, and an appropriation of \$100,000 for stocking streams and reservoirs of the State with fish and game.

If the Governor can secure legislative backing for these particular phases of his program the Berkshires, inevitably, will benefit. All of these measures are designed to increase the appeal of this section of the State and make its recreational assets known far and wide.

Federal help can be expected on the State Planning Board proposal. President Roosevelt is for State planning 100 per cent, but former Governor Ely was only luke-warm on the subject, as on most other New Deal measures. Governor Curley, on the other hand, appears to be sincere in his desire to have a State Planning Board. It is in line with his other proposals pertaining to State improvement, especially his request for an appropriation for advertising the State's recreational resources. Recreational advertising is proposed as part of a New England-wide campaign, outlined by the Governors of the six States and the New England Council. Tentative plans call for the expenditure of \$500,000. The sum of \$200,000 would be used for New England-wide advertising and \$300,000 for advertising the individual States in cooperation with existing publicity bureaus.

Berkshire's members of the General Court have more reason for supporting the advertising appropriation than the representatives of some of the other counties, since, with the exception of the Cape and North Shore legislators, the others will not reap as great rewards for their individual sections. New England advertising and Massachusetts advertising, recreationally speaking, revolves about the hill and shore resorts. Hence, the greater interest on the part of the inhabitants of the Cape and the Berkshires.

Improvement of public health by proper water and sewage facilities and the end of pollution of inland water fits properly into any plan for boosting the Berkshires. Anything Governor Curley can do to end pollution of our Housatonic and other rivers and any help he can lend to establishing better water and sewage facilities will have a stimulating effect upon our recreational trade. Pittsfield has felt the need of increased water and sewage facilities, and only the high cost of construction under the Federal PWA plan has prevented the city from remedying the situation. Governor Curley has advocated a 50-50 plan for PWA, and if he could persuade the Federal government to provide half the cost of these projects Mayor Bagg has said Pittsfield will be only too ready and willing to build its much-needed sewage filtration plant.

Hand in hand with clean rivers goes liberal stocking of our streams and game covers. Visitors will come to the Berkshires to fish and hunt if we have fish and game waiting for them. The county sportsmen have been agitating larger appropriations for stocking, and, perhaps with Curley at the helm in Boston, more funds will be made available. Certainly, Berkshire legislators should support the appropriation.

Among other proposals made by the Governor was the placing of 75 per cent tax on profits of land speculators who buy within a year of an eminent domain taking. This would help our State Highway Department and also our Conservation Department in its efforts to secure land for forest and roadside development.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

UNION  
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

for the point that in the latter instance private plants are to be put out of business, apparently, in the interest of public ownership, whereas in the former the present hens would continue laying as formerly. If the Arkansas man can apply his scheme and make it work he may provide convincing proof that the scarcity policy is ill-advised and unsound.

### Gov. Curley's Policies

Reprinted from The Morning Union.

In his inaugural address to the Massachusetts General Court Governor Curley is sufficiently wordy to be a true disciple in the evangelism of the New Deal. But, though his first act is to abolish that brevity which is the soul of wit, it is fair to say that, while he is brief in most particulars, he has a lot of them.

The effect on the Legislature, destined to give hearings and to pass upon an exceptional number of controversial bills consequent upon an exceptional number of executive particulars, may be viewed with alarm. For, as has been shown in the past, an executive message of only 3000 words has kept the Legislature going for over five months. This message of Governor Curley of about 9,500 words, mathematically speaking at least, would entail the continuous performance of the Legislature and we fear a consequent demand for an increase in salaries.

Governor Curley begins with an expression of militant faith in the New Deal, as a break with the past and he claims that the New Deal nationally requires the development of New Deal methods in the State. He conveniently attributes slow progress in recovery to the failure of the States and especially of Massachusetts to cooperate with the Federal Administration in the way of concurrent legislation. It was to such cooperation by concurrent legislation, it may be recalled, that the prohibitionists attributed the failure of the Eighteenth Amendment. In this respect of Federal control the New Deal appears to be a blood relation of the recently defunct prohibition experiment.

In appeals for concurrent legislation Governor Curley asks for a state house. But why have a state house? Federal Administration.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

NEWS  
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## Curley Reveals Plans For Weekly "Fireside Talks"

Will Discuss State Issues Every Tuesday Evening in Radio Addresses

(Special Dispatch to The Daily News)

Boston, Jan. 4—Arriving at the executive offices shortly before 11 o'clock this morning in spite of the taxing inaugural ceremonies, Gov. James M. Curley set about at once on his program of official business.

He announced that he would submit to the executive council during its session this afternoon the name of a new superior court judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Elias B. Bishop of Newton. The first callers received by the governor, Former Councillor James H. Brennan and a delegation from the Massachusetts Law association, submitted to him the name of Municipal Court Judge Thomas H. Dowd for the position but

the governor replied that he could not consider the name at this time.

At the first press conference, which took place shortly after the governor arrived, he arranged to have a similar conference each day at noon.

He informed the press that a delegation of Democratic senators, led by Senator James Scanlan of Somerville, floor leader, called upon him to determine his attitude toward the filibuster that has temporarily subsided until Monday. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning for an informal session when Senator Moran of Mansfield, Republican and presiding officer, introduced State Senator Roy L. Fernald of Maine who

Continued on Page Sixteen

was asked.

"We will try for the next best thing," he replied, which he indicated, was the selection of Senator Moran as president to oppose Senator Fish, president last year.

Gov. Curley declared, at the press conference, that he would not confine himself to seeking jobs for individuals but with the consideration and development of major projects for the employment of many men. He said that on every Tuesday night at 6.15 the radio would be used by his office to discuss in detail the major recommendations contained in the inaugural message to the Legislature. In the talks, the people will be urged to discuss the recommendations with their senators and representatives, he declared.

shires, inevitably, will benefit. All of these measures are designed to increase the appeal of this section of the State and make its recreational assets known far and wide.

Federal help can be expected on the State Planning Board proposal. President Roosevelt is for State planning 100 per cent, but former Governor Ely was only luke-warm on the subject, as on most other New Deal measures. Governor Curley, on the other hand, appears to be sincere in his desire to have a State Planning Board. It is in line with his other proposals pertaining to State improvement, especially his request for an appropriation for advertising the State's recreational resources. Recreational advertising is proposed as part of a New England-wide campaign, outlined by the Governors of the six States and the New England Council. Tentative plans call for the expenditure of \$500,000. The sum of \$200,000 would be used for New England-

the Governor was the placing of 75 per cent tax on profits of land speculators who buy within a year of an eminent domain taking. This would help our State Highway Department and also our Conservation Department in its efforts to secure land for forest and roadside development.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

EAGLE  
Pittsfield Mass.

UNION  
Springfield, Mass.

NEWS  
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

JAN 4 1935

for the point that in the latter instance private plants are to be put out of business, & in the interest of public ownership. w. the former the present hens would continue as formerly. If the Arkansas man may ply his scheme and make it work he may provide convincing proof that the scarcity policy is ill-advised and unsound.

## Gov. Curley's Policies

Reprinted from The Morning Union.

In his inaugural address to the Massachusetts General Court Governor Curley is sufficiently wordy to be a true disciple in the evangelism of the New Deal. But, though his first act is to abolish that brevity which is the soul of wit, it is fair to say that, while he is brief in most particulars, he has a lot of them.

The effect on the Legislature, destined to give hearings and to pass upon an exceptional number of controversial bills consequent upon an exceptional number of executive particulars, may be viewed with alarm. For, as has been shown in the past, an executive message of only 3000 words has kept the Legislature going for over five months. This message of Governor Curley of about 9,500 words, mathematically speaking at least, would entail the continuous performance of the Legislature and we fear a consequent demand for an increase in salaries and mileage.

Governor Curley begins with an expression of militant faith in the New Deal, as a break with the past and he claims that the New Deal nationally requires the development of New Deal methods in the State. He conveniently attributes slow progress in recovery to the failure of the States and especially of Massachusetts to cooperate with the Federal Administration in the way of concurrent legislation. It was to such cooperation by concurrent legislation, it may be recalled, that the prohibitionists attributed the failure of the Eighteenth Amendment. In this respect of Federal control the New Deal appears to be a blood relation of the recently defunct prohibition experiment.

In appeals for concurrent legislation Governor Curley asks for a state housing authority, a state NRA act and a state planning board. But why have a state planning board when the Federal Administration is planning everything

## CORLEY REVEALS

Continued From Page One

made a plea for harmony. The Senate adjourned a few minutes later when the presence of a quorum was doubted. The governor stated that he would not interfere with the Senate's course of action.

"I informed them that I did not believe I should interfere with the affairs of the legislative branch," the governor said, "and I believe that they can work out their own salvation. They are quite competent to do it."

Senator Scanlan asserted that the plan of the Democratic senators on Monday would be to attempt to secure the election of a Democratic president of the Senate.

"And if you can't, what then," he was asked. "We will try for the next best thing," he replied, which he indicated, was the selection of Senator Moran as president to oppose Senator Fish, president last year.

Gov Curley declared, at the press conference, that he would not confine himself to seeking jobs for individuals but with the consideration and development of major projects for the employment of many men. He said that on every Tuesday night at 6.15 the radio would be used by his office to discuss in detail the major recommendations contained in the inaugural message to the Legislature. In the talks, the people will be urged to discuss the recommendations with their senators and representatives, he declared.

its absence was any allusion to racing of which a considerable minority in Berkshire seems to think rests the creation of a serpentless Eden. Far more important were the new Governor's suggestions for a State Planning Board, an appropriation for advertising Massachusetts' recreational resources, improvement of public health by proper water and sewage facilities and end of pollution of inland water, and an appropriation of \$100,000 for stocking streams and reservoirs of the State with fish and game.

If the Governor can secure legislative backing for these particular phases of his program the Berkshires, inevitably, will benefit. All of these measures are designed to increase the appeal of this section of the State and make its recreational assets known far and wide.

Federal help can be expected on the State Planning Board proposal. President Roosevelt is for State planning 100 per cent, but former Governor Ely was only luke-warm on the subject, as on most other New Deal measures. Governor Curley, on the other hand, appears to be sincere in his desire to have a State Planning Board. It is in line with his other proposals pertaining to State improvement, especially his request for an appropriation for advertising the State's recreational resources. Recreational advertising is proposed as part of a New England-wide campaign, outlined by the Governors of the six States and the New England Council. Tentative plans call for the expenditure of \$500,000. The sum of \$200,000 would be used for New England-

the Governor was the placing of 75 per cent tax on profits of land speculators who buy within a year of an eminent domain taking. This would help our State Highway Department and also our Conservation Department in its efforts to secure land for forest and roadside development.



Continued on Ninth Page)







# Gov. Curley's 'Work and Wages' Inaugural Message

## Drastic Changes in State Government Are Outlined In the Governor's Message

(Continued from Eighth Page)

on appropriations, loans and methods of administration in the conduct of the departments of the municipality of Boston. Since its establishment in 1909 there has been expended for this purpose upward of \$1,000,000 and provided the original intent had been observed a useful purpose would have been served.

During 12 years of the existence of the finance commission it has been my privilege to serve as mayor of the city of Boston and notwithstanding destructive criticism from time to time, entirely at variance with the intent and purpose for which the commission was created, it has been possible, through honest, efficient and economical administration, to establish for the city of Boston the highest financial standing of any major American city.

Of late years both intent and purpose have been disregarded in the administration and conduct of the finance commission and its chief use has been in smirching the reputation and character of the officials elected to conduct the affairs of the municipality.

This commission has degenerated into a political nuisance. It has lost caste and has forfeited the confidence of the public. The policy which prompted it has not been adopted generally in other cities in the commonwealth. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the continued existence of the Boston finance commission is not justified.

I accordingly recommend the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to terminate its existence.

### Preprimary Convention

The preprimary convention has failed to justify the opinion of its sponsors that it would be an improvement of the system of nominating candidates. In operation, the belief of its opponents as expressed in the minority report of the legislative committee has been borne out, namely, that it constituted an abridgment of the rights of the voters in the nomination of candidates. Believing that the right of the individual citizen is paramount to the right of any political party, I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation providing for the repeal of the preprimary convention act.

### Police Commissioners

The right of municipalities to govern themselves by electing their own officers and adopting regulations for the conduct of their local affairs has always been a cherished principle of this commonwealth. The legislative control has with few exceptions been confined to prescribing the charters for cities and to adopting general laws which are applicable to all of our municipalities alike. The departure from these principles in the creation by the Legislature of municipal commissions of police, and in authorizing the governor to appoint police commissioners in some of our cities, has not in my opinion produced more efficient police protection and has been a source of irritation. I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing laws authorizing the appointment of police commissioners by the governor in any of our cities, and the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to authorize any municipalities to choose their own police officials where they now have not that right.

### Municipal Elections

There is general agreement that legislation which has weakened the principle of party government and party responsibility has not improved the conduct of governmental affairs nor the quality of public service. A striking example is furnished by laws which have been designed to eliminate party responsibility in the administration of the affairs of our cities. I am of the opinion that the experiment of nonpartisan elections in the cities of this commonwealth has been a failure. I therefore recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to restore the party system in the election of our municipal officers.

### Real Estate Speculators

A prolific source of loss to the state and the subdivisions of the state is possible of prevention through the enactment of legislation that would circumvent the activity of real estate speculators in the unloading at exorbitant prices of real estate acquired in anticipation of necessary public improvements. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation which will end this vicious custom, by the imposition of a tax of 75 per cent of gains accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.

### Public Health

The commonwealth of Massachusetts has always maintained an enlightened interest in matters pertaining to the health of its citizens. It has been expedient from time to time to establish and maintain essential services, and to enact or amend laws for enlarging the scope of those departments created for the prevention of disease, since they affect the very lives of our people, and should be administered with the highest possible degree of efficiency. I have received assurances that in the event of the appointment of a commission for the study and revision of the public health laws of the commonwealth, a national foundation interested in public health will defray the expenses of the commission, and subject to favorable action by your honorable body I shall appoint such a commission.

### State NRA Act

The success of the national recovery act is dependent upon the cooperation of the states of the Union. Up to the present time eighteen states have adopted state recovery acts in conformity with the provisions of the national recovery act, and it is desirable that Massachusetts be included. It is my purpose to submit a draft of a state recovery act, the provisions of which will make enforceable the decrees as set forth in the national recovery act.

### District Courts

The district courts of the commonwealth have become a most important factor in the administration of justice. While at one time they were concerned chiefly with the handling of minor cases, their jurisdiction has been enlarged from time to time until at the present time they have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court in civil actions. The structure of these courts and the method of their administration have remained unchanged however. These courts should be so organized and constituted as to effectively bear a substantial burden of civil litigation that is now congesting the dockets of the superior court. It is necessary in achieving this end to bring about substantial changes in the organization of the district courts. If it is necessary the judges of these courts should be made full-time judges, with adequate compensation for such service. The administration of the lower courts has long been a subject of well-

founded criticism and complaint, not only because of unnecessary delay in the trial of cases but in the dictatorial conduct of those charged with the administration of justice. The custom of permitting associate justices or special justices of these courts to act as counsel in the particular court where it is the customary for them to serve in the capacity of judge is both inexcusable and reprehensible, and destroys respect for the authority of the courts themselves. It is common knowledge that in many of our courts not only is favoritism practiced but not infrequently attorneys appearing as counsel are members of the same legal firm as the justice who sits on the bench. This impairs if it does not actually destroy in some cases the respect for judicial procedure so essential to law enforcement.

I recommend legislation to prohibit the practicing in his own court by any justice of a district court and prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in political campaigns, either as candidates for public office or by publicly espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates.

I urge also the establishment of the district courts on a circuit or rotating basis, similar to the present organization of the superior court.

### Appellate Division in the Superior Court

To the end that the supreme judicial court of the commonwealth may be relieved of part of its present volume of work, I recommend that you consider the establishment of an appellate division in the superior court to sit at various times and places in the commonwealth for the more prompt determination of law questions arising in the superior court, exclusive of such law questions as are involved in capital cases or those relating to the interpretation of federal or state constitutional provisions.

The establishment of such appellate divisions in the district courts has amply demonstrated the value of such a method of determining law questions by the results obtained. Experience has shown that a relatively small percentage of cases decided upon questions of law in the appellate divisions of the district courts are further appealed to the supreme judicial court.

The creation of such a division in the superior court would greatly expedite the administration of justice through the rendering of per curiam decisions in many cases instead of a more or less involved written opinion. This would especially be of value where the questions raised were frivolous and primarily intended for delay. It would not, however, preclude the rendering of written opinion by the justices of the appellate division where a substantial law question was raised.

The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power in the case of persons under sentence for the commission of crimes of an atrocious character today constitutes a menace to organized society. The system, unless rigorously and speedily checked, must inevitably tend to a breaking down of the morale of the judiciary, and in addition destroy the fear upon the part of the criminal that he will be required to undergo the full penalty for the crime which he commits. A courageous and just judge, discharging the duties of his office in conformity with law and conscience should not be held up to contumely through a review, re-trial and release by a body which has not sat in court and heard the evidence, and which is without judicial authority. Society can best be protected not by what is termed a good judge, but a just judge, and the upholding of the findings of a just judge is as essential to the preservation of respect for lawfully constituted authority as the action of what is termed a good judge is destructive.

### Prisons

The condition of certain of our penal institutions constitutes a serious challenge to our profession of humanitarian impulses.

The state prison at Charlestown is overcrowded, and from the standpoint of the requirements of a modern prison is utterly inadequate. The mingling of casual and juvenile offenders, who may be capable of rehabilitation, with confirmed and habitual criminals at the Concord reformatory is intolerable and constitutes a reproach to the government of the commonwealth. I recommend that adequate facilities be provided to house and maintain juvenile and first offenders apart from hardened criminals; that the state prison at Charlestown be abandoned, the buildings razed, and that the site be utilized as a receiving station for the more serious offenders, or otherwise as the Legislature may determine; and that appropriate legislation be adopted as soon as may be to accomplish these purposes, and in addition provide suitable prison quarters at Norfolk for persons convicted of felonies.

### State Wards

It is highly important that Massachusetts occupy a position in the forefront in the matter of the care and treatment of wards of the state, more particularly the mental defectives, and the segregation of cases based upon mental condition, physical condition and age, with opportunities for outdoor recreation wherever possible, is highly desirable. The importance of protective measures to safeguard against not only overcrowding but to provide modern methods of protection against contagion to prevent holocaust should not longer be delayed. An investigation of state institutions discloses the fact that many buildings in which the insane are now confined, with steel bars or grating upon the windows and with steel doors, are without sprinkler systems, so that in the event of fire it would be an impossibility to prevent great loss of life. A failure to change this condition because of the possible cost is indefensible and it should be undertaken at once.

### Income and Intangibles

The special legislative commission on taxation of 1927-1929 in its report stated:—

"In the last ten years the taxes paid locally on real estate and tangible personal property have increased from approximately \$123,000,000 to approximately \$205,000,000, an increase of 67 per cent.

"At the same time, intangible property has been rapidly increasing until this class of property is probably five times as great as all the real estate and machinery. This class of real estate has been paying less and less of the total tax, until now real estate and machinery, constituting perhaps a fifth or a sixth of the entire wealth of the state, pay about two-thirds of the entire tax; while intangibles, representing perhaps five-sixths of the un-

## Raps Failure to Probe Automobile Crashes

Boston, Jan. 3.—Gov. Curley, in his inaugural message, did not declare that the compulsory automobile liability insurance law is basically sound. He did find fault with its chief fault, which he declared to be failure to investigate auto accidents.

Criticizing the increase between 1927 and 1934 of number of zones from 3 to 21, he declared, "The number of zones should be reduced."

the wealth, pay less than one-tenth of the tax."

In 1916, when the present law for average tax rate upon real estate was approximately \$18 per thousand. At that time it was determined by the Legislature that the rates of taxation for incomes, which would compare favorably with the existing real estate tax of \$18 per thousand, should be as follows: 6 per cent on income from taxable intangibles, partnerships, etc.; 1 1/2 per cent on incomes from professions, employments, annuities, etc.; and 3 per cent on gains from the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds.

Since 1916, the tax rate on real estate has steadily increased until in 1934 the average tax rate throughout the state was about \$34 per thousand.

The home owner today pays nearly twice as much as he paid in 1916, while the income taxpayer has been able to prevent any increase of the original 1916 rates.

This is a manifest injustice and I ask you to give serious consideration to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916. In view of constantly increasing expenditures, one way in which tax relief can be secured for owners of real estate and for business and industrial enterprises is by a transfer of the tax burden from those who today are unfairly burdened to the owners of intangible personal property who now escape a just share of the taxes required for the conduct of government.

The investigation conducted by the federal government in the cases of individuals and corporations guilty of tax evasions has been most startling, and leads me to believe that results similar to those which have been secured in the case of the federal government are possible in the case of the commonwealth.

The Wisconsin Legislature in 1925 enacted a law authorizing the tax commissioner to investigate the question of underpayment of income taxes during the 10 preceding years. This law was amended in 1927, reducing the period from 10 years to three years. As a result of this enactment \$16,933,000 of additional taxes were paid into the state treasury at a cost to the state for auditing, investigation and legal expenses of but \$951,000.

In my opinion the enactment of similar legislation in Massachusetts might be productive of even greater results than were possible in the case of the state of Wisconsin, and I accordingly recommend that the required legislation be adopted making provision for the conduct of this investigation through the office of the attorney-general and that sufficient funds be made available to cover the cost of the same.

### Gasoline Tax

The enactment providing for an additional one-cent tax on gasoline under the laws as enacted will expire in 1935 unless extended. The demands for the extension by the commonwealth of money for the assistance of cities and towns for welfare relief in all probability will be equally as great during the coming year as in either of the past two years. I accordingly recommend the extension of the tax for one year from the date of expiration.

### Recreational Development

Providence has been most generous to New England from the standpoint of climate and natural beauty, and our failure to capitalize our tourist and recreational advantages during the summer months represents an economic loss which wise planning and judicious expenditure should speedily convert into a most prolific source of revenue. I have recommended to the New England governors the creation of a fund the purpose of which is to familiarize the public with the advantages and beauty and the desirability of New England as a summer resort. It is conservatively estimated that the most important industry in the commonwealth, second only to the textile industry, is that of recreation, which produces \$200,000,000 annually to the citizenship of Massachusetts. Massachusetts has more to offer the visitor both from the historical and recreational standpoint than any other state in the Union, and an appropriation for the purpose of making these facts known should prove of inestimable benefit to the commonwealth and its people.

It is not only important that we capitalize the investment made by the federal government in the improvement and development of the Cape Cod section, but it is equally important that studies be made at an early date and the necessary appropriations be made available to end the pollution of inland waters and for the conservation of public health through adequate water and sewage facilities.

### Fish and Game

It is likewise important that an appropriation in the sum of \$100,000 be made available for the purpose of stocking the streams and reservoirs of the state with fish and game. The state with approximately \$100,000 is now sum of approximately the license fees of received from this is used to defray the cost of the state division of fish and game. Inasmuch as 70 per cent of the complaints made of violations of the fish and game laws have to do with the destruction of insectivorous birds, which are of indispensable value to the farming industry, I believe that it is unfair to place the burden of supporting this division entirely upon a group among those benefited only one group of the division. An appropriation of \$100,000 for carrying on the functions of the fish and game division would allow the receipts from hunting and fishing licenses to be expended directly for propagation of wild life, stocking of streams and ponds and otherwise assisting in the important work of making Massachusetts attractive to the great throng of sportsmen who visit New England annually. Neighboring states, of which Maine is a notable example, have recognized the advantage of such expenditures, with the result that the income received not only in the summer time, but during the fall and winter seasons from outside visitors attracted by the well-advertised natural advantages of the state, has more than repaid the outlay.

### War Memorials

A memorial to the veterans of wars in which America has been engaged and in which citizens of Massachusetts have participated and discussion without action. The mere erection of a monument or the dedication of a highway or even a park will not serve the

## Highlights in Curley's Message

Boston, Jan. 3.—Following are the high lights of Gov. James M. Curley's inaugural message delivered to the Legislature today:—

Perfect labor laws. Provide 44-hour week for state institutional employees, estimated to cost \$1,500,000. Provide permanent payment of workmen's compensation to permanently disabled.

Transfer industrial accident board to department of labor and industries. Change minimum wage laws along lines of Norris-LaGuardia act.

Exempt wages from attachment until court judgment secured. Provide that bad creditor indemnify debtor for loss if creditor's case fails.

Reduce mortgage interest rates from 6 to 5 per cent.

Place industrial banking under supervision of bank commissioner.

More highway inspectors and more investigators for automobile accident work, thus to reduce liability insurance rates.

Rigid law enforcement in auto law violations; barring of convicted drunken drivers from highways; end "fixing" of auto law cases.

Cut both legislative branches in half as to membership and have them meet once in two years, instead of annually, thus to save taxpayers \$1,000,000 each two years.

Abolish governor's council.

Abolish Boston finance commission.

Abolish county government; call constitutional convention to bring laws up to date and eliminate certain state and county activities.

Abolish state board of tax appeals.

Let municipalities choose their own police heads.

Repeal preprimary convention law.

Party system should be restored in all municipal elections.

Severe criticism of courts; district circuit court recommended; law for mandatory retirement of all judges at 70 years; prohibit justices from practicing in their own courts, or participating in political campaigns, either as candidate or supporter of candidates; appellate division of superior court urged.

Coddling of criminals criticized; would segregate hardened criminals from juvenile and first offender; raze Charlestown state prison; construct prisoners' receiving station; provide suitable quarters at Norfolk colony for felons, with dormitories for less serious crime offenders.

Increase income taxes to a par with increase in real estate taxes since 1916; greater collection of intangible personal property taxes; power to attorney-general to delve into income tax returns for past 10 years, with jail penalties for evaders.

Continue one-cent gasoline tax through 1936.

Substitute work and wages for welfare allotments; provide for cooperation of commonwealth with federal authorities in federal financing for relief; and in housing program; create planning board of state for program for posterity; solution of production and distribution problem needed.

Modernize methods and equipment to combat criminals; provide for selection, training and coordination of law enforcement units; give attorney-general full power and responsibility for criminal law enforcement; transfer state detective bureau to attorney-general's department for creation of a bureau of criminal investigation to work along lines of federal justice department in combatting criminals.

Correct liquor laws to stop public selling after 11 p. m., and on Sundays.

Put some antinarcotic drug law on the statute books to permit cooperation with federal government in stamping out evil.

Railroads must spend large sum in equipment and roadbed; investors in railroad securities must be protected; Massachusetts must act to be ready for federal coordination of railroad systems into trunk lines, which New England needs.

Law recommended to permit governor to appoint commissioners and department heads, not under other than constitutional department, to serve during term of office of governor; permit certain other appointments by new governor in financial department.

Public utilities commissioners have shown lack of courage and liberality; need of a sliding-scale system to determine rates; public representative on public utilities; stop 50 per cent payment of utilities commissioners' salaries by public service corporations; election of utilities commissioners may become necessary.

That attorney-general act to secure justice for telephone users.

Place 75 per cent tax on profits of land speculators who buy within year of an eminent domain taking.

Study and revision of public health laws; end of pollution of inland waters; improvement of public health through proper water and sewer facilities.

Sprinkler systems in all insane institutions, and recreational opportunities for inmates where possible.

Advertise recreational advantages of the state; appropriate \$100,000 for fish and game stocking, thus to relieve sportsmen of burden so license fees can be used solely for propagation work.

Structural memorial for Massachusetts veterans of all United States wars.

purpose other than from the esthetic standpoint. It is desirable that the esthetic and the utilitarian be combined, and I accordingly recommend for the consideration of your honorable body the erection of a structure to commemorate the service of Massachusetts citizens in all wars in which the nation has been engaged, with suitable halls for the veterans of each war, and with a hall that may be utilized not only by the veterans, but, when occasion arises, for the holding of conventions.

### Conclusion

The enactment into law of the recommendations as contained in this inaugural message will tax the wisdom, energy and courage of the membership of the law-making branch of our government. It is my firm belief, however, that the sacrifice of thought, time and energy required is justified, and with the earnest prayer that Almighty God may guide us in our deliberations to the end that the service rendered by us will be in keeping with the best traditions of the commonwealth, let us essay the task which is ours.

## BOSTON-WORCESTER

QUESTIONS ANSWERED



(Continued from Eighth Page)



JAN 4 1935

## Curley, Ely Exchange Quips With Symbols of Office

New and Retiring Executives Confer, Pose for Photographers aid Joke as New Governor Receives Butler Bible, Keys and Book of Laws

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 3—Thousands sat in cramped positions, wedged between others, and thousands sat where they couldn't see the ceremonies, but could hear, through loud speakers, the sonorous, rolling voice of the new governor of Massachusetts, James M. Curley, as he delivered his inaugural address of more than 10,000 words in the House chamber this afternoon after being sworn in as governor de facto by State Secretary Frederic W. Cook.

And as he began to talk, the 19-gun salute to him boomed forth on the Common and the retiring governor, Joseph B. Ely, walked down the front steps of the State House, according to long-established custom, to reenter private life. He was met at the foot of the steps, under the arch, by his wife. They kissed and embraced, and the governor entered a waiting automobile with Mrs Ely, where were his son, Richard and wife, and were whisked away. Thus ended four strenuous years for this man from Western Massachusetts. He has won a much-needed rest.

### Filibuster Holds

The Senate had persisted in its filibuster, resumed at 10 this morning, and, while it called a recess to

join the House in convention, that convention was only a pretense, for before Curley had been talking 10 minutes, the opposing forces were back at their filibuster in the Senate chamber. Failure of this branch to organize and elect a president necessitated that Secretary Cook be called upon to administer the oath, a precedent for the commonwealth.

Gov Curley was escorted to the State House by the military, arriving soon after 11. He went to the governor's suite and was immediately ushered into Gov Ely's office with the Curley boys, who left almost at once, and the two men conferred for about 30 minutes. The conference over, friends and newspapermen were admitted and photographs of the two were made.

Gov Ely noted former Gov Eugene N. Foss in the crowd and, joined by Curley, insisted upon Mr Foss joining the group for photographs. Gov Curley also invited Francis J. O'Reilly, Cambridge Grand army veteran, to pose with them, and thus they were taken.

The first picture taken was of Curley and Ely shaking hands. "Smile" was the photographers' injunction, and both did. After the flash of bulbs, Gov Ely remarked, "Now for a bigger smile." Conversation became general,

(Continued on Ninth Page)

which will be different from what we have known in the past. We hope it will be a progress in which spiritual life will be mixed.

"I am certain that I have never received a Bible of greater interest," said Curley as he handled the Butler Bible. He termed Benjamin F. Butler the "stormy petrel" of politics in his day and added that he, too, might have to contend with "tempestuous times."

Former Gov Foss shook hands with both men and congratulated both. "It's just 24 years ago today that I entered office," he added. "The future seems all right now," and he moved into the background.

"A truly Democratic governor," was Curley's characterization of Foss.

When Curley entered the House for his inaugural, he waved to his daughter and her friends in the speaker's gallery. Noted in the throng within the chamber were: Mayor Henry Martens of Springfield, who had to leave soon because of the intense heat; Dist-Atty Thomas F. Moriarty, Mr and Mrs Robert W. King, John J. Fitzgerald, Harry M. Ehrlich, Lawrence O'Brien, Mrs O'Connell, mother of Representative Raymond F. O'Connell, and Assessor Stephen O'Brien, all of Springfield; Deputy United States Marshal John Hall of West Springfield; Associate County Commissioner Hormidas Boucher of Ludlow; Charles W. Ely of Westfield, brother of the retiring governor; John McCormick of Holyoke; and former Mayor Patrick J. Moore of Pittsfield. There were many others from all sections of Western Massachusetts. Floyd Gibbons, globe-trotter, also was a spectator.



and Gov Ely turned to him and said: "Well, Jim, we must go into the council chamber now." They did and Ely presented Curley the symbols of office—the Butler Bible, keys, and the book of laws.

#### Those Spearheads

Former Lieut-Gov Edward Barry noticed that Gov Ely did not present the spearheads, and called it to his attention.

"I didn't know that the spearheads were here," said Ely to the crowd, in which were some of the most prominent men of the state. "As a matter of fact, I didn't know these spearheads had any particular significance."

"They may have had in the past year," was Curley's quip. The gathering chuckled.

Ely came back with, "I notice that the spearheads are headed in opposite directions." Curley merely smiled. In handing over the keys, Ely had a broad smile, which brought a chuckle from Curley.

"In performing this ceremony, I wish for you every success in your public undertakings and happiness and contentment in your social and private life," said Ely. Curley interrupted to remind Ely that he had not mentioned "political life."

"I left out the word political," Ely said, with a smile, "because in wishing you political happiness, I did not wish to bestow anything impossible."

"Your excellency, and friends," said Curley, holding the symbols, "I'm grateful for these words of kindness and guidance. I appreciate that the forthcoming two years may be less of a drain on the people than the years which have just passed. You have been through not only two but five trying years. We are now entering an era of industrial activity which will be different from what we have known in the past. We hope it will be a progress in which spiritual life will be mixed."

"I am certain that I have never received a Bible of greater interest," said Curley as he handled the Butler Bible. He termed Benjamin F. Butler the "stormy petrel" of politics in his day and added that he, too, might have to contend with "tempestuous times."

Former Gov Foss shook hands with both men and congratulated both. "It's just 24 years ago today that I entered office," he added. "The future seems all right now," and he moved into the background.

"A truly Democratic governor," was Curley's characterization of Foss.

When Curley entered the House for his inaugural, he waved to his daughter and her friends in the speaker's gallery. Noted in the throng within the chamber were: Mayor Henry Martens of Springfield, who had to leave soon because of the intense heat; Dist-Atty Thomas F. Moriarty, Mr and Mrs Robert W. King, John J. Fitzgerald, Harry M. Ehrlich, Lawrence O'Brien, Mrs O'Connell, mother of Representative Raymond F. O'Connell, and Assessor Stephen O'Brien, all of Springfield; Deputy United States Marshal John Hall of West Springfield; Associate County Commissioner Hormidas Boucher of Ludlow; Charles W. Ely of Westfield, brother of the retiring governor; John McCormick of Holyoke; and former Mayor Patrick J. Moore of Pittsfield. There were many others from all sections of Western Massachusetts. Floyd Gibbons, globe-trotter, also was a spectator.

**HEUMATIC RHEUMATISM**  
**MINERAL BATHS AT HOME**  
 Men and women who have taken the world famous Mineral Bath treatments are living proof of the fact that they can be yours.  
 NE MT. CLEMENS TREATMENT  
 for Arthritis, Sciatica, Lumbago,  
 or any form of Rheumatism.  
 Low-Cost Relief at Home in Your Own Bathroom.  
 For Further Information Write or Call  
 Room 314  
**MEN'S MINERAL BATH CO.**  
 Springfield, Mass.



# CURLEY INAUGURATION MOST UNUSUAL IN BAY STATE'S HISTORY

## Ceremony Preceded by Bitter and Private Meeting of Two Foes

Old and New Governors Dismiss Aides and Thrash Out Differences Between Themselves; Senate Still Deadlocked; Curley Recommends Sweeping Changes in Government and Drastic Social Reforms.

By DONAL F. MacPHEE.

BOSTON, Jan. 3—Massachusetts this afternoon witnessed the most dramatic governmental event in the history of the Commonwealth since the adoption of the State Constitution. It was the occasion of the inauguration of James Michael Curley as the 53d Governor of the State and the retirement into private life of Joseph B. Ely, who came out of Westfield four years ago to be the first Democratic Governor in 16 years.

Everything about the day demands the use of superlatives and its keynote was the unusual. It was a day that stands as unique in the annals of the State.

### Inauguration Is Unprecedented.

Gov. Curley was inaugurated in a manner that was unprecedented since the adoption of the Constitution. The ceremony was witnessed by the largest throng that ever gathered under the gilded dome for such an affair. Joseph Buell Ely walked out of the State House to receive the most demonstrative and impressive farewell ever accorded a retiring Governor. The inauguration was preceded by what was probably the most bitter and acrimonious meeting between an incoming and retiring Governor of Massachusetts. The Legislature, empowered by the Constitution to administer the oath of office through the president of the Senate, was not even fully organized, so that the inauguration of the Governor had to

be accomplished by a hastily-devised makeshift whereby the secretary of state administered the oath.

Gov. Curley is only a de facto governor if the State's Constitution is strictly interpreted and former-Gov. Ely, in the hour of his retirement, felt it incumbent upon him to suggest that it might be well if the oath of office were again given when a Senate president is elected. At the same time Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts is understood to have approved the proceedings and to be of the opinion that James M. Curley is now Governor in the full sense of the word.

### Senate Deadlocked.

The Senate is completely deadlocked on the question of an equal division

[Continued on Thirteenth Page.]



# CURLEY IS M

## State Capital

THE SPRINGFIELD UNION, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.: FRIDAY, J

### Highlights of Curley's Inaugural Address

Advocates adoption of state program, cooperating with Federal authorities in the development of the New Deal, to substitute work and wages for public welfare allotments.

Favors larger distribution of industry's profits to labor and a less generous return to capital.

Urges compulsory attendance of minors at school until 16 to provide more work for adults and a better mental development of children.

**State Compensation Fund.**  
Favors establishment of state fund for workmen's compensation and permanent compensation of workers permanently incapacitated.

Recommends adoption of legislation exempting from attachment wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by court order.

Favors higher pay for workers in state institutions.

Urges Legislature to strengthen credit of New England railroads. Favors consolidation "with adequate provision for the retention of control that would safeguard the interests of New England."

Urges municipalities to anticipate Federal assistance in public works by drafting programs based upon 50 per cent contribution from the Federal government.

Suggests having Massachusetts join with other States in administering the Federal Emergency Relief Act.

Recommends legislation providing for the establishment of municipal housing authorities for the purpose of eliminating slums.

Favors lowering mortgage interest rate to 5 per cent.

Recommends placing industrial banks under full supervision of State Banking Commissioner.

**Lower Auto Rates.**

Favors reduction of automobile insurance rate zones and complete investigation of all accidents.

Advocates development of a

state department of justice with additional powers granted to the Attorney General.

Favors permanently barring from the use of motor vehicles all persons convicted of drunken and reckless driving.

Favors reducing membership of House of Representatives from 240 to 120 members and the Senate from 40 to 20. Also favors biennial sessions of the Legislature.

Urges abolition of Governor's Council, county government as at present constituted, State Board of Tax Appeals, Boston Finance Commission and the preprimary convention system.

Favors legislation permitting the Governor to appoint commissioners and heads of departments, other than constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

Suggests creation of sliding scale system for determining equitable rates for electricity.

Favors restoration of party system in municipal elections.

Favors adoption of State Recovery Act to conform with NRA.

**Reorganization of Courts.**

Urges reorganization of district courts and changes in their administration which would prohibit justices from acting as counsel in courts where they also serve.

Favors establishment of appellate division in the Superior Court. Condemns codding of criminals and abuses of pardoning powers. Scores conditions of State's penal institutions.

Favors taking tax burden from shoulders of real estate owners and placing it on back of owners of intangible personal property.

Calls for extension of gasoline tax for another year.

Favors appropriation of \$100,000 to stock streams and reservoirs with fish and game.

Urges erection of memorial building to Massachusetts veterans of all wars.

failure to recognize that "national prosperity is dependent upon a more equitable distribution of the fruits of industry, or, in other words, a large distribution of the profits of industry to labor and a less generous return to capital."

Private capital cannot furnish work for American's unemployed, Gov. Curley said. Mounting public welfare costs threaten financial security and, if unchecked, will transform a large element of the population "into the mendicant class," he said. That the problem is unsolvable is an idle contention, he declared, and the contention that it left alone it will solve itself is "frivolous and stupid."

Tracing Roosevelt recovery measures, Gov. Curley said he would invite cooperation by a group of the ablest leaders in their respective fields of activity to devise a program of value to the entire people of posterity.

If there had been a planning board established 20 years ago, he continued, the depression would have been lessened or avoided altogether. He said that he could not understand why this had not been done. A number of basic industries, long regarded as the exclusive property of this State, are no longer such, he said, and only research and planning can preserve the preeminence of this Commonwealth in some lines of industry.

"We have been not only smugly complacent," he declared, "but we have been excessively politically minded rather than industrially alert."

**Would Raise School Age.**

The Governor then swung into his legislative program, beginning with the subject of labor. He asked for general strengthening and tightening of the laws relating to labor and industry. His first thought in this field was that the compulsory school age should be raised to 16 years in order to give more opportunities for employment.

Stating the belief that the present workmen's compensation law does not always give injured men or women their just rights, he advocated that a State fund be established for workmen's compensation. The Department of Labor and Industries would be materially strengthened if the Industrial Accident Board were made a part of the department and administered as a division of it, he said, adding that there should be compensation for life when a worker is injured permanently and there should be a redefinition of the term "average weekly wage." De- creases in the minimum wage law should be corrected, he said, and in order that state legislation might have the force of the Legislature that the Norris-LaGuardia Act be adopted.

For the protection of the working man's pocketbook, he advocated that Massachusetts get in line with other States and make wages exempt from attachment. Also in this connection he would have legislation to require a creditor to file a bond to indemnify a debtor for losses resulting from attachments when the creditor fails to sustain his case.

Believing that the unfortunates in state institutions are likely to receive kinder and more humane treatment if the hours of labor and salaries were more attractive, he advocated a 44-hour week and increases in the wage scales for the employees of such institutions.

In the field of industry and economics the Governor felt that the most important problem facing the State is that of preparing to meet the probable consolidation of railroads in New England. Massachusetts, he declared, should anticipate such action. If consolidation can be agreed upon, and he was of the opinion that there would be no improvement in transportation service until that becomes a fact, there is no way to justify a failure to act.

**Public Works Program.**

Also in anticipation of a shift in the system of Federal relief to a program of public works, of which he anticipated that Massachusetts would receive \$100,000,000, he pointed out that he is having data prepared on projects totaling about \$60,000,000. This data will be sent to the proper Federal authorities, he said, in order that early action may be taken for the "transfer from welfare rolls to payrolls of the unemployed of the State."

Legislation, he felt, should be enacted to enable Massachusetts to administer the Federal Emergency Relief Act in cooperation with and under the direction of the Federal authorities and there should also be legislation to permit the cities and towns to cooperate with the Federal Government in the matter of housing projects. He further asked for legislation to provide for the establishment, organization and operation of municipal housing authorities.

Massachusetts, under the Homestead Act, he asserted, is empowered to engage in a housing enterprise and in his opinion the work could be begun in 30 days and would serve as an incentive for similar construction programs by private capital. He advocated the use of 4000 acres near Fall River, owned by the Department of Conservation and not needed at this time for park purposes, as an initial homestead development.

Although not specifically recommending legislation to reduce the interest rate on mortgages to 5 per cent because of possible constitutional objections, Gov. Curley said that he would confer at once with banking officials and urge them to make the reduction voluntarily.

Industrial banking houses, he recommended, should, for the protection of the public, be placed under the supervision of the State Banking Commissioner.

The Governor's recommendations on the subject of motor vehicle insurance were confined to a request that the number of zones be reduced and that there should be more thorough and complete investigations of accidents. The failure to make complete investigations, he felt, was the principal fault in the law.

Charging that the prevalence of crime is a "menace to the stability, peace and good order of the Commonwealth," Gov. Curley advocated that the powers of the Attorney General be widened, that the detective divisions of the police be placed under the Attorney General, that his department be altered to become a Department of Justice, similar to that of the Federal government, and that the Attorney General be given any other powers he needs to deal with the situation.

Corrective measures essential to the welfare of the public should be adopted with regard to the liquor traffic, he said. Although making no specific recommendations, he indicated his belief that there is too much laxity under the present licensing system.

Further, on the subject of law enforcement, the Governor advocated legislation to enable Massachusetts to cooperate with the Federal government in controlling the sale of narcotics, and for the sake of highway safety he urged a rigid enforcement of the laws and the appointment of additional inspectors for the investigation of accidents.

**Would Reduce Legislature.**

The necessity for less politics and more business in government led the Chief Executive to suggest that a constitutional convention should be called in order to reduce the membership of the Legislature from 240 members to 120 in the House of Representatives and from 40 members to 20 members in the Senate; to change from annual to biennial sessions of the Legislature; to abolish the Governor's Council; to

abolish the present system of county government, and to make provisions for the retirement of judges at the age of 70. He advocated that these things be done in a constitutional convention because that method is the most satisfactory and expeditious. A reduction in the membership of the Legislature and the establishment of biennial sessions would save about \$500,000 a year to the taxpayers, he felt. Affairs of the State, under a reduced membership in the Legislature, he said, would be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public.

The Governor's Council, in Gov. Curley's opinion, "is a relic of the days of royalty and has long since ceased to serve the purpose for which it was created; namely, an opportunity for social aggrandizement of favorites of the ruling power." He declared that the Council "is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of State government."

County government, he asserted, represents a waste and a duplication which must be eliminated to reduce the cost of government.

Turning to the matter of State administration, the Governor appealed to the Legislature to pass legislation giving the Chief Executive the right to appoint his department heads to serve during his term in office. Later in his address he made this recommendation with specific reference to the chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, the Budget Commissioner, the State Purchasing Agent and the Comptroller. He would have these officials serve under and be subject to the rules and regulations of the State Auditor.

He dealt at some length with the Public Utilities Commission and declared his belief that this body should immediately order reductions in the rates for both gas and electricity. He asked for legislation to permit the creation of a sliding scale system for the determination of equitable rates for electricity, with participation by the public in the management of these public utilities. He strongly urged that the system whereby the public utilities commissioners receive half their salaries from the public service corporations be abolished and the entire salaries be paid by the State.

"Failure by the Public Utilities Commission to adopt a more courageous and liberal policy upon questions coming before them for consideration may ultimately make necessary election by the people rather than appointment by the Governor of members of the Public Utilities Commission," he warned.

"The failure of the State Department of Public Utilities to recognize the decisions made in the case of the city of Chicago against the American Bell Telephone Company, or in the more recent case of the city of Washington against the telephone company (in the case of the former some \$20,000,000 has been refunded to the people and in the case of the latter \$1,000,000) would make it appear advisable that some other agency of government, probably the Attorney General's Department, take the necessary steps to secure justice for the users of telephone service in the Commonwealth."

**Raps Tax Appeal Board.**

Declaring that since its creation the State Board of Tax Appeals has been dominated in its decisions by wealthy owners of property to the detriment of the small home owner, the Governor recommended legislation for the abolition "of this pernicious and destructive board."

He also asked for the abolition of the Boston Finance Commission and a repeal of the pre-primary convention act. Both recommendations had been expected. He was attacked indirectly in the political campaign in reports issued by the Finance Commission and he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor after having been defeated at the Worcester pre-primary convention.

Hitting back at Gov. Ely's last minute trading, which caused him to refer to the former Governor as a "pawnbroker" a week ago, Gov. Curley asked for legislation to relieve the Governor from appointing the police commissioner of Boston. Gov. Ely, on the day that Eugene C. Hultman resigned as police commissioner, appointed him to be chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, and Joseph Leonard, who had been chairman of the Finance Commission, to be police commissioner for five years.

In order to prevent speculators from unloading at exorbitant prices real estate acquired in anticipation of necessary public improvement, he recommended that there be imposed a tax of 75 per cent of gains accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.

To keep Massachusetts in the front rank in the matter of public health, Gov. Curley declared that he wished to appoint a commission for the study and revision of the public health laws of the Commonwealth. He said that he received assurance from a national foundation interested in public health that it would defray the expenses of such a commission and he asked the Legislature to act favorably on the matter.

Declaring that the success of the National Recovery Act was dependent on the cooperation of the States of the Union, he said he intended to submit a draft of a State Recovery Act, the purpose of which would be to make enforceable the decrees as set forth in the National Recovery Act.

Another recommendation on the subject of administration was the adoption of such legislation as might be necessary to restore the party system in the election of municipal officers. He said that the weakening of party government and party responsibility has not improved the conduct of governmental affairs nor the quality of public service.

He advocated a reorganization of the district court system, suggested that it might be advisable to have full time judges and specifically asked for legislation to prohibit any justice of the district court from practicing in his own court. He further recommended that there be legislation to prohibit any member of the judiciary from participating in political campaigns. To believe the Supreme Judicial Court from part of its present volume of work, he suggested that there be legislation creating an appellate division in the Superior Court.

The codding of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power in the cases of persons under sentence for the commission of crimes of an atrocious character today constitute a menace to organized society," he declared. "The system, unless rigorously and speedily checked, must inevitably tend to a breaking down of the morale of the judiciary, and in addition destroy the fear upon the part of the criminal that he will be required to undergo the full penalty for the crime which he commits."

Asserting that the State Prison at Charlestown is both overcrowded and inadequate as a modern prison, the Governor urged that it be razed and the State Prison Colony at Norfolk be increased in size. He further recommended that adequate facilities to house juvenile and first offenders apart from hardened criminals be provided. For the better protection of State wards, he advocated that modern

sprinkler systems be installed to prevent loss of life in case of fire.

**Favors Higher Income Taxes.**

Steering clear of a retail sales tax, which he is believed not to favor, the Governor recommended an increase in the income tax rates in order that real estate should not bear such a disproportionate share of the tax burden as at present. He also asked for legislation to have the Attorney General make an investigation of tax evasions. Believing that the cities and towns will find their welfare demands as great during the coming year as in the past two years, he recommended that the third cent in the gasoline tax be continued for another year. Under the law the tax this year would have automatically gone back to two cents. Most of the third cent goes to the cities and towns.

Touching on recreational development, the Governor suggested that there be an appropriation to advertise what Massachusetts has to offer visitors from an historical and recreational standpoint. He also recommended that \$100,000 be appropriated to stock streams, reservoirs and lands with fish and game in order to make Massachusetts more attractive to hunters and fishermen.

In order that the services of the men and women who have served Massachusetts in time of war, may be commemorated, the Governor recommended that a memorial building be erected with rooms for veterans and a large hall that could be used, on occasion, for the holding of conventions. This was the Governor's final recommendation in the 58-page address that ran well over 10,000 words to set an all time record for length. Former Gov. Allen's address in 1930, 33 pages in length, is the runner-up.

### Curley Ceremony Is Most Unusual in State's History

[Continued from First Page.]

of committee chairmanships between the two parties and will probably remain so until Monday at the earliest.

The new Governor's inaugural address was the longest on record. It ran upward of 11,000 words and contained fully 60 specific recommendations to the Legislature. These recommendations included sweeping governmental changes and drastic social reforms. It took an hour and 20 minutes to deliver.

The address was heard by about 10,000 men and women, only a few of whom actually witnessed its delivery. They crowded the House chamber, the Gardner Auditorium, the corridors and several public hearing rooms.

The audience was the most politically minded ever to attend an inaugural. By their interest and vociferous responses to Gov. Curley's recommendations, they showed that they were attuned to his program, interested and cognizant of its significance. Never has a Legislature come into session here facing such a measure of executive control over its actions. The new Governor's message was not made as a graceful and necessary gesture of party policy, but as a thoughtful and comprehensive program of governmental activity on which he will insist.

Impartial observers rated the document as the most cogent, comprehensive and forceful ever presented by an incoming Governor.

The new chief executive wants to do away with the Executive Council, abolish the present system of county government, establish biennial sessions of the Legislature, reduce the size of the Legislature to one-half of its present membership, abolish the State Board of Tax Appeals and the Boston Finance Commission, have the Boston police commissioner appointed by the mayor rather than the Governor and to repeal the preprimary convention law.

All of these governmental reforms were warmly received by the audience who listened to him and at times the approval was so great that his proposals brought resounding cheers.

**Other Proposals.**

In addition to his suggested governmental reforms, which included also the right of a Governor to appoint heads of state departments to serve during his term of office, Gov. Curley advanced a number of general legislative proposals to the General Court.

He asked that the Public Utilities Commissioners immediately reduce the rates charged for gas and electricity in the various cities and towns of Massachusetts. He suggested that the compulsory school attendance age be increased to 16 years, that there be a state fund for workmen's compensation, and that wages be exempted from attachment. He urged legislative action in anticipation of a consolidation of the New England railroads. On the matter of motor vehicle insurance he advocated a reduction in the number of zones and a more thorough and rigid investigation of accidents. To combat crime he proposed that the attorney general's office be transformed into a department of justice, that this official be granted additional powers and that he have transferred to his jurisdiction the detective branches of the police.

These were but a few of the more outstanding among the Governor's recommendations, which also included an investigation leading to a revision of the public health laws, the reorganization of the district courts, a more rigid policy with regard to the pardoning of criminals and an improved penal system, an increase in the income tax rates and a return to the party system in municipal elections.

Twenty-six times in the course of his address Gov. Curley was applauded. This applause was especially heavy when he recommended abolition of the Executive Council, referring to it as a "relic of the days of royalty." His sally at the council caused Councilor Daniel H. Cookley, his political enemy for years, to rise and bow. There was an admixture of boos and some applause as he did this.

One recommendation in particular that hit home, at least to the legislators, was the demand for reduction in the size of the body and biennial sessions. This caused considerable discussion and speculation as to how far the new Governor would go in this direction.

The recommendation that the pre-

primary law be repealed produced a wave of laughter. The audience still had in mind the unsuccessful battle staged by Curley to win the convention endorsement last June and the overwhelming defeat he administered to Gen. Charles H. Cole, the convention choice, although opposing the combined strength of Gov. Ely, Senator David I. Walsh and the party machine.

**10,000 in Audience.**

The enormous audience of 10,000 represented Mr. Average Citizen, who was there to hear what Gov. Curley, apostle of the doctrine of "work and wages," would have to offer in the way of remedial legislation that would improve his living conditions and reduce his tax rate. The audience went away satisfied that its time had been well spent.

Never since the inauguration of David I. Walsh as Governor had there been such an outpouring and even that occasion was immeasurably overshadowed by today's gathering that sat patiently through the long preliminaries and the hour and a half it took the Governor to deliver his message.

So great was the strain on Gov. Curley and so great the crowd that a scheduled public reception in the Hall of Flags had to be canceled after 15 minutes with the request that the personal congratulations be postponed until Washington's Birthday. The Governor then went to a luncheon tendered to him by the First Corps Cadets at the Algonquin Club and in the evening was the guest of honor at the customary inaugural ball in the First Corps Cadet Armory.

The new Governor arrived at the State House an hour before the inaugural ceremonies were to take place to find the Senate unorganized and the possibility raised that it might not be constitutionally possible to inaugurate him. Gov. Ely, although not wanting to stand in the way of his successor, patently desired to do things in a constitutional manner.

The two went into conference with their respective aides and the long-standing political enmity between the two promptly broke out. Part of the trouble was due to the question of inaugural procedure and upon Curley's insistence that he was present to be inaugurated by mandate of the people it was agreed to evade the strict wording of the Constitution and to have Secretary of State Cook administer the oath of office.

**Mutual Distraste Evident.**

This question, while quickly settled, was but a precursor to the renewal of the differences between both Ely and Curley. Their distaste for each other, always near the surface and easily arousable to open anger, flared forth today. It reached such a heated point that it was necessary for Gov. Ely to request that both his secretaries and Curley's aides leave the governor's chamber while the two passed over their differences in private. They remained closeted together for nearly half an hour and succeeded in reaching an accord so that inaugural proceedings could proceed in an orderly manner.

The two emerged from the governor's office and went to the council chamber for the customary transfer of the symbols of office from the outgoing to the incoming Governor with both smiling, calling each other by their first names and outwardly agreeable. That the accord was only a surface affair, however, was easily apparent in the sallies each made in the course of the ceremony. There was no further breach and Gov.-elect Curley went to the House chamber to be inaugurated, while Gov. Ely prepared to walk out of the State House alone and back to private life.

The two constitutional objections to Gov. Curley's inaugural were that this document provides that the Senate president administer the oath of office and that both the House and Senate canvass the vote of the last election and determine the choice of the people. With the Senate not organized, neither constitutional provision could be complied with.

**Work and Wages.**

Asserting that there has been but one answer since the dawn of the Christian era for unemployment—namely, work and wages—Gov. Curley commended to the consideration of the Legislature cooperation with the New Deal and the development of a program that would result in the substitution of work and wages for public welfare relief.

He declared that there had not been sufficient emphasis placed on economics in our educational system in the past and that it was of vital importance that a more than elementary knowledge of economics be provided in the public schools.

The present economic plight of the country, he said, can be traced to



JAN 4 1935

## Gov Curley's Inaugural

There are many good points in Gov Curley's inaugural address. While the burden placed on commentators is excessive, a new governor, with a restless, vigorous mind teeming with ideas, may be pardoned for taking a dozen columns for self-expression and in placing over 50 recommendations for action before the Legislature. Yet the address loses in effectiveness by the very multiplicity of its suggestions for a legislative program of which not a few the governor must have included without the least expectation that they would be realized during his term of office.

Gov Curley has never been adored by the conservative propertied classes of Massachusetts; and there are features of this address that will disturb them, notably the appeal for higher income taxes, the arraignment of the public utilities for their excessive rates, the tendency toward free and easy spending, and the entire lack of emphasis upon the "pay-as-you-go" policy in state budgeting. Yet analysis of his major recommendations and also the introduction, which gives hints of his underlying philosophy in economics, discloses a man who is himself essentially conservative. There is no more of the Socialist, or the Communist in James Michael Curley than there is in Father Coughlin.

He is so far under conservative influence that he fails to include in his 50 or more recommendations to the Legislature a brief appeal for the ratification of the federal child labor amendment. Gov Lehman, speaking earlier this week, asked the New York Legislature to ratify it. President Roosevelt, whose leadership Gov Curley is pledged to follow, favors the amendment's ratification. The last conference of northeastern states, including Massachusetts, on interstate labor compacts, advised ratification. The American Federation of Labor, many of whose legislative demands the new governor sponsors, asks for ratification. Yet Gov Curley is dumb on the subject.

Gov Curley's radicalism is comparatively harmless. State street need not shudder.

He would reduce the membership of the Legislature by one-half, and have biennial sessions. But that is a tame suggestion compared with what Nebraska has already done in establishing a small one-chamber Legislature.

He would abolish the governor's council. But no other state in the Union has one.

He would abolish the Boston Finance commission. But Boston had none until some 25 years ago.

He would let Boston provide for its own police administration without state interference. But nearly all Massachusetts cities enjoy that privilege.

He would abolish the state board of tax appeals. But the state had no such board until recently.

He would repeal the preprimary convention law. But that is only a year old in its application.

He would abolish county government through commissions. But there is a nation-wide movement toward county reorganization and consolidation. In New York Govs Smith, Roosevelt and Lehman have urged this proposal. Gov Curley is extreme in calling for complete abolition, yet the trend in that direction is unmistakable.

These are the new governor's

most radical recommendations. They affect mainly the mere mechanics of state government organization. One finds no suggestion in his discussion of the judiciary that judges be elected by popular vote, or that the present system of appointment be changed. Even in his attack on the public utilities department he does not go beyond the threat that the popular election of utilities commissioners may become necessary.

There are other recommendations which reveal the governor's lifelong devotion to the spoils concept of politics and administration. He wants all heads of administrative departments and commissioners to have their terms limited to the duration of the governor's term, thus enabling each new governor to make a clean sweep, if he so desires. Answering anticipated criticism, as to the periodical removal of state administrative officers by new governors, he says: "Elected officials 'would consider it both a duty and a privilege to retain in office men 'and women who could actually qualify as career officials.'" Even if that be true of Gov Curley, would other governors rise to so high a standard?

It is true that Gov Ely, like Gov Curley, attacked the commission on administration and finance as an agency seriously impairing a governor's executive responsibility and leadership. Gov Curley, however, would have this commission, appointed by each new governor, "serve under and be subject to such 'rules and regulations as the state auditor may promulgate.'" In view of the many years of the Alonzo Cook regime in the state auditor's office, this suggestion seems rather terrible. The proposal would seem more rational and practical, if Gov Curley had coupled with it a recommendation of the short ballot for the ticket of state officers, thus making the state auditor an appointee of the governor. He might well have advised the short ballot, also, in asking for the repeal of the preprimary convention law.

Scattered along through the long list of recommendations are several that challenge attention as being forward looking or humane or socially desirable, if not socially imperative. Regarding better law enforcement, the governor makes suggestions that may be fruitful. He frankly recognizes the imperfections of the present liquor law; in discussing highway safety, he calls for sterner treatment of motorists convicted of drunken and reckless driving. Some constructive suggestions are offered as to the penal institutions. The governor strikes at land speculators by proposing a 75 per cent tax on the profits of those who buy land within a year of an eminent domain taking. The recommendation concerning the evils of the illicit narcotics trade should be carried into effect. In regard to state cooperation with the federal government's relief, housing and public works program, the governor obviously is handicapped in shaping his recommendations by the fact that the President's modified program is not yet officially proclaimed.

The capacity of Gov Curley for state administration and leadership of a high order is undeniable. There is much in the inaugural address that arouses new hopes that a man so able will rise to his opportunities for public service.



JAN 4 1935

## CROWDS CHEER ELY, RETIRING AS GOVERNOR

Great Reception Given to Him as He Walks Out of State House and Makes Departure in Taxi.

Special to The Springfield Union.

BOSTON, Jan. 3—The greatest reception ever given a retiring Governor was accorded Joseph B. Ely as he walked out of the State House and into private life this afternoon. It was a fitting complement to the reception which his successor was receiving within the State House.

As former-Gov. Ely emerged from the Bulfinch Front with a 19-gun salute booming over the Common, massed throngs that stopped all traffic on Beacon Street broke into a deafening cheer and crowded up to the former Governor, almost hysterically, eager to shake his hand and wish him luck.

Mr. Ely had to fight his way down the stairs to Beacon Street where he was met and embraced by his wife. Characteristic of the man, ever an exponent of pure democracy, he took his departure in a taxicab.

As the first gun boomed out over the Common, Mr. Ely left the executive chambers which he has occupied as Governor for the past four years, and started the traditional lonely walk out of the State House.

In his case, however, the walk was anything but lonely. Hundreds of people gathered around him and he had to stop repeatedly to shake hands with well-wishers. His exit from the State House was a veritable parade, of which he was the leader. Before he started on the walk which signaled his departure from public life Mr. Ely received minute directions on the final formalities from William L. Reed, secretary to the Executive Council. As he put on his somewhat threadbare black overcoat the retiring Governor glanced down at the garment with the remark: "The first thing I'll get after I get out is a new overcoat."

Looking at his hat, he added: "This has been roughed up considerably also during the past few years. I guess I'll get a new hat, too."

All along the route to the arch on Beacon Street, where he met his wife, Mr. Ely received enthusiastic cheers and cries of "Good luck, Governor Ely!" In addition to Mrs. Ely, he was joined by his son, Richard, and his daughter in law.

As he entered the State House taxicab former-Gov. Ely said "good-by" to the crowd with the parting salutation, "It's been a great day."

## Gilbert Sees Hope in Curley's Rule

Convicted Kidnaper Sought Pardon in Vain of Ely's Council.

BOSTON, Jan. 3—(AP) With the inauguration today of a new state administration, George E. Gilbert, convicted kidnaper, and a 21 years old Los Angeles girl who had crossed the continent to plead for his freedom, looked to a new Governor's Executive Council with renewed hope.

The retiring council had failed to answer to Gilbert's petition for freedom presented to it three weeks ago. The same petition must now be presented anew to the incoming council.

Gilbert escaped from the Norfolk Prison Colony in 1930 after serving one year of a six to eight-year sentence for kidnaping a man in a bootlegging war. He was recaptured last August at Los Angeles and, after much litigation, returned to Massachusetts.

JAN 4 1935

## FLOWERS, CHEERS GREET CURLEY AS HE TAKES OFFICE

Admirers Throng State House to Greet New Governor—May Try Senate Race in '36

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 3—Boston's own governor was inaugurated today and the people of Boston took advantage of the opportunity to show their admiration for one of their number, whom they have known for these many years—as a boy, a young man, as congressman, as mayor for three terms, as political campaigner par excellence, and now governor, the highest rung on the ladder that he has thus far attained.

He may attempt another step, the United States Senate, in 1936, and if the enthusiasm and curiosity manifest today is any criterion, he's going to have a lot of votes. His office quickly filled with flowers today, and then the council chamber was filled. It was significant that among the pieces was a ladder of varied flowers, with a base of calla lilies, reciting the various offices Gov. Curley has filled, one for each rung. At the top was a white ribbon which said, "United States senator." This was the gift of Connie Reardon. There were three arches of flowers, and many odd pieces, one from State Treasurer and Mrs. Charles L. Hurley.

### House Chamber Crowded

It was soon evident, as the State House opened, that a vast throng was going to attend. Thousands of invitations had been sent out, but the admission tickets to the House chamber, where the actual inaugural exercises were held, were comparatively few. Yet, never before has the big House chamber held so many people. They crowded every available space, with double seats at each row of desks. All the side aisles crowded, and also the aisles from the back of the chamber to the front.

The space about the speaker's rostrum was filled, and still they came. Tickets they had, but the guards at the doors turned away hundreds, telling them there was no more room. And so the hundreds of chairs arranged on the second, third and fourth floors were quickly filled, and more than 800 went to the Gardner auditorium. Those on the outside heard the speech through loud speakers.

### Legality Is Questioned

A detail of 50 state patrolmen handled the crowds, in conjunction with State House guards. Report spread through the corridors that Gov. Ely had refused to relinquish his office until the Senate elected a president. He quickly denied this, but said he was not certain as to the strict legality of State Secretary Frederic W. Cook administering the oath. He thought it might be well to have it readministered after a Senate president is elected.

When the time came for the ceremonies to begin, it was estimated there were 10,000 inside the State House, and as many more outside waiting to see Gov. Ely depart. Curley was cheered to an echo as he walked from the executive suite to the House, and again as he left the House chamber. People pushed forward to shake his hand and wish him well, and Curley, in his usual manner, recognized many in the walls of humanity, and spoke to them by name, with quips and kindly words.

The governor-elect arrived outside the governor's chambers at 11.12. State troopers had difficult work to keep a passageway wide enough for him to pass. He was dressed in formal attire and wore a button of the commander of Italy. He was in high spirits and laughs followed his passage through the crowd. Many of his campaign supporters were outside the governor's chamber and he gave each a nod and smile. For Francis J. O'Reilly of Cambridge, a Grand Army veteran in blue uniform, he had a hearty handshake. To Mrs. Olimpia Sanella of Jamaica Plain he had a typical remark, "Has your boy got work yet?" He referred to her son, Michael.



JAN 4 1935

## STATE SECRETARY ADMINISTERS OATH BEFORE THE HOUSE

Senate Unable to Attend —  
26 Bursts of Applause In-  
terrupt Governor

## GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL TARGET FOR CURLEY

Would Eliminate It—Pro-  
poses Cut in Legislature,  
Biennial Sessions, Lower  
Public Utility Rates

Boston, Jan. 3—(AP)—James M. Curley took the oath of office today as the Bay state's 53d governor and immediately, in his inaugural address, opened an attack on governmental establishments of long standing.

The inaugural ceremony itself was without precedent in the history of the state, for owing to a filibuster which prevented organization of the Senate, the oath of office was administered by the secretary of the state, Frederick W. Cook. Ordinarily, the oath is administered by the president of the Senate.

### 26 Bursts of Applause

Curley's address was interrupted on 26 occasions by bursts of applause, and when he rose to speak he obtained quiet only when he took the gavel from Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House, and pounded for order.

The inaugural was scheduled to bring both branches of the Legislature together in the House chamber, but owing to the filibuster, only brief glimpses of the ceremony were snatched by some members of the Senate.

Among the most important changes recommended by Curley was the reduction to half of the present legislative membership and the holding of biennial sessions. Greater economy and efficiency would result, he asserted. He asked that the present governor's council, "a relic of the days of royalty," be abolished, and this suggestion drew repeated applause and cheers from the assembly which packed the House chamber.

### Vast Crowd Hails Ely

As a 19-gun salute to the incoming Curley regime boomed on the common, Curley's predecessor and bitter political foe, Joseph B. Ely, walked down the State House steps to private life. He was accorded generous applause by a vast crowd that gathered outside the State House to hear the cere-

(Continued on Ninth Page)

JAN 4 1935

## CURLEY URGES ADVERTISING OF RECREATION

Would Have Bay State  
Share in \$500,000 N. E.  
Campaign to Boost  
Resources.

By a Staff Reporter.

BOSTON, Jan. 3—James M. Curley included in his inaugural address today a request for an appropriation for advertising Massachusetts' recreational resources to enable the Commonwealth to secure its share of the proposed \$500,000 New England-wide recreational advertising campaign now being outlined by the New England Council and the six New England governors.

Each New England governor is expected to include in his inaugural address a request that the recreational assets of the State be adequately publicized.

The governors will gather at the New England Council headquarters in Boston the latter part of the month at which time they will be presented a complete detailed plan for advertising New England's recreational assets.

Tentative plans for the advertising campaign call for the expenditure of \$500,000. The division of funds will undoubtedly cover an expenditure of \$200,000 for New England-wide advertising, and \$300,000 for advertising the recreational assets of the various New England States through the cooperation of existing publicity bureaus in each of the six States.

It is expected that Gov. Curley will seek an appropriation for \$100,000 for publicizing this State's recreational resources. Just how this will be organized has not yet been revealed. New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont have well organized state publicity commissions, which have collected facts and figures proving that they are able to greatly increase the flow of tourists' income into their States by means of their extensive publicity efforts.

At a recent conference held at the New England Council headquarters the six New England governors held their first meeting to outline the program of New England recreational advertising. It was largely at the suggestion of Gov. Curley that this meeting was called.

The Massachusetts Recreational and Industrial Development Commission was abolished last year and no provision was made to carry on the work of making known to the general public the existing recreational advantages of state forests, parks, beaches and the summer residential areas and historic and scenic attractions which are the basis of appeal to tourists. In normal years the recreational income in Massachusetts is said to total \$200,000,000 annually.

The New England Council has successfully conducted an extensive recreational advertising campaign for New England during the last two years. The plan of this campaign will be followed in 1935, but on a more extensive basis with the additional impetus of the program developed in each State.

JAN 4 1935

## STATE HOUSE BRIEFS

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 3—Representative William J. Sessions of Hampden today filed in the House a bill to remove the town of Wilbraham from jurisdiction of the eastern Hampden district court at Palmer, to that of Springfield. The bill has been before other Legislatures, and was given negative action.

Chairman Henry C. Attwill of the public utilities department said today, answering a rumor, that he had taken no official action to appoint ex-Senator George H. Nelson of Worcester as director of the division of trucking in his department. He declared there is no provision in the trucking law for compensation to such a director, and until this is rectified by the Legislature, he does not intend to make any appointment.

The House, prior to inauguration today, adopted the necessary orders to meet required formalities, as well as providing necessary committees of notification. After administering the oath, Secretary Cook read the proclamation of the election of Mr. Curley, making him governor and commander-in-chief. The oath also was administered to Lieut-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River, and members of the executive council.

Gov. Curley's speech of record-breaking length was started at 12.33 and completed at 1.55 p. m. His remarks were interrupted 26 times by applause. Abolition of the governor's council, which he recommended, got the greatest applause, and many cheered. Councilor Coakley arose and bowed to the crowd, and boos and some applause resulted. Curley diverted from his speech, when, after recommending a reduction in gas and electric rates, he said, "I might say at this point that I cannot see any reason why they can't be made by the 15th of January."

The House, after the governor's address today, adjourned until Monday afternoon at 2.

David Erlich, Boston tobacconist, after the inauguration of Gov. Curley today, presented him a finely carved meerschaum pipe, with the likeness of Curley's head on the front of the bowl. Gov. Curley was photographed with the pipe in his mouth.

Mary Kelly, a long-time habitue of the State House, who has congratulated many governors, congratulated

Curley today. He patted her cheek and thanked her.

A bill filed in the House today would increase the salary of the chairman of the Boston licensing commission from \$3500 to \$5500, and of the two associate commissioners from \$2500 to \$5000.



Another measure of vital importance to the East was the Treadway Asks Sales Tax

# State Secretary Administers Oath Before the House

(Continued From First Page)

One of Curley's proposals, which might be interpreted as directed against Ely, would amend the laws to permit an incoming governor to fill all appointive offices for the duration of his term. Some of Ely's last official acts were the appointments to important office of Curley foes. Curley is known as the "original Roosevelt man" of Massachusetts, while Ely was a staunch supporter of Alfred E. Smith and fought Curley along every inch of the path to the governor's chair.

Among the most popular of Curley's proposals, judged by the amount of applause he received, were his demand for lower public utility rates, establishment of a state department of justice with detective forces transferred to the attorney-general's department, changes in the liquor law to end present abuses, abolition of the present form of county government, repeal of the preprimary convention act, prevention of speculation in land taken for public improvement, and establishment of circuit district courts.

His recommendation that the Legislature's membership be cut in half brought only the mildest sort of approval from his auditors, as did a suggestion that income taxes and taxes on intangibles be increased in proportion to increases in real estate taxes in recent years.

**Labor and "New Deal" Proposals**  
Curley advocated several measures in behalf of labor, and development of "new deal" methods for the state. He asked that the state board of tax appeals and the Boston finance commission be abolished and urged that the power of appointing police commissioners be returned to mayors. To raise the standards and efficiency of the courts, he asked that district court judges be forbidden from practicing in their courts and from participating in politics.

After the new governor concluded his address he opened a reception in the Hall of Flags, but at the end of 15 minutes, with the State House jammed with men and women who

Would Have Bay State  
Share in \$500,000 N. E.  
Campaign to Boost  
Resources.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—James M. Curley included in his inaugural address today a request for an appropriation for advertising Massachusetts' recreational resources to enable the Commonwealth to secure its share of the proposed \$500,000 New England-wide recreational advertising campaign now being outlined by the New England Council and the six New England governors.

Each New England governor is expected to include in his inaugural address a request that the recreational assets of the State be adequately publicized.

The governors will gather at the New England Council headquarters in Boston the latter part of the month at which time they will be presented a complete detailed plan for advertising New England's recreational assets.

Tentative plans for the advertising campaign call for the expenditure of \$500,000. The division of funds will undoubtedly cover an expenditure of \$200,000 for New England-wide advertising, and \$300,000 for advertising the recreational assets of the various New England States through the cooperation of existing publicity bureaus in each of the six States.

It is expected that Gov. Curley will seek an appropriation for \$100,000 for publicizing this State's recreational resources. Just how this will be organized has not yet been revealed. New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont have well organized state publicity commissions, which have collected facts and figures proving that they are able to greatly increase the flow of tourists' income into their States by means of their extensive publicity efforts.

At a recent conference held at the New England Council headquarters the six New England governors held their first meeting to outline the program of New England recreational advertising. It was largely at the suggestion of Gov. Curley that this meeting was called.

The Massachusetts Recreational and Industrial Development Commission was abolished last year and no provision was made to carry on the work of making known to the general public the existing recreational advantages of state forests, parks, beaches and the summer residential areas and historic and scenic attractions which are the basis of appeal to tourists. In normal years the recreational income in Massachusetts is said to total \$200,000,000 annually.

The New England Council has successfully conducted an extensive recreational advertising campaign for New England during the last two years. The plan of this campaign will be followed in 1935, but on a more extensive basis with the additional impetus of the program developed in each State.

**From Our Special Reporter**  
**Boston, Jan. 3**—Representative William J. Sessions of Hampden today filed in the House a bill to remove the town of Wilbraham from jurisdiction of the eastern Hampden district court at Palmer, to that of Springfield. The bill has been before other Legislatures, and was given negative action.

Chairman Henry C. Attwill of the public utilities department said today, answering a rumor, that he had taken no official action to appoint ex-Senator George H. Nelson of Worcester as director of the division of trucking in his department. He declared there is no provision in the trucking law for compensation to such a director, and until this is rectified by the Legislature, he does not intend to make any appointment.

The House, prior to inauguration today, adopted the necessary orders to meet required formalities, as well as providing necessary committees of notification. After administering the oath, Secretary Cook read the proclamation of the election of Mr Curley, making him governor and commander-in-chief. The oath also was administered to Lieut-Gov Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River, and members of the executive council.

Gov Curley's speech of record-breaking length was started at 12.33 and completed at 1.55 p. m. His remarks were interrupted 26 times by applause. Abolition of the governor's council, which he recommended, got the greatest applause, and many cheered. Councilor Coakley arose and bowed to the crowd, and boos and some applause resulted. Curley diverted from his speech, when, after recommending a reduction in gas and electric rates, he said, "I might say at this point that I cannot see any reason why they can't be made by the 15th of January."

The House, after the governor's address today, adjourned until Monday afternoon at 2.

David Erlich, Boston tobacconist, after the inauguration of Gov Curley today, presented him a finely carved meerschaum pipe, with the likeness of Curley's head on the front of the bowl. Gov Curley was photographed with the pipe in his mouth.

Mary Kelly, a long-time habitue of the State House, who has congratulated many governors, congratulated

Curley today. He patted her cheek and thanked her.

A bill filed in the House today would increase the salary of the chairman of the Boston licensing commission from \$3500 to \$5500, and of the two associate commissioners from \$2500 to \$5000.



TRANSCRIPT  
Holyoke, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

### Hopes and Misgivings

The Hartford Courant today devotes more than a column to Governor Curley's inaugural and inaugural message on its editorial page. It rates it an epochal event in New England's political history, and says, in part:

Governor James M. Curley did not exaggerate when he told the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday that the enactment into law of the recommendations set forth in his inaugural message "will tax the wisdom, energy and courage" of that body. As an enthusiast for the New Deal the Governor wants rather more than an abbreviated copy of it for the old Bay State. The great trouble everywhere has been the "failure to cooperate in the fullest measure with the present great leader of the nation," is the way he looks at it, and he purposes to get together a group of the "best minds" to plunge Massachusetts into cooperation for the everlasting good of posterity.

Take it from Mr. Curley, there has been too much attention given to politics in the conduct of public affairs and too little regard paid to economics. It seems a bit strange coming from him, but he has left his low vaulted past. He himself has become a student of economics, and he wants an understanding of the science to become more widely diffused. He would have it thoroughly taught in the public schools so that the future men and women of Massachusetts may grasp the great truths of government and not be so easily taken in by the politicians.

Governor Curley's preliminary researches have convinced him that the wide-spread adoption of automatic machinery is the primary cause of the depression. He would not scrap the highly developed agencies of production, but he would somehow devise a social program to get all the benefits these agencies are capable of bestowing without any of the disadvantages. He appears to be a little vague as to the details but he is confident that they can be worked out. As the Governor delves further into economics he may perhaps wonder why we so recently had a prosperous era, despite destructive automatic machinery, and then suddenly lost it. It may occur to him that public and private extravagance and wild speculation may have had something to do with bringing on the depression, as was the case in 1836 and 1857 and 1873 when the automatic machine was not here to plague us. It may occur to him also that every war during which great profits are made is followed by a period of adversity. A war that entailed total casualties of 37,000,000 out of a mobilization of 65,000,000 and that cost the world some 300 billion dollars was a calamity such as had never before befallen civilization. If our Massachusetts economist-Governor thinks long and deeply enough on the subject he may conclude to absolve the technologists and their machines from the blame he now attaches to them. Even so, by all means let Mr. Curley continue to emphasize the importance of giving all an opportunity for acquiring more than an elementary knowledge of economics.

No man taking the office of Governor in Massachusetts probably has been subjected to greater criticism than Mr. Curley, who served for twelve years as Mayor of Boston. There are many who believe that in his present high office he will confuse and confound his critics. He certainly does not lack the capacity nor the courage to make a first-class Governor. The choice rests with him to be either a statesman or a politician, and Massachusetts at the moment has both its hopes and its misgivings.

ENTERPRISE  
Leominster, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

—John Shaw.

### Curley's Address

Gov. Curley's inaugural address was the type of address to be expected from a man of Gov. Curley's temperament. His temperament is one of restlessness, vigor, aggressiveness. He is fond of fighting someone or some thing, but not always as energetic in providing another plan in place of the one he tears down. He is more "anti" than "pro."

It was to be hoped that his address of yesterday would be in line with most of the dignified and statesmanlike utterances that have been delivered by his predecessors; an address that would lead and inspire and encourage; and be truly constructive in nature, and far-looking in utterance. It was only partly that. The speech was one that belonged more to the stump—the fearless utterance of one fighting for an office and opposing real or fanciful enemies, rather than the calm, impassioned, and unbiased address which the occasion called for.

The expression of personal opinion, and the mark of tutelage in a particular political school were very evident throughout the address. Nothing much was said about economy; nothing about cutting the corner here and there, except in places where the ire of the Governor was very much aroused, and where it was evident that he thought more of paying up old scores than of saving some money for the taxpayers of the state. The penny wise and dollar foolish principle was evinced in those places where the Governor evidently hopes to get even for the doings of others in an unforgettable past. Economy seemed to be the argument, in those places, but economy in the larger things where there would be actual saving on a large scale was not mentioned.

Gov. Curley, able, colorful, and enthusiastic, brings up the housing plan again, even though the plan was turned down by nearly all of the Mayors of the cities called into conference by the Governor just after election. In this matter and in other ways, in fact all through the address, Gov. Curley indicated that he wished to adopt and adapt in full the N. R. A. program, and in very much the same methods employed by President Roosevelt.

However, the program of President Roosevelt (much of which is open to severe questioning) need not be adopted in Massachusetts. The emergency measures of early 1933 are not the measures needed in 1935. The Federal government has modified its program in part, and will probably modify it even more. At least that is the hope of a good many.

There is nothing in the industrial situation in Massachusetts to warrant placing in the hands of Gov. Curley such absolute power as he hints at, nor is there need of enacting such a far-reaching legislative program as he suggests.

The mind and temperament of Gov. Curley, wholly different from those that the Executive office has known for many years, will provide not only a fascinating study, but must necessarily be a strong influence in the shaping of all legislation in the next two years. The Curley mind and temperament will be seen in official appointments. The Governor of the state is the true commander-in-chief of forces, and the inaugural address of yesterday, unique and original, forceful and fiery, was a typical Curley address and focuses attention on a number of public interests that may well be studied and improved.

However, Gov. Curley's speech revealed careful preparation, much thought, and a desire to give the

people of the state an administration of helpfulness and encouragement. That is to be noted in the address, and for that desire Gov. Curley is to be commended. May he have a successful and happy administration.

ENTERPRISE  
Leominster, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## WHAT GOVERNOR RECOMMENDED TO LEGISLATURE

Bar permanently from the road drunken and reckless drivers, eliminate fixing cases, add inspectors to aid in rigid investigation of all accidents.

To save \$1,000,000 in two years, reduce by a half 240 members of the House and 40 members of the Senate.

Abolish the executive council.

Abolish the present system of county government.

Compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70.

Enable a Governor to appoint commissioners and heads of departments, other than constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

Creation of a sliding scale system for rates for electricity, with participation by representatives of the public in the management of these public utilities.

Abolish the contribution by public service corporations of one-half the salary paid to the public utility commissioners.

Attorney general's department to take steps to secure justice (in rates) for the users of telephone service.

Abolition of the state board of tax appeals.

Termination of the Boston Finance commission.

Repeal of the pre-primary convention.

Return to municipalities the authority to choose their own police commissioners.

Appointment by the Governor of a chairman of the commission on administration and finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under the state auditor.

Restoration of the party system in municipal elections.

Imposing of a tax of 75 per cent of gain accruing to a speculator who

### Silver-Alloy Bearings

10 Second Starting at Zero

Completely Sealed Chassis

Enclosed \*Knee-Action Plus Balanced Weight

in the Eight and De Luxe Six models.

Top" bodies... You will d  
of hydraulic brakes—sm  
triple-sealed... new six a  
engines featuring silver-a  
10 second starting at zero  
are going to see the new  
ucts of a great modern  
embody scores of other



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

ENTERPRISE  
Leominster, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

—John Shaw.

### Curley's Address

Gov. Curley's inaugural address was the type of address to be expected from a man of Gov. Curley's temperament. His temperament is one of restlessness, vigor, aggressiveness. He is fond of fighting someone or some thing, but not always as energetic in providing another plan in place of the one he tears down. He is more "anti" than "pro."

It was to be hoped that his address of yesterday would be in line with most of the dignified and statesmanlike utterances that have been delivered by his predecessors; an address that would lead and inspire and encourage; and be truly constructive in nature, and far-looking in utterance. It was only partly that. The speech was one that belonged more to the stump—the fearless utterance of one fighting for an office and opposing real or fanciful enemies, rather than the calm, impassioned, and unbiased address which the occasion called for.

The expression of personal opinion, and the mark of tutelage in a particular political school were very evident throughout the address. Nothing much was said about economy; nothing about cutting the corner here and there, except in places where the ire of the Governor was very much aroused, and where it was evident that he thought more of paying up old scores than of saving some money for the taxpayers of the state. The penny wise and dollar foolish principle was evinced in those places where the Governor evidently hopes to get even for the doings of others in an unforgettable past. Economy seemed to be the argument, in those places, but economy in the larger things where there would be actual saving on a large scale was not mentioned.

Gov. Curley, able, colorful, and enthusiastic, brings up the housing plan again, even though the plan was turned down by nearly all of the Mayors of the cities called into conference by the Governor just after election. In this matter and in other ways, in fact all through the address, Gov. Curley indicated that he wished to adopt and adapt in full the N. R. A. program, and in very much the same methods employed by President Roosevelt.

However, the program of President Roosevelt (much of which is open to severe questioning) need not be adopted in Massachusetts. The emergency measures of early 1933 are not the measures needed in 1935. The Federal government has modified its program in part, and will probably modify it even more. At least that is the hope of a good many.

There is nothing in the industrial situation in Massachusetts to warrant placing in the hands of Gov. Curley such absolute power as he hints at, nor is there need of enacting such a far-reaching legislative program as he suggests.

The mind and temperament of Gov. Curley, wholly different from those that the Executive office has known for many years, will provide not only a fascinating study, but must necessarily be a strong influence in the shaping of all legislation in the next two years. The Curley mind and temperament will be seen in official appointments. The Governor of the state is the true commander-in-chief of forces, and the inaugural address of yesterday, unique and original, forceful and fiery, was a typical Curley address and focuses attention on a number of public interests that may well be studied and improved.

However, Gov. Curley's speech revealed careful preparation, much thought, and a desire to give the

people of the state an administration of helpfulness and encouragement. That is to be noted in the address, and for that desire Gov. Curley is to be commended. May he have a successful and happy administration.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

ENTERPRISE  
Leominster, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## WHAT GOVERNOR RECOMMENDED TO LEGISLATURE

Bar permanently from the road drunken and reckless drivers, eliminate fixing cases, add inspectors to aid in rigid investigation of all accidents.

To save \$1,000,000 in two years, reduce by a half 240 members of the House and 40 members of the Senate.

Abolish the executive council.

Abolish the present system of county government.

Compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70.

Enable a Governor to appoint commissioners and heads of departments, other than constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

Creation of a sliding scale system for rates for electricity, with participation by representatives of the public in the management of these public utilities.

Abolish the contribution by public service corporations of one-half the salary paid to the public utility commissioners.

Attorney general's department to take steps to secure justice (in rates) for the users of telephone service.

Abolition of the state board of tax appeals.

Termination of the Boston Finance commission.

Repeal of the pre-primary convention.

Return to municipalities the authority to choose their own police commissioners.

Appointment by the Governor of a chairman of the commission on administration and finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under the state auditor.

Restoration of the party system in municipal elections.

Imposing of a tax of 75 per cent of gain accruing to a speculator who

### Silver-Alloy Bearings

10 Second Starting at Zero

Completely Sealed Chassis

Enclosed \*Knee-Action Plus Balanced Weight

in the Eight and De Luxe Six models.

Top" bodies... You will d  
of hydraulic brakes—sm  
triple-sealed... new six a  
engines featuring silver-a  
10 second starting at zero  
are going to see the newe  
ucts of a great modern p  
embody scores of other



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

ENTERPRISE  
Leominster, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

—John Shaw.

### Curley's Address

Gov. Curley's inaugural address was the type of address to be expected from a man of Gov. Curley's temperament. His temperament is one of restlessness, vigor, aggressiveness. He is fond of fighting someone or some thing, but not always as energetic in providing another plan in place of the one he tears down. He is more "anti" than "pro."

It was to be hoped that his address of yesterday would be in line with most of the dignified and statesmanlike utterances that have been delivered by his predecessors; an address that would lead and inspire and encourage; and be truly constructive in nature, and far-looking in utterance. It was only partly that. The speech was one that belonged more to the stump—the fearless utterance of one fighting for an office and opposing real or fanciful enemies, rather than the calm, impassioned, and unbiased address which the occasion called for.

The expression of personal opinion, and the mark of tutelage in a particular political school were very evident throughout the address. Nothing much was said about economy; nothing about cutting the corner here and there, except in places where the ire of the Governor was very much aroused, and where it was evident that he thought more of paying up old scores than of saving some money for the taxpayers of the state. The penny wise and dollar foolish principle was evinced in those places where the Governor evidently hopes to get even for the doings of others in an unforgettable past. Economy seemed to be the argument, in those places, but economy in the larger things where there would be actual saving on a large scale was not mentioned.

Gov. Curley, able, colorful, and enthusiastic, brings up the housing plan again, even though the plan was turned down by nearly all of the Mayors of the cities called into conference by the Governor just after election. In this matter and in other ways, in fact all through the address, Gov. Curley indicated that he wished to adopt and adapt in full the N. R. A. program, and in very much the same methods employed by President Roosevelt.

However, the program of President Roosevelt (much of which is open to severe questioning) need not be adopted in Massachusetts. The emergency measures of early 1933 are not the measures needed in 1935. The Federal government has modified its program in part, and will probably modify it even more. At least that is the hope of a good many.

There is nothing in the industrial situation in Massachusetts to warrant placing in the hands of Gov. Curley such absolute power as he hints at, nor is there need of enacting such a far-reaching legislative program as he suggests.

The mind and temperament of Gov. Curley, wholly different from those that the Executive office has known for many years, will provide not only a fascinating study, but must necessarily be a strong influence in the shaping of all legislation in the next two years. The Curley mind and temperament will be seen in official appointments. The Governor of the state is the true commander-in-chief of forces, and the inaugural address of yesterday, unique and original, forceful and fiery, was a typical Curley address and focuses attention on a number of public interests that may well be studied and improved.

However, Gov. Curley's speech revealed careful preparation, much thought, and a desire to give the

people of the state an administration of helpfulness and encouragement. That is to be noted in the address, and for that desire Gov. Curley is to be commended. May he have a successful and happy administration.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

ENTERPRISE  
Leominster, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## WHAT GOVERNOR RECOMMENDED TO LEGISLATURE

Bar permanently from the road drunken and reckless drivers, eliminate fixing cases, add inspectors to aid in rigid investigation of all accidents.

To save \$1,000,000 in two years, reduce by a half 240 members of the House and 40 members of the Senate.

Abolish the executive council.

Abolish the present system of county government.

Compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70.

Enable a Governor to appoint commissioners and heads of departments, other than constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

Creation of a sliding scale system for rates for electricity, with participation by representatives of the public in the management of these public utilities.

Abolish the contribution by public service corporations of one-half the salary paid to the public utility commissioners.

Attorney general's department to take steps to secure justice (in rates) for the users of telephone service.

Abolition of the state board of tax appeals.

Termination of the Boston Finance commission.

Repeal of the pre-primary convention.

Return to municipalities the authority to choose their own police commissioners.

Appointment by the Governor of a chairman of the commission on administration and finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under the state auditor.

Restoration of the party system in municipal elections.

Imposing of a tax of 75 per cent of gain accruing to a speculator who

purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.

Prohibit the practicing in his own court by any justice of a district court.

Prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in a political campaign.

Establishment of the district courts on a circuit basis.

Establishment of an appellate division in the Superior court to determine law questions and thus relieve the Supreme court.

Abandonment of the State prison at Charlestown. Additional quarters at Norfolk State prison colony for felons.

Sprinkler systems for insane hospitals.

Increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916.

Adoption of the Wisconsin plan for an investigation by the attorney general's department of the underpayment of income taxes during the 10 preceding years.

Extension of the one-cent tax on gasoline, expiring this year, for one year to assist cities and towns in welfare.

Appropriation of \$100,000 for stocking streams and reservoirs, appropriation of \$100,000 for carrying on the fish and game division, allowing the receipts from hunting and fishing licenses to be expended for propagation of wild life.

Erection of a war memorial, with suitable halls for the veterans of each war and with a hall for conventions.

Compulsory attendance at school until age of 16 years, thus removing children from industry.

State fund for workmen's compensation.

Transfer of the industrial accident board to the department of labor.

State payment of permanent compensation to workers permanently incapacitated, rather than require the community to bear the burden.

Adoption of the Norris-La Guardia act.

Exempt from attachments the wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by the court.

Adoption of 44-hour work week and increased wages for employes of state institutions.

Establishment of municipal housing authorities to enable elimination of slums.

Use of 4000 state-owned acres near Fall River for a homestead site.

Five per cent maximum on mortgages on homes if banks agree.

Place industrial banking under the supervision of the state banking commissioner.

Reduction of zones under the automobile insurance law and investigation of all accidents by the state to reduce dishonest claims.

Transfer of state detectives to the attorney-general for development of a state bureau of criminal investigation.

Return to the pre-prohibition 11 p. m. closing time and no sale on Sundays and holidays, except inn-holders and clubs.

Mat. 15c, 25c  
Eve. 25c, 35c "Where Enterprise"

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRANSCRIPT  
Holyoke, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

### On Beacon Hill

A petition asking removal for cause of members of the newly created State Racing Commission was filed with Governor Curley and the executive council. The petition was filed by Conrad W. Crooker, Boston attorney, on behalf of William H. Garner of Medford. Crooker requested a public hearing.



# AKA

Restoration of the party system  
in municipal elections.



TRANSCRIPT  
Holyoke, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

### Hopes and Misgivings

The Hartford Courant today devotes more than a column to Governor Curley's inaugural and inaugural message on its editorial page. It rates it an epochal event in New England's political history, and says, in part:

Governor James M. Curley did not exaggerate when he told the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday that the enactment into law of the recommendations set forth in his inaugural message "will tax the wisdom, energy and courage" of that body. As an enthusiast for the New Deal the Governor wants rather more than an abbreviated copy of it for the old Bay State. The great trouble everywhere has been the "failure to cooperate in the fullest measure with the present great leader of the nation," is the way he looks at it, and he purposes to get together a group of the "best minds" to plunge Massachusetts into cooperation for the everlasting good of posterity.

Take it from Mr. Curley, there has been too much attention given to politics in the conduct of public affairs and too little regard paid to economics. It seems a bit strange coming from him, but he has left his low vaulted past. He himself has become a student of economics, and he wants an understanding of the science to become more widely diffused. He would have it thoroughly taught in the public schools so that the future men and women of Massachusetts may grasp the great truths of government and not be so easily taken in by the politicians.

Governor Curley's preliminary researches have convinced him that the wide-spread adoption of automatic machinery is the primary cause of the depression. He would not scrap the highly developed agencies of production, but he would somehow devise a social program to get all the benefits these agencies are capable of bestowing without any of the disadvantages. He appears to be a little vague as to the details but he is confident that they can be worked out. As the Governor delves further into economics he may perhaps wonder why we so recently had a prosperous era, despite destructive automatic machinery, and then suddenly lost it. It may occur to him that public and private extravagance and wild speculation may have had something to do with bringing on the depression, as was the case in 1836 and 1857 and 1873 when the automatic machine was not here to plague us. It may occur to him also that every war during which great profits are made is followed by a period of adversity. A war that entailed total casualties of 37,000,000 out of a mobilization of 65,000,000 and that cost the world some 300 billion dollars was a calamity such as had never before befallen civilization. If our Massachusetts economist-Governor thinks long and deeply enough on the subject he may conclude to absolve the technologists and their machines from the blame he now attaches to them. Even so, by all means let Mr. Curley continue to emphasize the importance of giving all an opportunity for acquiring more than an elementary knowledge of economics.

No man taking the office of Governor in Massachusetts probably has been subjected to greater criticism than Mr. Curley, who served for twelve years as Mayor of Boston. There are many who believe that in his present high office he will confuse and confound his critics. He certainly does not lack the capacity nor the courage to make a first-class Governor. The choice rests with him to be either a statesman or a politician, and Massachusetts at the moment has both its hopes and its misgivings.

ENTERPRISE  
Leominster, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

—John Shaw.

### Curley's Address

Gov. Curley's inaugural address was the type of address to be expected from a man of Gov. Curley's temperament. His temperament is one of restlessness, vigor, aggressiveness. He is fond of fighting something or some thing, but not always as energetic in providing another plan in place of the one he tears down. He is more "anti" than "pro."

It was to be hoped that his address of yesterday would be in line with most of the dignified and statesmanlike utterances that have been delivered by his predecessors; an address that would lead and inspire and encourage; and be truly constructive in nature, and far-looking in utterance. It was only partly that. The speech was one that belonged more to the stump—the fearless utterance of one fighting for an office and opposing real or fanciful enemies, rather than the calm, impassioned, and unbiased address which the occasion called for.

The expression of personal opinion, and the mark of tutelage in a particular political school were very evident throughout the address. Nothing much was said about economy; nothing about cutting the corner here and there, except in places where the ire of the Governor was very much aroused, and where it was evident that he thought more of paying up old scores than of saving some money for the taxpayers of the state. The penny wise and dollar foolish principle was evinced in those places where the Governor evidently hopes to get even for the doings of others in an unforgettable past. Economy seemed to be the argument, in those places, but economy in the larger things where there would be actual saving on a large scale was not mentioned.

Gov. Curley, able, colorful, and enthusiastic, brings up the housing plan again, even though the plan was turned down by nearly all of the

ENTERPRISE  
Leominster, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## WHAT GOVERNOR RECOMMENDED TO LEGISLATURE

Bar permanently from the road drunken and reckless drivers, eliminate fixing cases, add inspectors to aid in rigid investigation of all accidents.

To save \$1,000,000 in two years, reduce by a half 240 members of the House and 40 members of the Senate.

Abolish the executive council.

Abolish the present system of county government.

Compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70.

Enable a Governor to appoint commissioners and heads of departments, other than constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

Creation of a sliding scale system for rates for electricity, with participation by representatives of the public in the management of these public utilities.

Abolish the contribution by public service corporations of one-half the salary paid to the public utility commissioners.

Attorney general's department to take steps to secure justice (in rates) for the users of telephone service.

Abolition of the state board of tax appeals.

Termination of the Boston Finance commission.

Repeal of the pre-primary convention.

Return to municipalities the authority to choose their own police commissioners.

Appointment by the Governor of a chairman of the commission on administration and finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under the state auditor.

Restoration of the party system in municipal elections.



JAN 4 1935

## State Senate F Get Quorum Recess U

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—(AP)—A quorum's session of the unorganized state declared recessed until 2 p. m. Monday to order at 11 a. m., and Senator Moran, acting presiding officer, de-

Inability to organize prevented the senate from participating in yesterday's inaugural of Governor James M. Curley and the oath of office was administered by Frederick W. Cook, secretary of state, instead of by the senate president, thereby establishing a precedent in state history.

Organization of the senate, which convened Wednesday, has been balked by a filibuster, waged by Democratic members in an attempt to force Republicans to concede a share in committee chairmanships in return for support in re-electing Republican President Erland F. Fish. The senate is almost evenly divided, with 21 Republican and 19 Democratic members.

The serious illness of Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield, which enforced his absence, contributed to the deadlock. His physician said there were indications pneumonia threatened, and ordered McKeown to remain in bed and disregard pleas that he hurry to Boston.

**McKeown Is Very Ill**  
Springfield, Mass., Jan. 4.—(AP)—State Senator Francis M. McKeown of this city, whose inability to be present at the cou-

JAN 4 1935

## PUBLIC UTILITY RATES MAY BE ORDERED CUT WITHIN A FORTNIGHT

Boston, Jan. 4.—(AP)—The public utilities of Massachusetts faced today the possibility their rates would be ordered reduced within the next fortnight and new and insistent attempts made to restrict their freedom of management.

Gov. James M. Curley declared yesterday in his inaugural address that he "saw no reason" why rates could not be reduced by Jan. 15, and he urged the legislature to permit consumer participation in utility management.

Simultaneously with the governor's expression of his views on the utility question, the public franchise league filed four bills, all seeking to tighten state control of utilities. One proposal would empower the state to dissolve utility company mergers, and to prevent future consolidations.

Other of the league's bills would prohibit declaration of dividends or issuance of securities unless certain conditions had been met. Dividends could not be declared, under the bills, until prerequisites of reasonable rates, adequate depreciation reserves and other factors had been met.

Springfield, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## "JIM" AND "JOE"

After the tumult and the shouting of the past few weeks it was "Jim" and "Joe" again with the outgoing and incoming governors on Beacon Hill yesterday. The information was doubtless read with intense surprise this morning by those unfamiliar with the ramifications and the vagaries of politics. But it was characteristic of the two men. They had criticised each other mercilessly. Each had tried to outwit the other. But when it was all over it was "Jim" and "Joe" once more. And many will wish that it might remain so in the times to come even if such a possibility is considered remote. There were plenty of good wishes for both in the great day on Beacon Hill when James Michael Curley achieved one of his great ambitions, that of being governor of his state and Joseph Buell Ely arrived at what he has been impatiently looking forward to for some time, his retirement to private life after signal service to his commonwealth. That both may be happy and successful in the days to come will be the earnest wish of all their friends and loyal admirers. The best of luck to them both.

JAN 4 1935

headquarters, 315 Fourth avenue, New York city.

Cities reporting organized recreation have grown from 41 in 1906 to 1036. There are 9121 public tennis courts; 1648 swimming pools; 1002 wading pools; 1740 ice-skating areas and 7434 outdoor playgrounds, among other facilities. There are 3751 full-time public recreational leaders employed the year round. Several million people regularly participate in public recreation activities.

## COSTELLO FINDS LITTLE TO PRAISE IN CURLEY'S PLAN

Gov James M. Curley's recommendation for abolition of the present system of county government received a cold reception from Hampden county officials, who last night described the proposal as "impractical," and "too radical" for serious consideration. While somewhat perturbed over the audacity of the new chief executive in coming out so bluntly against the present county system, they expressed the belief that there was very little likelihood that the change would be adopted.

"I don't agree with Gov Curley on the county government question," Chairman Thomas J. Costello of the county commission said. "His proposal is too drastic, and would be impractical. It would be taking the government away from the people and centralizing it in a state bureau or commission, and I feel that there has been too much of that sort of thing in recent years. If the trend is continued, there will be a bureaucracy in this country instead of popular government."

## Counties Have Lowered Taxes

Contrary to the assertion of Gov Curley that "the present system of county government is wasteful and inefficient," Chairman Costello pointed out that the county governments of the state have in the past few years reduced expenditures averaging 39 per cent, while during the same period the costs of state government have increased more than 60 per cent. During the same period, state taxes have increased rapidly while county taxes have been lowered.

"The town form of government is the best because it is closer to the people," Mr Costello continued. "Similarly, the county government is next best because it is next closest to the people. The functions carried out by the counties would have to be performed regardless of what system is used, and I believe that to turn the job of keeping county records, administering the jail, keeping court records and other functions would be much more expensive if handled by a state commission or bureau than under the present arrangement. Furthermore, it would be very inconvenient and expensive for citizens to have to go to Boston to transact business which under the present plan is handled locally. As it is now, a citizen may go before the county commission on road matters or similar questions."

Chairman Costello further pointed out that the cost of maintaining county institutions such as jails is considerably less per capita than for similar state institutions. He said that the Hampden county jail is maintained at a cost of about \$275 per inmate yearly, while the state prison expends about \$500 yearly per inmate. He felt that not only was local control more efficient and economical, but that local self-government was preferable in that it was more responsive to the popular will and gave citizens more of a feeling of responsibility in the affairs of government.

While of the opinion that Gov Curley has a brilliant mind and that he



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRANSCRIPT  
North Adams, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

### Governor Curley's Inaugural

The most unusual thing, of course, about Governor Curley's inaugural is that while it was formally addressed to both houses of the General Court it was heard by the members of but one of them.

The fact that no senators heard it sets it apart from all others that have been delivered in the long history of this old commonwealth.

This is not to say that it lacked interesting, important and valuable subject matter. To the contrary, it contained many recommendations that were interesting because they were sound and some that were interesting because their soundness is highly debatable. Yet the things that were going on in the Senate chamber and that kept its inhabitants away—the extraordinary potholer that was being made there over the issue of the party division of certain honors that senators seem to consider valuable, and the manner in which that potholer was being manufactured—created a distraction that was out of all proportion to its importance because it was unprecedented, whereas the really important thing—the governor's address—included among the many subjects to which it gave vigorous and commendable attention, much that had already been foreshadowed.

For example, his own frustrations as mayor of Boston had made it quite certain that he would propose and that he would personally press for the abolition of the Boston finance commission, the city police commissionership as it is now constituted and filled, and the board of tax appeals. His inaugural surprised and disappointed no one in these respects. Again, his own experience with the pre-primary convention last June and the sorry part played by the governor's council within the past few weeks in the filling of administrative positions, made it equally certain that he would seek to abolish these bodies from the commonwealth to which they are peculiar and that he would lose no time in urging such reforms. Only the absence of these particular recommendations from his address would have been surprising.

And of course, the new governor disappointed none of those who know his extraordinary ability—one of the essential elements in his recognized talent as a public executive—in assaying and developing popular issues and in adopting proposals with respect to them which he finds ready to hand. This he did with characteristic impressiveness and effect in the preparation of the great bulk of the other sections of his inaugural which embodied specific recommendations—those relating to labor legislation, to the industrial and recreational development of the commonwealth, in a large measure to law enforcement, to judicial reforms and constitutional changes relating to county government, to the proper functioning of the public utilities department and so on.

And at this point, let it be said that it is by his ability thus to sense and to press popular issues and by his flair for digesting the conclusions of those who have labored with

these issues and for putting his finger exactly upon the essentials of their ideas that Mr. Curley is likely to make a decidedly impressive showing as governor if he can exercise sufficient restraint and control in fulfilling his political obligations. It is no handicap to an office that its occupant is able to discern promptly how the people are reacting to developing conditions or that he has no prejudice against adopting the ideas of those who have had better opportunity and more time than he to examine all aspects of specific problems. If he sometimes starts along the wrong road by accepting the ready-made assumptions that the popular election of the utilities commission is the best way to handle a situation that calls for correction, or that the commonwealth should have an NRA and inflated public works program merely because the federal government has experimented with these expedients, or that party politics should be revived in municipal affairs throughout the state, he will also give himself the benefit of some sound judgments by heeding the opinions of those who have studied such problems as the reorganization of the courts, the stamping out of the narcotic business, the enforcement of highway regulations, the development of state institutions, the enlargement of the state's industrial and recreational possibilities and the equalization of taxation.

Specifically we commend and heartily endorse the governor's outspoken and unequivocal demand that the police powers of the state be unified and co-ordinated into an effective agency to combat modern crime conditions regardless of local pride and in disregard of local police politics, though we seriously question the wisdom of making a transient office-holder such as the attorney-general the responsible directing head of such an undertaking. We are fully in accord with his views on the wastefulness and duplication of the present, archaic county governmental system, concerning which we have often expressed ourselves. His demand that justices of district courts shall cease to sit on the bench one day and defend criminals before their own bars the next, takes us back a score of years to our first agitation of that subject. His proposal of full-time circuit judges to serve these courts is in line with the sort of progress we have long advocated. His declaration that the coddling of criminals must cease, and that the parole system must be modified in the interests of public safety, is common sense. His conclusion that the courts and state authorities cannot go on trifling with and winking at the public menace created by drunken automobile drivers, reflects an opinion often expressed in this column.

It was only when the governor sought to reconcile his inaugural address with his campaign oratory that he got beyond his depth and tangled himself up in his own visions. Obviously the state of Massachusetts cannot do what Governor Curley himself perceives to be vital if his "Work and Wages" slogan is to have any substantial meaning—that is preserve and promote by every possible means the growth of its work-and-wage-giving industries—and at the same time embark upon a great new program for the expansion of those very social and economic measures for which Massachusetts has already paid such a heavy price in the loss of productive enterprises. A choice—temporary we hope, but none the less unavoidable if we are to recover economic independence in this commonwealth—must be made.

There are many such inconsistencies to be found in these generalities of the inaugural address which merely echo the theme of the governor's vote-getting campaign.

The truth of the matter is that Governor Curley, with respect to the essence of the overshadowing problem of the future, is as bankrupt of ideas as are the rest of us. He is fertile in palliatives, to the application of which we are forced to resort anyway in the present extremity. But beyond the creation of artificial employment through the use of all the federal funds that can be obtained, the governor makes it evident that he knows no more than we how the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is to go about the permanent rehabilitation of those "Work-and-Wage" activities upon which he so clearly perceives the future well-being of its people must depend.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

MERCURY  
New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

local news published therein.

Among the recommendations made by Governor Curley in his inaugural message yesterday is one for which the Federation of Taxpayers' Associations and Massachusetts State Grange have been fighting for some time—biennial sessions of the legislature. The governor went even farther by advocating a reduction of the present membership of the legislature one-half, leaving it with 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 in the Senate. With these changes, he believes the affairs of the Commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously, with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility, and more economically. He estimates that under such a system a saving of about \$1,000,000 could be effected during a two-year period.

There is much material for support of the governor's opinion in regard to biennial sessions, in a bulletin issued by the Federation of Taxpayers' Associations last Fall. The bulletin stated that the annual cost of the Massachusetts legislature is from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 every year, and that by having biennial sessions about \$400,000 a year could be saved. It was remarked that annual sessions encourage legislative activity, with the tendency toward quantity rather than a quality; and that during the second year of the two-year term a large part of the time is spent in going over many measures that were threshed out and disposed of during the first year.

Another argument made in favor of biennial sessions is that they have been established in 42 of the 48 states of the Union; and that no state which made the change has ever returned to annual sessions. Last year an initiative petition for a constitutional amendment for biennial sessions was presented to the legislature. Editorial comment in Massachusetts newspapers was almost unanimously in favor of the petition, but the legislature refused to submit it to the voters for a decision. At a joint session, 71 votes were cast in its favor, 70 being required to carry it. But during a delay between the completion of the vote and the announcement of the result, three members who had originally voted "Yes" shifted to "No."

In their consideration of the portion of Governor Curley's recommendation relating to reduction in the number of legislators, the members of the present body will have a fine opportunity to demonstrate that they are disinterested public servants by supporting a change that is in the interest of public economy.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

TRANSCRIPT  
North Adams, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

Governor Curley's Inaugural

The most unusual thing, of course, about Governor Curley's inaugural is that while it was formally addressed to both houses of the General Court it was heard by the members of but one of them.

The fact that no senators heard it sets it apart from all others that have been delivered in the long history of this old commonwealth.

This is not to say that it lacked interesting, important and valuable subject matter. To the contrary, it contained many recommendations that were interesting because they were sound and some that were interesting because their soundness is highly debatable. Yet the things that were going on in the Senate chamber and that kept its inhabitants away—the extraordinary potholer that was being made there over the issue of the party division of certain honors that senators seem to consider valuable, and the manner in which that potholer was being manufactured—created a distraction that was out of all proportion to its importance because it was unprecedented, whereas the really important thing—the governor's address—included among the many subjects to which it gave vigorous and commendable attention, much that had already been foreshadowed.

For example, his own frustrations as mayor of Boston had made it quite certain that he would propose and that he would personally press for the abolition of the Boston finance commission, the city police commissionership as it is now constituted and filled, and the board of tax appeals. His inaugural surprised and disappointed no one in these respects. Again, his own experience with the pre-primary convention last June and the sorry part played by the governor's council within the past few weeks in the filling of administrative positions

of that subject. His proposal of full-time circuit judges to serve these courts is in line with the sort of progress we have long advocated. His declaration that the coddling of criminals must cease, and that the parole system must be modified in the interests of public safety, is common sense. His conclusion that the courts and state authorities cannot go on trifling with and winking at the public menace created by drunken automobile drivers, reflects an opinion often expressed in this column.

It was only when the governor sought to reconcile his inaugural address with his campaign oratory that he got beyond his depth and tangled himself up in his own visions. Obviously the state of Massachusetts cannot do what Governor Curley himself perceives to be vital if his "Work and Wages" slogan is to have any substantial meaning—that is preserve and promote by every possible means the growth of its work-and-wage-giving industries—and at the same time embark upon a great new program for the expansion of those very social and economic measures for which Massachusetts has already paid such a heavy price in the loss of productive enterprises. A choice—temporary we hope, but none the less unavoidable if we are to recover economic independence in this commonwealth—must be made.

There are many such inconsistencies to be found in these generalities of the inaugural address which merely echo the theme of the governor's vote-getting campaign.

The truth of the matter is that Governor Curley, with respect to the essence of the overshadowing problem of the future, is as bankrupt of ideas as are the rest of us. He is fertile in palliatives, to the application of which we are forced to resort anyway in the present extremity. But beyond the creation of artificial employment through the use of all the federal funds that can be obtained, the governor makes it clear that he knows no more than we do of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

MERCURY  
New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

local news published therein.

Among the recommendations made by Governor Curley in his inaugural message yesterday is one for which the Federation of Taxpayers' Associations and Massachusetts State Grange have been fighting for some time—biennial sessions of the legislature. The governor went even farther by advocating a reduction of the present membership of the legislature one-half, leaving it with 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 in the Senate. With these changes, he believes the affairs of the Commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously, with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility, and more economically. He estimates that under such a system a saving of about \$1,000,000 could be effected during a two-year period.

There is much material for support of the governor's opinion in regard to biennial sessions, in a bulletin issued by the Federation of Taxpayers' Associations last Fall. The bulletin stated that the annual cost of the Massachusetts legislature is from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 every year, and that by having biennial sessions about \$400,000 a year could be saved. It was remarked that annual sessions during a change in the interest of public economy.

New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

the last mass meeting before the plebiscite Jan. 13.

CURLEY TO CALL  
COUNCIL MEETING

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Boston Herald says that Governor James M. Curley has called a special meeting tomorrow afternoon of the Executive Council which he has asked the legislature to abolish.

The Herald says that the governor would use the Council as it now exists to halt the activities of the Boston Finance Commission, with which he has long been at odds.

The paper also predicted that he would nominate a successor to the late Judge Elias B. Bishop of the Superior Court.



MERCURY

New Bedford, Mass.

## Curley Inaugurates Declares Court

### Senate Misses Ceremony —Recess Interrupts Filibuster

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—James M. Curley took the oath of office today as the Bay State's 53d governor and immediately, in his inaugural address, opened an attack on governmental establishments of long standing.

The inaugural ceremony itself was without precedent in the history of the state, for owing to a filibuster which prevented organization of the Senate the oath of office was administered by the Secretary of State, Frederic W. Cook. Ordinarily, the oath is administered by the President of the Senate.

Curley's address was interrupted on 26 occasions by bursts of applause, and when he rose to speak he obtained quiet only when he took the gavel from Leverett Salt-onstall, speaker of the House, and pounded for order.

The inaugural was scheduled to bring both branches of the legislature together in the House Chamber, but owing to the filibuster, only brief glimpses of the ceremony were snatched by some members of the Senate.

Among the most important changes recommended by Curley was the reduction to half of the present legislative membership and the holding of biennial sessions. Greater economy and efficiency would result, he asserted. He asked that the present governor's council, "a relic of the days of royalty," be abolished, and this suggestion drew repeated applause and cheers from the assembly which packed the House Chamber.

As a nineteen-gun salute to the incoming Curley regime boomed on the Common, Curley's predecessor and bitter political foe, Joseph B. Ely, walked down the State House steps to private life. He was accorded generous applause by a vast crowd that gathered outside the State House to hear the ceremonies over loud speakers. Curley and Ely had laid aside political tomhaws long enough to exchange pleasantries in the executive offices.

One of Curley's proposals, which might be interpreted as directed against Ely, would amend the laws to permit an incoming governor to fill all appointive offices for the duration of his term. Some of Ely's last official acts were the appointments to important offices of Curley foes. Curley is known as the "original Roosevelt man" of Massachusetts, while Ely was a staunch supporter of Alfred E. Smith and fought Curley along every inch of the path to the governor's chair.

Among the most popular of Curley's proposals, judged by the amount of applause he received, were his demand for lower public utility rates, establishment of a State Department of Justice with detective forces transferred to the attorney general's department, changes in the liquor law to end present abuses, abolition of the present form of county government, repeal of the pre-primary convention act, prevention of speculation in land taken for public improvement, and establishment of circuit district courts.

His recommendation that the legislature's membership be cut in half brought only the mildest sort of approval from his auditors, as did a suggestion that income taxes and taxes on intangibles be increased in proportion to increases in real estate taxes in recent years.

Curley advocated several measures in behalf of labor, and development of "New Deal" methods for the state. He asked that the State Board of Tax Appeals and the Boston Finance Commission be abolished and urged that the power of appointing police

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

MERCURY

New Bedford, Mass.

## Curley's Recommendations

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (INS)—Recommendations by Governor Curley in his inaugural message to the Legislature today were:

Compulsory attendance of minors at school until they have reached the age of 16 years, thus removing children from industry.

State fund for workmen's compensation to avoid excessive premiums now charged.

Transfer of the industrial accident board to the Department of Labor and Industries.

Legislation to permit the payment of permanent compensation to workers permanently incapacitated, rather than require the community to bear the burden.

Legislation which will exempt from attachments the wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by order or the court.

Legislation which will require the filing of a bond with adequate security, obligating the real or false creditor to indemnify the debtor for all losses resulting from the attachment in the event that the creditor fails to sustain his case.

Adoption not only of a 44-hour work week, but increased wages for employees of state institutions.

Massachusetts to join with 45 other states in cooperating with the Federal Government in administering the Federal Emergency Relief Act.

Establishment of municipal housing authorities to enable cities and towns to eliminate slums.

Use of 4,000 state-owned acres near Fall River for development of a homestead site.

Establishment of a maximum five percent rate on mortgages on homes if the banking institutions agree.

Adoption of legislation to place industrial banking under the supervision of the state banking commissioner.

Reduction of the number of zones under the compulsory automobile insurance law and investigation of all accidents to reduce dishonest and false claims.

Transfer of state detectives to the department of the attorney general for development of a State Bureau of Criminal Investigation along the lines of the Federal Department of Justice.

Return of the pre-prohibition 11 p. m. closing time and no sale on Sundays and holidays in dispensing liquor, except in hotels and licensed clubs.

Cooperation by the Commonwealth with the Federal Government in the enforcement of narcotic laws.

Bar permanently from the use of motor vehicles drunken and reckless drivers and eliminate the practice of fixing cases and more inspectors to aid in rigid investigation of all accidents.

To save the taxpayers \$1,000,000 in two years, reduce by a half 240 members of the House and 40 members of the State Senate and have biennial legislative sessions.

Abolish the Executive Council and the present system of county government.

Consideration of a constitutional convention of compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70.

Amend the laws to enable a governor to appoint commissioners and heads of departments, other than constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

Creation of a sliding scale system for the determination of equitable rates for electricity, with participation by representatives of the public in the management of these public utilities.

Abolish the contribution by public service corporations of one half the salary paid to the public utility commissioners, the state to pay the entire salary.

Attorney General's Department to take steps to "secure justice (in rates) for the users of telephone service in the Commonwealth."

Appointment by the governor of a chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the state auditor may promulgate.

Abolition of the state Board of Tax Appeals, termed "a pernicious and destructive board," and the Boston Finance Commission.

Repeal of the pre-primary convention act.

Return to municipalities the authority to choose their own police commissioners.

Restoration by legislation of the parity system in municipal elections.

Imposition of a tax of 75 percent of gain accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.

Appointment of a commission for the study and revision of the public health laws, expenses to be defrayed by a national foundation.

Prohibit the practicing in his own court by any justice of a district court.

Prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in a political campaign, either as candidates or espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates.

Establishment of the district courts on a circuit or rotating basis, similar to the Superior Court.

Establishment of an appellate division in the Superior Court to determine law questions arising in the Superior Court and thus relieve the Supreme Court.

Adequate facilities to house and maintain juvenile and first offenders apart from hardened criminals.

Abandonment of the State Prison at Charlestown, razing of the buildings, the erection of a receiving station for more serious offenders, and additional quarters at Norfolk State Prison Colony for felons.

Sprinkler systems for insane hospitals to relieve the menace of a possible holocaust.

Increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916.

Adoption of the Wisconsin plan for an investigation by the Attorney General's Department of the underpayment of income taxes during the ten preceding years.

Extension of the one cent tax on gasoline, expiring this year, for one year from the date of expiration in order to continue to assist cities and towns in welfare relief.

Appropriation of \$100,000 for stocking streams and reservoirs, appropriation of \$100,000 for carrying on the Fish and Game Division, allowing the receipts from hunting and fishing licenses to be expended for propagation of wild life.

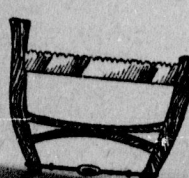
Erection of a war memorial, with suitable halls for the veterans of each war and with a hall that may be utilized for the holding of conferences.



**AXES**  
Long Handled  
Cross Cut  
Reg. \$3.50  
Handy  
Dry Cleanser  
Furnace Scoop  
Roof Cement


**SAW BUCKS**  
Reg. 75c Value  
59c

**Value 95c**  
79c



**SHOE SK**  
HOCKEY BLADE  
NOW \$2.69  
REG. \$3.00  
TUBULAR BLADE  
NOW \$3.29  
REG. \$3.50

**Reduced More**  
LIVING ROOM PAPER  
KITCHEN PATTERNS  
BEDROOM PATTERNS



**WALL**

**CURLEY INAUGURAL**  
(Continued from Page One)

commissioners be returned to mayors. To raise the standards and efficiency of the courts, he asked that district court judges be forbidden from practicing in their courts and from participating in politics.

After the new Governor concluded his address he held a reception in the Hall of Flags, but at the end of fifteen minutes, with the State House jammed with men and women who wished to shake his hand, he was obliged to call a halt. He invited all to return on Washington's Birthday.

Mary Curley, the Governor's daughter and the first lady of the State, was the first person to take a seat in a gallery reserved for members of the Curley family, the family of Lt. Governor Joseph L. Hurley, also sworn in today, and others. She accompanied her father in the brief reception, as did the Governor's sons, Leo, Francis, Paul and George.

**Senate Defers Lawmaking**

The upper body of the Massachusetts Legislature tonight, after two days of filibustering, was still firmly entrenched in the determination that lawmaking should wait until matters of party concession had been settled.

Late today the Senate recessed until tomorrow at 11 a. m. but there was a gentleman's agreement that tomorrow's would be only an informal session and that soon after it was called to order it would be recessed until 2 p. m. Monday.

The Senate, comprised of 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats, convened yesterday morning for the purpose of electing a president. The Democrats agreed to the reelection of Republican Erland F. Fish, but in return for such support demanded that Democrats be given a share of the committee chairmanships. The Republicans refused to accede to such a division of the spoils, whereupon the Democrats, led by Senator Joseph Langone, political bombshell from Boston's North End, began the filibuster, and until tonight refused to yield the floor.

Meanwhile, as the monotonous proceedings went on today, James M. Curley was inducted into the office of governor, the oath being given by Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook. By law this duty

**Clipping Service**  
Park Square  
ON MASS.

**MERCURY**  
New Bedford, Mass.

**Press Clipping Service**  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

**MERCURY**  
New Bedford, Mass.

## Curley Address Council 'A Relic'

ed by numerous recesses, desire for rest and food at times overcoming the urge for oratory. Yesterday's session continued until after 2 this morning, when it was recessed until forenoon. An attempt to call a recess so that the senators might attend the inauguration failed.

Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke, a Democrat, then took the floor to say that no incoming governor in the history of the Commonwealth had been so insulted and then proceeded to read Curley's inaugural address aloud. They in reading later was taken up by the Senator Considine of New Bedford. Finally, after the guns had heralded the inception of a new gubernatorial career, the Senate recessed until 3 p. m.

## FOUR BILLS FILED TO CURB PUBLIC UTILITIES

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Moves toward reduction of the rates of Massachusetts public utilities and restriction of their freedom of management gained impetus tonight with the filing of four bills by the Public Franchise League and a statement by Governor James M. Curley that he saw no reason why rates could not be reduced by Jan. 15.

The drastic Franchise League legislation would empower the state to dissolve utility companies, mergers and prevent future consolidation, and to prohibit the declaration of dividends and the issuance of securities under certain conditions.

Governor Curley's remark on the early reduction of light, power, gas and telephone rates was a digression from his prepared inaugural address. He had recommended legislation to permit representatives of consumers to participate in public utility management and to have the state pay entirely the salaries of the public utility commissioners.

Under the Franchise League proposals, the Supreme Court could dissolve ownership of a domestic utility by an out-of-state corporation, and would have jurisdiction in equity to dissolve such ownership. The attorney general also would have power to institute proceedings against future mergers of gas and electric companies.

The proposals of the League for prohibition of dividends and security issuance set up prerequisite conditions of reasonable rates, adequate depreciation provisions and other conditions. Percentage restrictions based on par value of outstanding capital stock before construction and expansion financing would be set under one of the bills of the League.

## JOINT INSTALLATION

The Portuguese-American Civic League and Ladies Council, will hold joint installation of officers in Monte Pio Hall, January 21. Judge James P. Doran will be one of the speakers.

## Recommendations

- pt. 5)—Recommendation of Curley in the Legislature.
- Abolish the contribution by public service corporations of one half the salary paid to the public utility commissioners, the state to pay the entire salary.
- Attorney General's Department to take steps to "secure justice (in rates) for the users of telephone service in the Commonwealth."
- Appointment by the governor of a chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the state auditor may promulgate.
- Abolition of the state Board of Tax Appeals, termed "a pernicious and destructive board," and the Boston Finance Commission.
- Repeal of the pre-primary convention act.
- Return to municipalities the authority to choose their own police commissioners.
- Restoration by legislation of the parity system in municipal elections.
- Imposition of a tax of 75 percent of gain accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.
- Appointment of a commission for the study and revision of the public health laws, expenses to be defrayed by a national foundation.
- Prohibit the practicing in his own court by any justice of a district court.
- Prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in a political campaign, either as candidates or espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates.
- Establishment of the district courts on a circuit or rotating basis, similar to the Superior Court.
- Establishment of an appellate division in the Superior Court to determine law questions arising in the Superior Court and thus relieve the Supreme Court.
- Adequate facilities to house and maintain juvenile and first offenders apart from hardened criminals.
- Abandonment of the State Prison at Charlestown, razing of the buildings, the erection of a receiving station for more serious offenders, and additional quarters at Norfolk State Prison Colony for felons.
- Sprinkler systems for insane hospitals to relieve the menace of a possible holocaust.
- Increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916.
- Adoption of the Wisconsin plan for an investigation by the Attorney General's Department of the underpayment of income taxes during the ten preceding years.
- Extension of the one cent tax on gasoline, expiring this year, for one year from the date of expiration in order to continue to assist cities and towns in welfare relief.
- Appropriation of \$100,000 for stocking streams and reservoirs, appropriation of \$100,000 for carrying on the Fish and Game Division, allowing the receipts from hunting and fishing licenses to be expended for propagation of wild life.
- Erection of a war memorial, with suitable halls for the veterans of each war and with a hall that may be utilized for the holding of conferences.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

JOURNAL  
Providence, R. I.

JAN 4 1935

MASSACHUSETTS LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND GOVERNOR SHOWN  
RECEIVING WELL-WISHERS AT THE STATE HOUSE YESTERDAY



—A. P. Photo.  
On the Platform, Left to Right, Are: Miss Mary Curley, Daughter of the Governor; Lieutenant Governor Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River and Governor Curley

OFFICERS SEATED  
BY RELIEF CORPS



JAN 4 1935

### *The Governor's Program*

Not for years has a Governor of Massachusetts made so many specific recommendations to the General Court as are contained in the message delivered yesterday by Mr. Curley.

Some of the changes he urges would require amendments to the state constitution. While not going so far as the state of Nebraska has gone in abolishing its bicameral legislature, and setting up a single-chambered one of 21 members, the Governor would halve the membership of both the Senate and the House, and provide biennial instead of annual sessions. The latter proposal has long been discussed and extensively supported. The former has more of an air of novelty, and is certain to encounter opposition from a legislature half of whose members, if the plan were adopted, would lose their jobs.

Abolition of the Executive Council is another suggestion that has been heard before. A year or so ago Senator Nicholson of Wareham started an agitation in favor of it. Governor Curley has chosen a favorable time for urging it, as the recent bargaining over appointments between last year's Council and Governor Ely exposed it to criticism. With the exception of Michigan no other state has any body that even resembles the Council in Massachusetts, although the powers it possesses with respect to appointments is sometimes found vested in the upper branch of the legislature as, under the Federal constitution, it is vested in the Senate.

Apparently Mr. Curley favors a greater concentration of power and responsibility in the executive, for in addition to urging the abolition of the Council which has a hand in many administrative functions, he wants the law changed to permit him to name all department heads except those created by the constitution, to serve until his term of office expires. If there is to be any check upon his power of appointment and removal, his message does not reveal it.

The Governor favors important changes in the laws relating to the courts of the Commonwealth. He would forbid District Court judges to practice in their own courts; and in place of the present system of judges assigned permanently to the District Courts would set up a circuit or rotating plan like that under which the Superior Court judges now move from county to county. He also asks for the establishment of a new court, to be known as the Appellate Division of the Superior Court, to pass on questions of law raised in the trial courts. Closely related to these recommendations is that which seeks to strengthen the administration of criminal justice by creating a Department of Justice on the Federal model under the Attorney General, and transferring to it the existing State Police.

Measures urged by the Governor that would cost money include the setting up municipal housing authorities to eliminate slums, the development of 4,000 acres of state land in Freetown as a home-stead site, and the fixing of a 44-hour week for state employes with increased pay. The proposal of a state fund to finance workmen's compensation might also be included in this list. As an offset, Mr. Curley estimates a saving of a million dollars in two years if the size of the legislature is reduced and sessions held only every other year. With respect to taxes, he favors retention of the extra cent a gallon on gasoline, and an increase in income tax rates, notably on intangibles, to a level which will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate taxes since 1916, although it is not clear how this balance is to be fixed.

All in all, the Governor's program, while it could not fairly be called radical, is designed to remove existing checks on the executive, and is distinctly upsetting of established practices and government bodies. As such it is bound to provoke opposition of a purely political character, in addition to that which will develop on the ground that changes proposed would be unwise. The legislature has been given a big order. To what extent it will be filled remains to be seen.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

HERALD-NEWS  
Fall River, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

### 33 GOV. CURLEY'S OPPORTUNITY.

After fighting and smashing his way to one of the greatest personal triumphs in the political history of the old Bay State, James Michael Curley was inaugurated governor of Massachusetts yesterday, the 53d Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, while Joseph Leo Hurley, mayor of Fall River, became the Lieutenant-Governor, the first citizen from this city to be so signally honored.

The Governor's inaugural message to the people of Massachusetts was unusually lengthy and dealt chiefly with State and Federal projects for the employment of men, carrying out exhaustively the new governor's campaign pledge of work and wages for the citizens of the Commonwealth now unemployed.

There are many definite recommendations in the message, notable among them being pointed reference that the state return to this city through Home Rule the control of its Police department. Centralization of authority in State government was the keynote of the address, at the same time urging the wholesale abolition of departments and offices, making for reorganization of practically every branch in the State government.

The Governor made no mention of the Fall River Finance Commission, as expected, but did urge abolition of the Boston Finance Commission, declaring it had degenerated into a political nuisance and had forfeited the confidence of the people. There will be many who will disagree over this point, for during the past few years there were many exposures of gross mismanagement in affairs of the city of Boston and no one appreciated them more than Governor Curley.

A reduction from the present membership of the House and Senate to a number half as great will not meet with legislative acclaim, although the wisdom of such must be admitted. In our opinion the affairs of the Commonwealth might well be conducted with greater benefit to the public with more direct responsibility and more economically through a reduction in the legislative representation.

The Governor hits the mark when he declares that county government as at present constituted in Massachusetts represents duplication and waste, although it would be rather a difficult matter to eliminate county supervision in all respects, without crowding other state agencies with duties that could well be retained to good advantage providing county administration be efficiently conducted.

There will be very few who will disagree with his condemnation of the Governor's Council. The recent political tradings in the Council were a disgusting exhibition and there is no question but that the prestige of this body has been severely lessened and respect for it diminished in proportion. These political transactions cast serious discredit on the membership of the Council. It is as the Governor says an expensive and unnecessary institution and its abolition would be a contributing factor in a more honest administration of State government.

There is food for thought in the state's industrial review, a vital factor in the prosperity of Massachusetts. Industrial activities have been eliminated and curtailed to the point where conservation of industry and development of new industries are essential to the life of the Commonwealth as a means of providing work and wages for the people.

The Governor throughout his message has demonstrated his intimate knowledge of public administration of affairs. He has a golden chance now to exercise his almost unlimited opportunities that they may be conducive to honest and efficient State government. That he will take advantage of them is the hope of hundreds of thousands who honored him with the highest office in the State.

His friends have contended that during the next two years Governor Curley will give an administration worthy of his fine capabilities. Even his political enemies will admit that if he applies himself seriously to responsibilities tending towards permanent advancement of State government and will forego petty political attachments and influences, the voters will have no reason to regret their action last November.

It is the duty of every citizen to tender him that measure of cooperation that will compel a return commensurate in personal service. The Herald News, although opposed to Governor Curley politically would urge the citizens to "stand by" in an era which gives promise of bringing about a new deal in Massachusetts. It is a great honor to any man to be elected to the Governorship of the old Bay State and it may come to pass, as so many predict, that the new Governor will so conduct himself as to win the approval and admiration of a great majority of our citizens for his allegiance to the traditions of a great state.

POSTMASTERS UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

A bill now pending in the Senate, introduced by Senator Vandenberg of

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

HERALD-NEWS  
Fall River, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

### Boston Finance Board To Report on Stocks

Despite Governor James M. Curley's denunciation of it, the Boston Finance Commission was functioning today.

City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan of Boston has been asked to testify before the Commission relative to stock transactions in which large blocks of stock were purchased for Boston sinking funds and other city funds.

Judge Edward P. Pierce has ruled that a hearing will be held on the petition next Friday.

### Would End Interest Upon Unpaid Taxes

Bills continue to pile into the State Legislature as organization of the Senate remains to be affected.

One measure calls for the abolition of the penalty interest on unpaid local taxes, another makes payment of delinquent excise motor vehicle taxes a requisite to the issuance of registrations, and a third seeks a change in the compulsory school age now 14, to 16 years.

Another bill would compel officials letting public works contracts to advertise the wage scale to be paid.

### Miss Mary Curley is Hostess at Luncheon

Miss Mary Curley, daughter of the Governor, entertained at luncheon

HERALD-NEWS  
Fall River, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## SHEEHAN GETS BENCH / BERTH

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Governor James M. Curley today appointed Joseph A. Sheehan of Boston as justice of the Superior court to succeed the late Judge Elias B. Bishop. He nominated E. Mark Sullivan of Boston to succeed Sheehan as a member of the Boston Finance Commission.

### ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS

BOSTON, Jan. 4—(U. P.)—Among appointments sent to the executive committee by Governor Curley today were the following: William L. Reed, Boston, executive secretary of the executive council (reappointment); Richard D. Grant, Boston, as the governor's secretary; Henry C. Rowland, Arlington, as assistant secretary to the governor; William A. Bodfish, Boston, also as an assistant secretary of the governor; Earl V. Schrisver of North Attleboro as stenographer, Marie J. O'Leary, Melrose, stenographer, Robert W. Gallagher, Newton, as assistant executive messenger, Mabel H. Hayes, Cambridge, telephone operator in executive department; Frank T. Vedonti, Boston as executive messenger.



JAN 4 1935

### *The Governor's Program*

Not for years has a Governor of Massachusetts made so many specific recommendations to the General Court as are contained in the message delivered yesterday by Mr. Curley.

Some of the changes he urges would require amendments to the state constitution. While not going so far as the state of Nebraska has gone in abolishing its bicameral legislature, and setting up a single-chambered one of 21 members, the Governor would halve the membership of both the Senate and the House, and provide biennial instead of annual sessions. The latter proposal has long been discussed and extensively supported. The former has more of an air of novelty, and is certain to encounter opposition from a legislature half of whose members, if the plan were adopted, would lose their jobs.

Abolition of the Executive Council is another suggestion that has been heard before. A year or so ago Senator Nicholson of Wareham started an agitation in favor of it. Governor Curley has chosen a favorable time for urging it, as the recent bargaining over appointments between last year's Council and Governor Ely exposed it to criticism. With the exception of Michigan no other state has any body that even resembles the Council in Massachusetts, although the powers it possesses with respect to appointments is sometimes found vested in the upper branch of the legislature as, under the Federal constitution, it is vested in the Senate.

Apparently Mr. Curley favors a greater concentration of power and responsibility in the executive, for in addition to urging the abolition of the Council which has a hand in many administrative functions, he wants the law changed to permit him to name all department heads except those created by the constitution, to serve until his term of office expires. If there is to be any check upon his power of appointment and removal, his message does not reveal it.

The Governor favors important changes in the laws relating to the courts of the Commonwealth. He would forbid District Court judges to practice in their own courts; and in place of the present system of judges assigned permanently to the District Courts would set up a circuit or rotating plan like that under which the Superior Court judges now move from county to county. He also asks for the establishment of a new court, to be known as the Appellate Division of the Superior Court, to pass on questions of law raised in the trial courts. Closely related to these recommendations is that which seeks to strengthen the administration of criminal justice by creating a Department of Justice on the Federal model under the Attorney General, and transferring to it the existing State Police.

Measures urged by the Governor that would cost money include the setting up municipal housing authorities to eliminate slums, the development of 4,000 acres of state land in Freetown as a home-stead site, and the fixing of a 44-hour week for state employes with increased pay. The proposal of a state fund to finance workmen's compensation might also be included in this list. As an offset, Mr. Curley estimates a saving of a million dollars in two years if the size of the legislature is reduced and sessions held only every other year. With respect to taxes, he favors retention of the extra cent a gallon on gasoline, and an increase in income tax rates, notably on intangibles, to a level which will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate taxes since 1916, although it is not clear how this balance is to be fixed.

All in all, the Governor's program, while it could not fairly be called radical, is designed to remove existing checks on the executive, and is distinctly upsetting of established practices and government bodies. As such it is bound to provoke opposition of a purely political character, in addition to that which will develop on the ground that changes proposed would be unwise. The legislature has been given a big order. To what extent it will be filled remains to be seen.



JAN 4 1935

33 **GOV. CURLEY'S OPPORTUNITY.**

After fighting and smashing his way to one of the greatest personal triumphs in the political history of the old Bay State, James Michael Curley was inaugurated governor of Massachusetts yesterday, the 53d Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, while Joseph Leo Hurley, mayor of Fall River, became the Lieutenant-Governor, the first citizen from this city to be so signally honored.

The Governor's inaugural message to the people of Massachusetts was unusually lengthy and dealt chiefly with State and Federal projects for the employment of men, carrying out exhaustively the new governor's campaign pledge of work and wages for the citizens of the Commonwealth now unemployed.

There are many definite recommendations in the message, notable among them being pointed reference that the state return to this city through Home Rule the control of its Police department. Centralization of authority in State government was the keynote of the address, at the same time urging the wholesale abolition of departments and offices, making for reorganization of practically every branch in the State government.

The Governor made no mention of the Fall River Finance Commission, as expected, but did urge abolition of the Boston Finance Commission, declaring it had degenerated into a political nuisance and had forfeited the confidence of the people. There will be many who will disagree over this point, for during the past few years there were many exposures of gross mismanagement in affairs of the city of Boston and no one appreciated them more than Governor Curley.

A reduction from the present membership of the House and Senate to a number half as great will not meet with legislative acclaim, although the wisdom of such must be admitted. In our opinion the affairs of the Commonwealth might well be conducted with greater benefit to the public with more direct responsibility and more economically through a reduction in the legislative representation.

The Governor hits the mark when he declares that county government as at present constituted in Massachusetts represents duplication and waste, although it would be rather a difficult matter to eliminate county supervision in all respects, without crowding other state agencies with duties that could well be retained to good advantage providing county administration be efficiently conducted.

There will be very few who will disagree with his condemnation of the Governor's Council. The recent political tradings in the Council were a disgusting exhibition and there is no question but that the prestige of this body has been severely lessened and respect for it diminished in proportion. These political transactions cast serious discredit on the membership of the Council. It is as the Governor says an expensive and unnecessary institution and its abolition would be a contributing factor in a more honest administration of State government.

There is food for thought in the state's industrial review, a vital factor in the prosperity of Massachusetts. Industrial activities have been eliminated and curtailed to the point where conservation of industry and development of new industries are essential to the life of the Commonwealth as a means of providing work and wages for the people.

The Governor throughout his message has demonstrated his intimate knowledge of public administration of affairs. He has a golden chance now to exercise his almost unlimited opportunities that they may be conducive to honest and efficient State government. That he will take advantage of them is the hope of hundreds of thousands who honored him with the highest office in the State.

His friends have contended that during the next two years Governor Curley will give an administration worthy of his fine capabilities. Even his political enemies will admit that if he applies himself seriously to responsibilities tending towards permanent advancement of State government and will forego petty political attachments and influences, the voters will have no reason to regret their action last November.

It is the duty of every citizen to tender him that measure of cooperation that will compel a return commensurate in personal service. The Herald News, although opposed to Governor Curley politically would urge the citizens to "stand by" in an era which gives promise of bringing about a new deal in Massachusetts. It is a great honor to any man to be elected to the Governorship of the old Bay State and it may come to pass, as so many predict, that the new Governor will so conduct himself as to win the approval and admiration of a great majority of our citizens for his allegiance to the traditions of a great state.

JAN 4 1935

**Boston Finance Board**

**To Report on Stocks**

Despite Governor James M. Curley's denunciation of it, the Boston Finance Commission was functioning today.

City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan of Boston has been asked to testify before the Commission relative to stock transactions in which large blocks of stock were purchased for Boston sinking funds and other city funds.

Judge Edward P. Pierce has ruled that a hearing will be held on the petition next Friday.

**Would End Interest**

**Upon Unpaid Taxes**

Bills continue to pile into the State Legislature as organization of the Senate remains to be affected.

One measure calls for the abolition of the penalty interest on unpaid local taxes, another makes payment of delinquent excise motor vehicle taxes a requisite to the issuance of registrations, and a third seeks a change in the compulsory school age now 14, to 16 years.

Another bill would compel officials letting public works contracts to advertise the wage scale to be paid.

**Miss Mary Curley is**

**Hostess at Luncheon**

Miss Mary Curley, daughter of the Governor, entertained at luncheon following the inauguration exercises at the State House yesterday. Her guests included Mrs. Joseph L. Hurley, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, and son, and Mrs. Edmond Cote, wife of Councillor Cote.

Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Hurley attended the inaugural ball at the State Armory in Boston last night.

Gov. Curley escorted his daughter, who wore white satin. Mrs. Hurley wore white net, cut simply along feminine lines.

**BENCH / BERTH**

BOSTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Governor James M. Curley today appointed Joseph A. Sheehan of Boston as justice of the Superior court to succeed the late Judge Elias B. Bishop. He nominated E. Mark Sullivan of Boston to succeed Sheehan as a member of the Boston Finance Commission.

**ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS**

BOSTON, Jan. 4—(U. P.)—Among appointments sent to the executive committee by Governor Curley today were the following: William L. Reed, Boston, executive secretary of the executive council (reappointment); Richard D. Grant, Boston, as the governor's secretary; Henry C. Rowland, Arlington, as assistant secretary to the governor; William A. Bodfish, Boston, also as an assistant secretary of the governor; Earl V. Schrisver of North Attleboro as stenographer, Marie J. O'Leary, Melrose, stenographer, Robert W. Gallagher, Newton, as assistant executive messenger, Mabel H. Hayes, Cambridge, telephone operator in executive department; Frank T. Vedonti, Boston as executive messenger.



JAN 4 1935

### *The Governor's Program*

Not for years has a Governor of Massachusetts made so many specific recommendations to the General Court as are contained in the message delivered yesterday by Mr. Curley.

Some of the changes he urges would require amendments to the state constitution. While not going so far as the state of Nebraska has gone in abolishing its bicameral legislature, and setting up a single-chambered one of 21 members, the Governor would halve the membership of both the Senate and the House, and provide biennial instead of annual sessions. The latter proposal has long been discussed and extensively supported. The former has more of an air of novelty, and is certain to encounter opposition from a legislature half of whose members, if the plan were adopted, would lose their jobs.

Abolition of the Executive Council is another suggestion that has been heard before. A year or so ago Senator Nicholson of Wareham started an agitation in favor of it. Governor Curley has chosen a favorable time for urging it, as the recent bargaining over appointments between last year's Council and Governor Ely exposed it to criticism. With the exception of Michigan no other state has any body that even resembles the Council in Massachusetts, although the powers it possesses with respect to appointments is sometimes found vested in the upper branch of the legislature as, under the Federal constitution, it is vested in the Senate.

Apparently Mr. Curley favors a greater concentration of power and responsibility in the executive, for in addition to urging the abolition of the Council which has a hand in many administrative functions, he wants the law changed to permit him to name all department heads except those created by the constitution, to serve until his term of office expires. If there is to be any check upon his power of appointment and removal, his message does not reveal it.

The Governor favors important changes in the laws relating to the courts of the Commonwealth. He would forbid District Court judges to practice in their own courts; and in place of the present system of judges assigned permanently to the District Courts would set up a circuit or rotating plan like that under which the Superior Court judges now move from county to county. He also asks for the establishment of a new court, to be known as the Appellate Division of the Superior Court, to pass on questions of law raised in the trial courts. Closely related to these recommendations is that which seeks to strengthen the administration of criminal justice by creating a Department of Justice on the Federal model under the Attorney General, and transferring to it the existing State Police.

Measures urged by the Governor that would cost money include the setting up municipal housing authorities to eliminate slums, the development of 4,000 acres of state land in Freetown as a home-stead site, and the fixing of a 44-hour week for state employes with increased pay. The proposal of a state fund to finance workmen's compensation might also be included in this list. As an offset, Mr. Curley estimates a saving of a million dollars in two years if the size of the legislature is reduced and sessions held only every other year. With respect to taxes, he favors retention of the extra cent a gallon on gasoline, and an increase in income tax rates, notably on intangibles, to a level which will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate taxes since 1916, although it is not clear how this balance is to be fixed.

All in all, the Governor's program, while it could not fairly be called radical, is designed to remove existing checks on the executive, and is distinctly upsetting of established practices and government bodies. As such it is bound to provoke opposition of a purely political character, in addition to that which will develop on the ground that changes proposed would be unwise. The legislature has been given a big order. To what extent it will be filled remains to be seen.



JAN 4 1935

hargest when were sliding down.  
William L. Brownell.

### THE INAUGURAL

It is impossible within the scope of an editorial to consider in detail Governor Curley's inaugural message to a filibustering legislature. He made the mistake so common to all privileged to deliver such messages in trying to cover too much territory at a single session. But we find much to approve. For instance:

"The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power in the case of persons under sentence for the commission of crimes of an atrocious character today constitutes a menace to organized society. The system, unless rigorously and speedily checked, must inevitably tend to a breaking down of the morale of the judiciary, and in addition destroy the fear upon the part of the criminal that he will be required to undergo the full penalty for the crime which he commits."

Here again we find ourselves in accord with him when he said:

"The Governor's council is a relic of the days of royalty and has long ceased to serve the purpose for which in the main it was created, namely, an opportunity for social aggrandizement of favorites of the ruling power. The council as at present constituted, thanks to the unconscionable system of gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government."

And once more we find ourselves in agreement with a reduction in the membership of the legislature and, had we been writing the recommendations, we should have included the adoption of biennial sessions, as the governor did. Concerning the legislature the governor said:

"When the present legislative system, consisting of 240 members of the House of Representatives and 40 members of the State Senate, was established, conditions in a measure made necessary such a set-up, but the tremendous strides that have been made in recent years in the matter of transportation and communication no longer require a continuance of bodies with a membership as large numerically as at present. In my opinion the affairs of the Commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one-half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two-year period of about \$1,000,000 to the taxpayers."

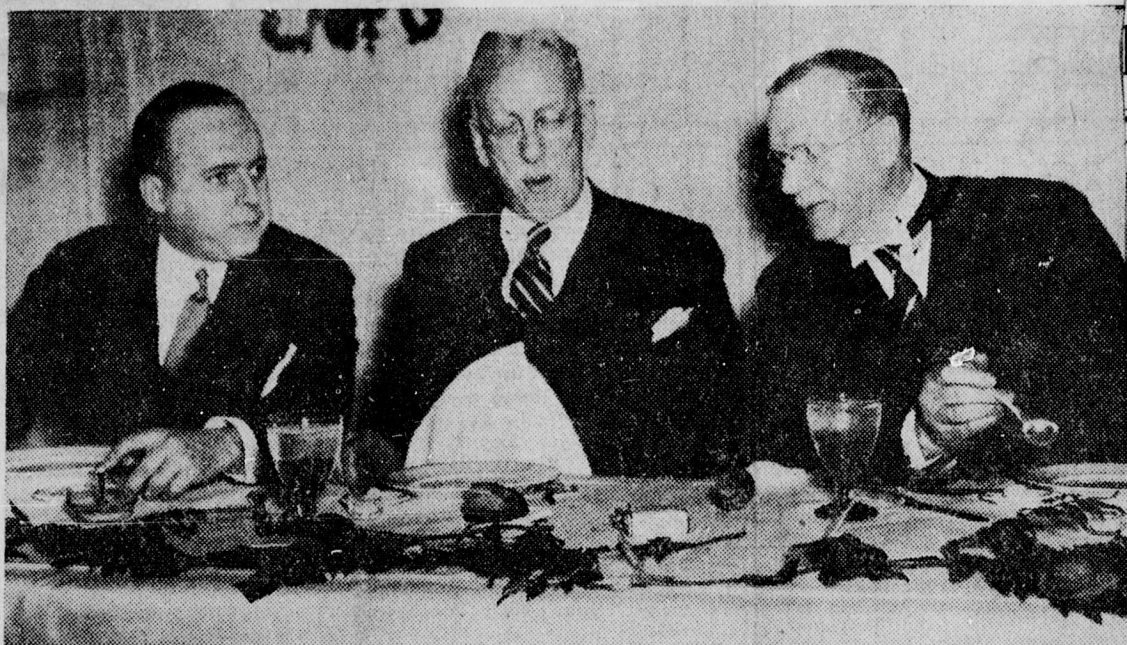
Another recommendation that he has made has been steadily advocated by the News. We are glad to have the Governor's support of our contention that the new liquor laws are more dangerous than those that were on the books before prohibition. He recommends legislation that will take us back to the nights when saloons and other places where liquor was dispensed must close at 11 p. m. and no sales be permitted Sunday.

On these things especially we can and do agree with the inaugural.



JAN 4 1935

## New Governor Honored at Luncheon



Following impressive inaugural exercises at the State House yesterday, Governor Curley was feted at a Boston hotel at a luncheon. At the top are shown (left to right) Lieutenant-Governor Hurley, Professor Frank L. Simpson and Mayor Mansfield of Boston.

Center are (left to right) Mrs. Joseph Hurley, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mary Curley, daughter of the Governor, and Mrs. Frederick Mansfield, wife of the Boston Mayor.

Former-Governor Ely is pictured below (left) as he congratulated Governor Curley on his ascendancy to the governorship of the Commonwealth.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

HERALD-NEWS  
Fall River, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## BILLS CALL FOR OF PUBLIC U

Also Would Restrict Freedom  
ment Follows Governor's  
Inaugural Address

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

BOSTON, Jan. 4—The public utilities of Massachusetts faced today the possibility their rates would be ordered reduced within the next fortnight and new and insistent attempts made to restrict their freedom of management.

Governor Curley declared yesterday in his inaugural address that he "saw no reason" why rates could not be reduced by Jan. 15 and he urged the Legislature to permit consumer participation in utility management.

of the municipal power plant has announced a 15 per cent. average rate reduction affecting home and commercial users of electricity.

The reductions will mean a net saving of \$8000 annually to users.

The new rates effective Jan. 1, for household consumption, are seven cents for the first 25 kilowatt hours, four cents for the next 25 and three cents for all over 50. The rates are 10 per cent. lower than the old ones.

The new rates for commercial customers are seven cents for the first 50 kilowatts, five cents for the next 200 and four and one-half cents for all over 250. The new rates are 21 per cent. lower than the old ones. In addition commercial customers will be entitled to a 10 per cent. discount for prompt payment of bills.

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

HERALD-NEWS  
Fall River, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

## THE POLITICAL GRAB BAG

By Thomas K. Brindley

### Governor Curley For Home Rule—

It was most encouraging to hear Governor James M. Curley advocate home rule of the Fall River Police Department in his inaugural address. True, he did not mention the city, but there was no doubt in anyone's mind he referred to Fall River when he said:

"I \*\*\* recommend the repeal of the existing laws authorizing the appointment of police commissioners by the Governor in any of our cities, and the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to authorize any municipalities to choose their own police officials where they now have not that right."

Governor Curley has paved the way for the Democratic members of the State Legislature to support the O'Brien Bill calling for home rule of the local police.

If they are as loyal to him as they claimed to be in clamoring for support at the polls last November, they should follow his recommendation.

There seems no reason to believe the rank and file of the party members in the House—with a few Republicans thrown in for good measure—will not support the O'Brien bill. If there is disaffection in the Democratic ranks, it will have to be inaugurated here, where there has been wild talk by defeated forces in the recent municipal election of giving the home rule measure "the works" so that the present Board of Police—which they say is favorably inclined to their interests—will remain in control of the law enforcement department.

Senator William S. Conroy boasted last year of the manner in which he swayed a predominantly Republican upper branch of the Legislature to pass the police bill. He has the same opportunity this year. He can help Governor Curley, whose cause he so vociferously espoused in the State campaign, make effective this recommendation for home rule, by swinging the few G. O. P. votes necessary to do the trick. Mr. Curley can care for the liberal Republican element in the House, it is generally agreed.

The business of putting across the O'Brien Bill rests in the hands of the Fall River legislators.

Governor Curley is on record as favoring it.

Lieutenant-Governor Joseph L. Hurley has always been for it. They will give it support.

The issue is squarely up to the legislators from this city, and they will find leading the opposition Representative Joseph E. Theberge, lone local Republican in the House, and Representative Chester Chase, who is again leading the legislative Committee on Cities and who labors under the delusion that he knows better than Fall River's electorate what is best for the city.

He will oppose the O'Brien Bill as he has in the past.

—But with proper support from local legislators, it should be passed and the Governor stands ready to make it a law as soon as it reaches his desk.

\*\*\*\*

### Pardon Activity Is Attacked—

There was another interesting angle to Governor Curley's message, which calls to attention a condition existing in this State that has met disapproval here.

That is wholesale pardoning of criminals by the Executive Council.

The Governor calls coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power, "a menace to organized society."

He recommends a speedy check to this practice.

A splendid idea!

\*\*\*\*

### For Mr. Political Speculator—

There is need for some persons in this city to read carefully another item in Mr. Curley's inaugural message. It is headed "Real Estate Speculators."

The Governor said:

"A prolific source of loss to the State and the subdivisions of the State is possible of prevention through the enactment of legislation that would circumvent the activity of real estate speculators in the unloading at exorbitant prices of real estate acquired in anticipation of necessary public improvements."

Mr. Curley suggests an imposition of a tax of 75 percent of gains "accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain."

There is a warning for some of the politically-minded of Fall River in that paragraph of the Governor's message.

It is proposed to build a bridge here with Federal funds and since the definite location has been made known, certain persons have shown keen interest in property in the vicinity which will be taken over for construction of approaches.

Such a law as Mr. Curley proposes would not be pleasing for these political speculators to contemplate.



JAN 4 1935

## New Governor Honored at Luncheon



Following impressive inaugural exercises at the State House yesterday, Governor Curley was feted at a Boston hotel at a luncheon. At the top are shown (left to right) Lieutenant-Governor Hurley, Professor Frank L. Simpson and Mayor Mansfield of Boston.

Center are (left to right) Mrs. Joseph Hurley, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mary Curley, daughter of the Governor, and Mrs. Frederick Mansfield, wife of the Boston Mayor.

Former-Governor Ely is pictured below (left) as he congratulated Governor Curley on his ascendancy to the governorship of the Commonwealth.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

HERALD-NEWS  
Fall River, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

HERALD-NEWS  
Fall River, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

# THE POLITICAL GRAB BAG

By Thomas K. Brindley  
**Governor Curley For Home Rule—**

It was most encouraging to hear Governor James M. Curley advocate home rule of the Fall River Police Department in his mind he referred to Fall River when

repeal of the existing laws authorizing commissioners by the Governor in any tion of such legislation as may be neces- municipalities to choose their own police have not that right."

aved the way for the Democratic members to support the O'Brien Bill calling for police.

o him as they claimed to be in clamoring s last November, they should follow his

on to believe the rank and file of the party with a few Republicans thrown in for good rt the O'Brien bill. If there is disaffec- ranks, it will have to be inaugurated here, ld talk by defeated forces in the recent iving the home rule measure "the works" ard of Police—which they say is favorably s—will remain in control of the law enforce-

## BILLS CALL FOR REDUCTION OF PUBLIC UTILITY RATES

**Also Would Restrict Freedom of Management—Movement Follows Governor's Recommendations in Inaugural Address to Legislature.**

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS]

BOSTON, Jan. 4—The public utilities of Massachusetts faced to-day the possibility their rates would be ordered reduced within the next fortnight and new and insistent attempts made to restrict their freedom of management.

Governor Curley declared yesterday in his inaugural address that he "saw no reason" why rates could not be reduced by Jan. 15 and he urged the Legislature to permit consumer participation in utility management.

Simultaneously with the Governor's expression of his views on the utility question, the Public Franchise league filed four bills, all seeking to tighten state control of utilities. One proposal would empower the State to dissolve utility company mergers, and to prevent future consolidations.

Other of the league's bills would prohibit declaration of dividends or issuance of securities unless certain conditions had been met. Dividends could not be declared, un-

(Continued on Page 20)

of the municipal power plant has announced a 15 per cent. average rate reduction affecting home and commercial users of electricity.

The reductions will mean a net saving of \$8000 annually to users.

The new rates effective Jan. 1, for household consumption, are seven cents for the first 25 kilowatt hours, four cents for the next 25 and three cents for all over 50. The rates are 10 per cent. lower than the old ones.

The new rates for commercial customers are seven cents for the first 50 kilowatts, five cents for the next 200 and four and one-half cents for all over 250. The new rates are 21 per cent. lower than the old ones. In addition commercial customers will be entitled to a 10 per cent. discount for prompt payment of bills.

Conroy boasted last year of the manner in which he swayed a predominantly Republican upper branch of the Legislature to pass the police bill. He has the same opportunity this year. He can help Governor Curley, whose cause he so vociferously espoused in the State campaign, make effective this recommendation for home rule, by swinging the few G. O. P. votes necessary to do the trick. Mr. Curley can care for the liberal Republican element in the House, it is generally agreed.

The business of putting across the O'Brien Bill rests in the hands of the Fall River legislators.

Governor Curley is on record as favoring it.

Lieutenant-Governor Joseph L. Hurley has always been for it. They will give it support.

The issue is squarely up to the legislators from this city, and they will find leading the opposition Representative Joseph E. Theberge, lone local Republican in the House, and Representative Chester Chase, who is again leading the legislative Committee on Cities and who labors under the delusion that he knows better than Fall River's electorate what is best for the city.

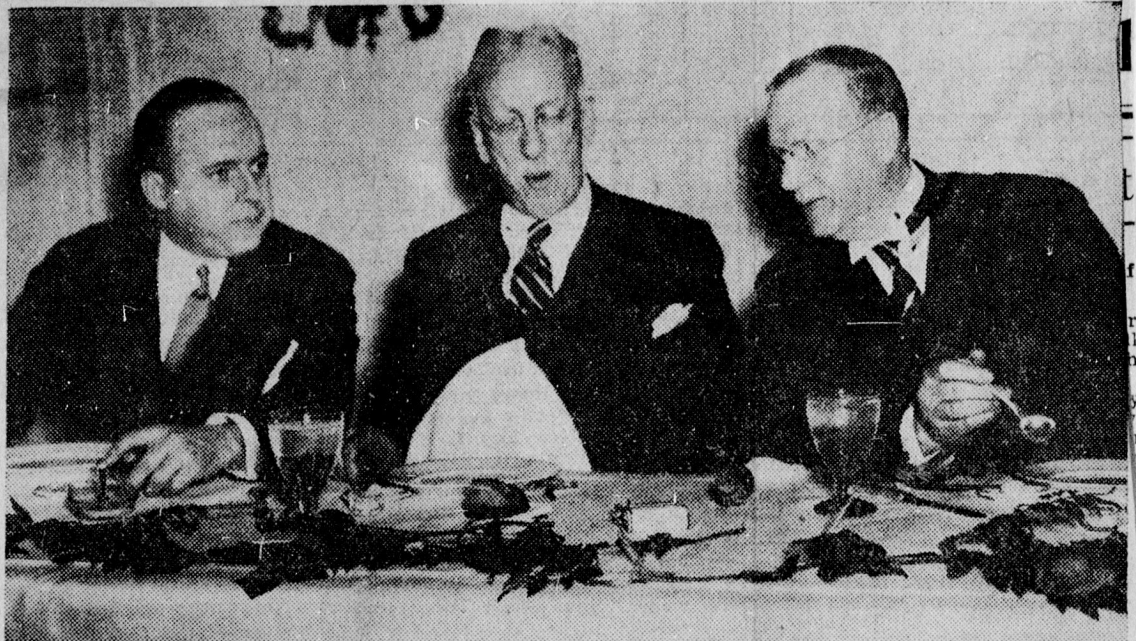
He will oppose the O'Brien Bill as he has in the past.

—But with proper support from local legislators, it should be passed and the Governor stands ready to make it a law as soon as it reaches his desk.



JAN 4 1935

## New Governor Honored at Luncheon



Following impressive inaugural exercises at the State House yesterday, Governor Curley was feted at a Boston hotel at a luncheon. At the top are shown (left to right) Lieutenant-Governor Hurley, Professor Frank L. Simpson and Mayor Mansfield of Boston.

Center are (left to right) Mrs. Joseph Hurley, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mary Curley, daughter of the Governor, and Mrs. Frederick Mansfield, wife of the Boston Mayor.

Former-Governor Ely is pictured below (left) as he congratulated Governor Curley on his ascendancy to the governorship of the Commonwealth.



Press Clipping Service  
2 Park Square  
BOSTON MASS.

HERALD-NEWS  
Fall River, Mass.

JAN 4 1935

# THE POLITICAL GRAB BAG

By Thomas K. Brindley

## Governor Curley For Home Rule—

It was most encouraging to hear Governor James M. Curley advocate home rule of the Fall River Police Department in his inaugural address. True, he did not mention the city, but there was no doubt in anyone's mind he referred to Fall River when he said:

"I \*\*\* recommend the repeal of the existing laws authorizing the appointment of police commissioners by the Governor in any of our cities, and the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to authorize any municipalities to choose their own police officials where they now have not that right."

Governor Curley has paved the way for the Democratic members of the State Legislature to support the O'Brien Bill calling for home rule of the local police.

If they are as loyal to him as they claimed to be in clamoring for support at the polls last November, they should follow his recommendation.

There seems no reason to believe the rank and file of the party members in the House—with a few Republicans thrown in for good measure—will not support the O'Brien bill. If there is disaffection in the Democratic ranks, it will have to be inaugurated here, where there has been wild talk by defeated forces in the recent municipal election of giving the home rule measure "the works" so that the present Board of Police—which they say is favorably inclined to their interests—will remain in control of the law enforcement department.

Senator William S. Conroy boasted last year of the manner in which he swayed a predominantly Republican upper branch of the Legislature to pass the police bill. He has the same opportunity this year. He can help Governor Curley, whose cause he so vociferously espoused in the State campaign, make effective this recommendation for home rule, by swinging the few G. O. P. votes necessary to do the trick. Mr. Curley can care for the liberal Republican element in the House, it is generally agreed.

The business of putting across the O'Brien Bill rests in the hands of the Fall River legislators.

Governor Curley is on record as favoring it.

Lieutenant-Governor Joseph L. Hurley has always been for it. They will give it support.

The issue is squarely up to the legislators from this city, and they will find leading the opposition Representative Joseph E. Theberge, lone local Republican in the House, and Representative Chester Chase, who is again leading the legislative Committee on Cities and who labors under the delusion that he knows better than Fall River's electorate what is best for the city.

He will oppose the O'Brien Bill as he has in the past.

—But with proper support from local legislators, it should be passed and the Governor stands ready to make it a law as soon as it reaches his desk.

## Most of Big War Debt Cleaned Up

### Twenty Billion Liquidated, Five Billion Left, the Treasury Reveals.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. (AP)—Twenty billion dollars worth of America's original World War debt has been liquidated.

This fact was disclosed today in the year-end statement of the Treasury, which showed only \$5,122,327,406 of the \$25,300,000,000 borrowed in the prosecution of war had not been paid off by the end of 1934. Still outstanding were \$1,382,226,250 of First Liberty 3½ percent bonds, \$5,002,450 First Liberty converted 4½s and \$3,189,117-180 of uncalled Fourth Liberty 4½s.

Four years of depression, and attempts to combat it, however, had caused the gross public debt to in-

Rosenber-

As a speech, A. O'Brien, Original re-

hours were de- Brien elected. assignment of five blocking inaugu- days were allowed for Monday, until the Su-

many and considerably red- It has made a final rul- detention assignment list of The females of the busi-

## Lower Utility Rates Sought

(Continued from Page One)

der the bills, until prerequisites of reasonable rates, adequate depreciation reserves and other factors had been met.

### Power Rates Cut

IPSWICH, Jan. 4—The Ipswich electric light commission in charge of the municipal power plant has announced a 15 per cent. average rate reduction affecting home and commercial users of electricity.

The reductions will mean a net saving of \$8000 annually to users.

The new rates effective Jan. 1, for household consumption, are seven cents for the first 25 kilowatt hours, four cents for the next 25 and three cents for all over 50. The rates are 10 per cent. lower than the old ones.

The new rates for commercial customers are seven cents for the first 50 kilowatts, five cents for the next 200 and four and one-half cents for all over 250. The new rates are 21 per cent. lower than the old ones. In addition commercial customers will be entitled to a 10 per cent. discount for prompt payment of bills.

## AMUSEMENTS

Durfee theater—Continuous performance, 10:30, 1:30, 4:30, 7:30—pictures.  
Empire theater—Continuous performance, 10:30, 1:30, 4:30, 7:30—pictures.



JOURNAL  
Providence, R. I.

JAN 4 1935

## CURLEY BECOMES BAY STATE'S CHIEF

Attacks Governmental Establishments of Long Standing in Inaugural Address.

### WOULD CUT LEGISLATURE

Favors Reduction by Half in Membership; Wants Governor's Council Abolished

Boston, Jan. 3.—(AP)—James M. Curley took the oath of office today as the Bay State's 53rd Governor and immediately in his inaugural address, opened an attack on governmental establishments of long standing.

The inaugural ceremony itself was without precedent in the history of the State, for owing to a filibuster which prevented organization of the Senate, the oath of office was administered by the Secretary of State, Frederic W. Cook. Ordinarily, the oath is administered by the president of the Senate.

Curley's address was interrupted on 26 occasions by bursts of applause, and when he rose to speak he obtained quiet only when he took the gavel from Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, and pounded for order.

The inaugural was scheduled to bring both branches of the legislature together in the House chamber, but owing to the filibuster, only brief glimpses of the ceremony were snatched by some members of the Senate.

#### Would Decrease Legislators

Among the most important changes recommended by Curley was the reduction to half of the present legislative membership and the holding of biennial sessions. Greater economy and efficiency would result, he asserted. He asked that the present Governor's Council, "a relic of the days of royalty," be abolished, and this suggestion drew repeated applause and cheers from the assembly which packed the House chamber.

As a 19-gun salute to the incoming Curley regime boomed on the common, Curley's predecessor and bitter political foe, Joseph B. Ely, walked down the State House steps to private life. He was accorded generous applause by a vast crowd that gathered outside the State House to hear the ceremonies over loud speakers. Curley and Ely had laid aside political tomanawks long enough to exchange pleasantries in the executive offices.

One of Curley's proposals, which might be interpreted as directed against Ely, would amend the laws to permit an incoming Governor to fill all appointive offices for the duration of his term. Some of Ely's last official acts were the appointments to important office of Curley foes. Curley is known as the "original Roosevelt man" of Massachusetts, while Ely was a staunch supporter of Alfred E. Smith and fought Curley along every inch of the path to the Governor's chair.

#### Wants Utility Rates Cut

Among the most popular of Curley's proposals, judged by the amount of applause he received, were his demand for lower public utility rates, establishment of a State department of justice with detective forces transferred to the Attorney General's department, changes in the liquor law to end present abuses, abolition of the present form of county government, repeal of the pre-primary convention act, prevention of speculation in land taken for public improvement, and establishment of circuit district courts.

His recommendation that the

"NEVER THE TWAIN SHALL  
MEET"—AGAIN



—A. P. Photo.

Retiring Governor Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts Shaking Hands With His Successor, James M. Curley, Shortly Before Curley Was Inaugurated at the Boston State House Yesterday

Legislature's membership be cut in half brought only the mildest sort of approval from his auditors, as did a suggestion that income taxes and taxes on intangibles be increased in proportion to increases in real estate taxes in recent years.

Curley advocated several measures in behalf of labor, and development of "new deal" methods for the State. He asked that the State Board of Tax Appeals and the Boston Finance Commission be abolished and urged that the power of appointing police commissioners be returned to Mayors. To raise the standards and efficiency of the courts, he asked that district court judges be forbidden from practicing in their courts and from participating in politics.

After the new Governor concluded his address he opened a reception in the Hall of Flags, but at the end of 15 minutes, with the State House jammed with men and women who wished to shake his hand, he was obliged to call a halt. He invited all to return on Washington's Birthday.

#### Mary Curley Present

Mary Curley, the Governor's daughter and the first lady of the State, was the first person to take a seat in a gallery reserved for members of the Curley family, the family of Lieutenant Governor Joseph L. Hurley, also sworn in today, and others. She accompanied her father in the brief reception, as did the Governor's sons, Leo, Francis, Paul and George.

The upper body of the Legislature, after two days of filibustering, tonight still was firmly entrenched in a determination that lawmaking should wait until matters of party concession had been settled.

Late today the Senate recessed until tomorrow at 11 a. m. But there

was a gentleman's agreement that tomorrow's would be only an informal session and that soon after it was called to order it would be recessed until 2 p. m. Monday.

The Senate, composed of 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats, convened yesterday morning for the purpose of electing a president. The Democrats agreed to the re-election of Republican Erland F. Fish but in return for such support demanded that Democrats be given a share of the committee chairmanships.

The Republicans refused to accede to such a division of the spoils whereupon the Democrats, led by Senator Joseph Langone, political bombshell from Boston's North End, began the filibuster and adamantly, until tonight, refused to yield the floor.



COURANT  
Hartford, Ct.

JAN 4 1935

# The Hartford Courant

Established 1764

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1935.

Published by THE HARTFORD COURANT COMPANY  
Courant Building, Hartford, Conn.  
Oldest Newspaper in America Published Daily  
Entered at the Post Office in Hartford, Conn., as  
Second Class Matter

## BRANCH OFFICES

New Britain, 73 Church Street  
Bristol, Lilley-Tracy Building, 2 Riverside Street  
Middletown, Commercial Bldg., 347 Main Street  
Manchester, State Building, 753 Main St.  
New York, 19 West 44th Street  
Chicago, 400 North Michigan Avenue  
Detroit, 601 New Center Building  
Boston, 18 Tremont Street  
Philadelphia, 1016 North 64th Street  
San Francisco, 525 Market Street  
Seattle, 1326 Fifth Avenue

## Subscription Rates Payable in Advance

Daily, one year.... \$9.00	One month..... 45
Six months..... 4.50	Single copy..... 10
Three months..... 2.25	Daily & Sun., 1 yr. 14.00
One month..... .75	Six months..... 7.00
Sunday, one year.. 5.00	Three months..... 3.50
Six months..... 2.50	One month..... 1.20
Three months..... 1.25	Daily & Sun., 1 wk. .28

Postage extra to foreign countries

## Members Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it, or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news of spontaneous origin published herein. All rights of publication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

## TWENTY-TWO PAGES

### For Your Scrapbook

NOTHING troubles you for which you do not yearn.

—Cicero.

## Governor Curley of Massachusetts

Governor James M. Curley did not exaggerate when he told the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday that the enactment into law of the recommendations set forth in his inaugural message "will tax the wisdom, energy and courage" of that body. As an enthusiast for the New Deal the Governor wants rather more than an abbreviated copy of it for the old Bay State. The great trouble everywhere has been the "failure to cooperate in the fullest measure with the present great leader of the nation," is the way he looks at it, and he purposes to get together a group of the "best minds" to plunge Massachusetts into cooperation for the everlasting good of posterity.

Take it from Mr. Curley, there has been too much attention given to politics in the conduct of public affairs and too little regard paid to economics. It seems a bit strange coming from him, but he has left his low vaulted past. He himself has become a student of economics, and he wants an understanding of the science to become more widely diffused. He would have it thoroughly taught in the public schools so that the future men and women of Massachusetts may grasp the great truths of government and not be so easily taken in by the politicians.

Governor Curley's preliminary researches have convinced him that the wide-spread adoption of automatic machinery is the primary cause of the depression. He would not scrap the highly developed agencies of production, but he would somehow devise a social program to get all the benefits these agencies are capable of bestowing without any of the disadvantages. He appears to be a little vague as to the details but he is confident that they can be worked out. As the Governor delves further into economics he may perhaps wonder why we so recently had a prosperous era, despite destructive automatic machinery, and then suddenly lost it. It may occur to him that public and private extravagance and wild speculation may have had something to do with bringing on the depression, as was the case in 1836 and 1857 and 1873 when the automatic machine was not here to plague us. It may occur to him also that every war during which great profits are made is followed by a period of adversity. A war that entailed total casualties of 37,000,000 out of a mobilization of 65,000,000 and that cost the world some 300 billion dollars was a calamity such as had never before befallen civilization. If our Massachusetts economist-Governor thinks long and deeply enough on the subject he may conclude to absolve the technologists and their machines from the blame he now attaches to them. Even so, by all means let Mr. Curley continue to emphasize the importance of giving all an opportunity for acquiring more than an elementary knowledge of economics.

Some of the things the new Governor of Massachusetts wants done are these: Abolish the Governor's Council which he calls "A relic of the days of royalty," "an obstructive force," "an expensive and unnecessary institution"; rid the State of "wasteful and inefficient" county government; drop the "pernicious and destructive" board of tax appeals; terminate the existence of the Boston Finance Commission which has "degenerated into a political nuisance"; enact a State NRA to make enforceable the decrees of the National Recovery Act; reduce the present membership of the House of Representatives from 240 to 120, of the Senate from 40 to 20, and substitute biennial for annual sessions of the Legislature, thereby effecting a saving of \$500,000 a year; enact legislation to permit setting up a sliding scale system governing the rates charged for gas and electricity, have the State bear the entire cost of the Public Utilities Commission, and if that body does not adopt "a more courageous and liberal policy" let its members be chosen by popular election; make it possible for an incoming Governor to have direct responsibility by appointing all heads of departments and commissioners to serve during his term of office; provide for the compulsory retirement of all judges at the age of seventy; increase the income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase that has taken place in the rates on real estate, which now average about \$34 a thousand on valuation; impose a tax of 75 per cent of the gain accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain; adopt a forty-four-hour working week for employees of state institutions and increase their compensation.

How responsive the Legislature will be to this program and to other less striking recommendations of Governor Curley nobody would wish to predict, but it is a fairly safe guess that stormy times are awaiting it.

The Governor makes a number of observations that are of interest outside Massachusetts. He notes "great dissatisfaction" with the compulsory automobile insurance law of that State. He finds that dishonest and false claims have added greatly to the losses that are charged to the owners of automobiles. Whereas there were only three "premium zones" when the system was first established in 1927, with rates ranging from a low of \$16 to a high of \$29, there are now twenty zones with rates of from \$30 to \$77. One gathers that the Governor thinks the law all right in principle but faulty in its administration, particularly with respect to the

failure to investigate the enormous number of non-fatal accidents.

Referring to municipal government, the Governor says there is general agreement that the experiment with non-partisan elections has been a failure. It has not, he says, "improved the conduct of governmental affairs nor the quality of public service." All it has accomplished is "to weaken the principle of party government and party responsibility." He therefore recommends the adoption of legislation to restore the party system.

He notes that the district courts of the Commonwealth have become "a most important factor in the administration of justice," but he takes occasion to criticize some of their practices. He would have the law prohibit an associate or special justice acting as counsel in the particular court where it is customary for him to serve in the capacity of judge, and he would prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in any political campaign. The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power the Governor says should end. He puts it this way, "A courageous and just judge discharging the duties of his office in conformity with law and conscience should not be held up to contumely through a review, retrial and release by a body which has not sat in court and heard the evidence, and which is without judicial authority."

The railroads of New England, so necessary to its needs, should receive all possible assistance and encouragement, the Governor believes. He favors their consolidation, provided adequate provision is made for the retention of control that will safeguard the interests of New England. He would have the New England States further develop their recreational resources and he would put an end to the pollution of inland waters. To this Connecticut, which is taking the sewage out of the river that bears its name, will say Amen!

Speaking of the Massachusetts liquor law, the Governor contrasts present conditions with those which obtained prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, and to the very great disadvantage of the existing system. Political expediency, he says, suggests "silence or negation," but the "call of duty" leaves no course open to him or to the Legislature, but to adopt "corrective measures essential to the welfare of the public." While Connecticut seems to be veering toward a liberalization of its liquor law, Massachusetts, judging from the Governor's remarks, is in a mood to adopt more stringent regulations.

All this space has been devoted to Mayor Curley's inaugural address because there has been much speculation as to the kind of administration he will give Massachusetts. No man taking the office of Governor in that State probably has been subjected to greater criticism than Mr. Curley, who served for twelve years as Mayor of Boston. There are many who believe that in his present high office he will confuse and confound his critics. He certainly does not lack the capacity nor the courage to make a first-class Governor. The choice rests with him to be either a statesman or a politician, and Massachusetts at the moment has both its hopes and its misgivings.

## Congress Convenes

Merely by convening the Seventy-Fourth Congress has made history. The majorities of the Democratic Party both in the Senate and in



*Commercial* **NEWS**  
**Bangor, Maine**

JAN 4 1935

**PRE-PRIMARY CONVENTIONS**

Governor Curley of Massachusetts in his inaugural address recommended the repeal of the pre-primary convention act, adopted in the Bay State recently and which had a trial in the year just passed. Governor Curley declares that the act has been tried and found wanting and therefore should be swept from the statute books.

Without question, the Massachusetts executive is well posted upon this issue, for the Democratic State convention in 1934 declared for the nomination of General Cole for governor, over Curley, and Cole went on the primary ballot with the convention endorsement. And the voters nominated Curley by imposing figures, thus discarding the convention endorsement.

It seems not at all unlikely that the pre-primary convention, so far as the expression of preference for candidates is concerned, will pass into the discard in the Bay State, a likelihood that will be emphasized at Augusta, when the proposal for legislation for convention endorsement of candidates for nomination comes before the lawmakers, as it will do. That proposal has its points and many supporters, but we have not changed our view, that any legislative action for major changes in the primary law will be a futile gesture, for it would not be sustained in a state referendum, a view that we also extend to legislation for a sales tax, should such be voted by the general court. In our mind, neither proposal would receive the endorsement of the voters in the state plebiscites that certainly would be demanded.

At Augusta this week we heard one experienced legislator discoursing upon the subject of tax reform and taxation in general, and we listened with some interest. And this is what he said: "I am hearing all manner of tax proposals, a sales tax, an income tax, a tax on intangible securities, a tax on hydro-electric energy, a larger tax on gasoline, and a half dozen more schemes, all to secure more money for the legislators to expend. My idea is that we need a nearer return to old-fashioned style of government, to continue the work of cutting costs, and lessened expenditures, rather than increasing the tax burden which now is breaking our backs."

**STREAM Lining TO STAY**

**PRESS CLIPPING SERVICE**  
2 Park Square  
**BOSTON MASS.**

*Commercial* **NEWS**  
**Bangor, Maine**

JAN 4 1935

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

**NATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS**

The state of Maine, viewing the situation that has developed in Rhode Island, has every reason for congratulation upon its system of selecting its judiciary, through appointment by the governor, except in the instance of judges of probate, chosen by vote of the people.

Rhode Island this week placed in office an entirely new Supreme Court. In that state the judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the legislature and the Democrats being in the majority in the legislature accomplished a new deal. All the five members of the Supreme Court, Republicans in politics, were replaced by Democrats. There was political reason for the change, as Republican legislatures in the past had invariably chosen judges of their political faith. The Rhode Island Democratic legislators are following the same plan, although in more sensational manner.

It is the method of selecting judges in Rhode Island that we criticize rather than the partisan spirit shown. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, but certainly it is not for the advantage of the state to make a complete change in the Supreme bench. Of the matters before the court for legal adjustment the new judges have no knowledge. Many cases must be re-argued at material expense to the litigants. In Maine judges are appointed for a definite term of years, but there is no such provision in Rhode Island, where judges serve at the will of the legislature. The latter is an unfortunate system, making for a politically partisan court as now demonstrated and as has been demonstrated in Rhode Island for many years.

The severe storm of Tuesday resulted in the absence of a number of the Maine legislators-elect when the House and Senate organized, Wednesday forenoon, and also lessened the number of the incoming lawmakers participating in the party caucuses. As there were no close contests either in the caucuses or in the organization of the bodies, the failure of several legislators to arrive was not disturbing to the program. There was a different situation in New Hampshire, where the Democrats succeeded in electing a speaker and organizing the House despite anticipated Republican control of that branch. The storm must accept the responsibility. The northern mountainous districts were snowbound and these districts generally elected Republican legislators, who were unable to reach Concord in time for organization. The Democratic members, largely resident in the cities, found better conditions and succeeded in reaching the capital, some of them by airplane.

Governor James M. Curley of Massachusetts in his inaugural address advocated replacing the present annual legislative sessions by biennial sessions, the abolition of the executive council and the cutting in two of the membership of the State Senate and House of Representatives. Governor Curley declares that the Executive Council is unnecessary and expensive and that the membership of the legislature is too large and could be reduced with advantage in efficiency and expense. Governor Curley also recommended the lowering of gas, electric light and telephone rates on a graduating scale, and the cessation of the present Massachusetts practice whereby public

1x90 Goodnap Sheets  
1x90 Margo Sheets  
79c



## Self-Restraint or Legal Restraint

**O**FT REPEATED predictions that if the liquor laws are not obeyed or enforced demands would arise for more stringent regulations have already borne fruit in Massachusetts. Governor James M. Curley, in his inaugural address yesterday, remarked that under the licensing system which obtained prior to the adoption of the 18th Amendment the custom of limiting the sale in public places, other than by inn holders and licensed clubs, until 11 p. m., and with no sale permitted on Sunday, holidays, and election days, is in striking contrast with the system under which this business is permitted to operate in Massachusetts today.

He further observed, "Political expediency upon a question of this character suggests silence or negation; but that possible advantages may be conserved, the call of duty leaves no course open to me. or the Legislature other than the adoption of corrective measures essential to the welfare of the public."

It was his view that the repeal of the 18th Amendment was intended to end conditions destructive to the moral standards of youth, the diversion of revenue to the criminal element which should accrue to the government, and the disrespect for law which had been fostered by inability of the government to enforce "an obnoxious statute." It was his conclusion, "These advantages are seriously menaced by abuses of the existing law as enforced at present."

History of the liquor business in America has shown that the traffic is subject to great cumulative onrushes of public opinion. The tense earnestness which marked the advent of Prohibition, the unrestrained enthusiasm which carried the ebb-tide to

the point of Repeal, are outstanding examples comparatively fresh.

The next reaction, if it is persistently enough invited, will be toward restraint. The governor's message in Massachusetts points that moral.

Reporter  
Dover Ohio

## Gov. Curley Asks State Works Plan

BOSTON, Jan. 4—In the longest message ever sent to the Massachusetts legislature, Gov. James M. Curley today called for a \$100,000-000 "work and wages" program of public works to replace public welfare allotments; asked for liberalization and strengthening of state labor laws; elimination of slums; sweeping changes in county government systems; and increased income taxes to relieve the real estate tax burden.

Placing the state administration squarely behind the New Deal program, Gov. Curley asked that the public works program be outlined on the basis of a 50 per cent contribution from the federal government.

## Where Consistency Is Not a Jewel

Governor James M. Curley of Massachusetts is a grand speechmaker. Everyone agrees on that. But his tongue runs well ahead of his mind.

A perusal of his inaugural address reveals some startling proof of the fact. It is too bad that his ambitions, which caused the address to be circulated widely outside of Massachusetts, will bring such an extension of his remarks. But then, he may count on the fact that few people will read it.

At the outset he holds "that a new deal nationally was necessary is accepted by every forward-looking American and that its acceptance and operation, nationally, of necessity requires the development of new deal methods in the states and subdivisions of the states of the Union is recognized by all."

The statement may be challenged, but the challenge may be passed by for the time, in view of Governor Curley's subsequent words of wisdom a few paragraphs farther on in his address.

"A workable program of economic security for all the people with a higher standard of living for the masses and a lowered cost of production represents a reform which is attainable provided we have the courage and the knowledge of economics necessary to essay the solution," he holds.

Now, all we have to do is to reconcile those two statements, make them work smoothly together and live happily ever afterwards. Unfortunately, they cannot be reconciled. The new deal policies which he wants to extend not only to all the states, but even unto their subdivisions, do not and cannot bring a lowered cost of production and a higher standard of living except by inflation and that is temporary, followed by another slump.

The people who have money to buy goods are forced to give more and more of it in the form of taxes, either directly or in higher prices for goods. That does not put men to work, it puts them out of work. That is why unemployment is not being reduced.

The fluent Governor Curley contradicts himself most painfully. The statements are directly opposed; and he will serve his constituents well if he will decide which one to uphold. Knowing his record, he undoubtedly will cleave to the new deal and allow sound economics to go hang.



# CURLEY THE LEADER IN MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts, there she stands with James M. Curley at the head of the table. It was a proud moment in the life of the peppery ex-mayor of Boston when he took the helm as governor. And, to make it as interesting as possible for everybody, Curley lost no time in promising a new deal of reforms. And when Curley gets going that way there is likely to be considerable action.

Thus "the original Roosevelt man" among the higher politicians of Massachusetts is at the top, perhaps to the surprise of many an erstwhile Old Guard in the state who did not regard Curley as the best material, but who voted for him nevertheless when the showdown came. For Curley has a way with him! He has been the most successful political son of the Massachusetts Democracy, and though he has sometimes found it necessary to argue and battle with factional opposition he has been quite an adept at smoothing over the hard feelings and in the end making most of the Democrats rather proud of Curley all the same. Not only that, but he is a Democrat who can command some normally Republican votes; and anybody must be prepared to do obeisance to such a fellow.

With Curley at the helm the news from Massachusetts is likely to be more than usually interesting.

BRISTOL CONN. PRESS  
JANUARY 4, 1935

## LEGISLATIVE REFORMS

The suggestion made by Governor Curley of Massachusetts in his inauguration address that the membership of the legislature be cut in half calls attention to the overbalanced condition of many State legislatures that are so un-

wieldly as to hinder rather than accelerate the orderly transaction of business. At least one State, Nebraska, if memory serves us right, has voted to greatly simplify its system by instituting a legislature consisting one house with a limited membership. There is room for a great deal of improvement in State governments and it is noteworthy that the matter is receiving attention.

# Curley Urges New Setup as He Takes Oath

Bay State Governor Would  
Cut Legislature in Half,  
Abolish Ancient Council

Filibuster Hits Senate

Executive's Attack on Old  
Institutions Draws Cheers

By The Associated Press

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—James M. Curley took the oath of office today as the Bay State's fifty-third Governor and immediately, in his inaugural address, opened an attack on governmental establishments of long standing.

The inaugural ceremony itself was without precedent in the history of the state, for, owing to a filibuster which prevented organization of the Senate, the oath of office was administered by the Secretary of State, Frederick W. Cook. Ordinarily the oath is administered by the President of the Senate.

Curley's address was interrupted on twenty-six occasions by bursts of applause, and when he rose to speak he obtained quiet only when he took the gavel from Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, and pounded for order.

Late today the Senate recessed until tomorrow at 11 a. m. but there was a gentleman's agreement that tomorrow would bring only an informal session and that soon after it was called to order it would be recessed until 2 p. m. Monday.

The Senate, comprised of twenty-one Republicans and nineteen Democrats, convened yesterday morning for the purpose of electing a president. The Democrats agreed to the re-election of Republican E. F. Fish, but in return for such support demanded that Democrats be given a share of the committee chairmanships. The Republicans refused to accede to such a division of the spoils, whereupon the Democrats, led by Senator Joseph Langone, from Boston's North End, began the filibuster and adamantly, until tonight, refused to yield the floor.

The inaugural was scheduled to bring both branches of the Legislature together in the House chamber, but owing to the filibuster only brief glimpses of the ceremony were snatched by some members of the Senate.

Would Cut Legislature in Half

Among the most important changes recommended by Curley was the reduction to half of the present legislative membership and the holding of biennial sessions. Greater economy and efficiency would result, he asserted. He asked that the present Governor's Council, "a relic of the days of royalty," be abolished, and this suggestion drew repeated applause and cheers from the assembly which packed the House chamber.

As a nineteen-gun salute to the incoming Curley regime boomed on the Common, Curley's predecessor and bitter political foe, Joseph B. Ely, walked down the State House steps to private life. He was accorded generous applause by a vast crowd that gathered outside the State House to hear the ceremonies over loud speakers. Curley and Ely had laid aside political tomahawks long enough to exchange pleasantries in the executive offices.

One of Curley's proposals, which might be interpreted as directed against Ely, would amend the laws to permit an incoming Governor to fill all appointive offices for the duration of his term. Some of Ely's last official acts were the appointments to important office of Curley foes.

Curley is known as the "original Roosevelt man" of Massachusetts, while Ely was a staunch supporter of Alfred E. Smith and fought Curley along every inch of the path to the Governor's chair.

Brann Asks Old Age Pensions

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 3 (P).—Governor Louis J. Brann, Democrat, today was inducted into office for his second term as the chief executive of Maine. The oath of office was administered by Harold Weeks, president of the Senate, in inauguration ceremonies before a joint session of the Legislature.

Assuring the Republican-controlled Legislature that he wanted to "play ball" with them for the "best interests of the state," Governor Brann submitted a broad program covering tax revision, welfare relief, old age pensions, liquor, economy in state government, fish and game development and interstate compacts on labor and industry.

Federal expenditures for relief in Maine in the last seventeen months, Governor Brann said, totaled \$11,541,818, or ten times the amount spent by the state.

"If Federal aid were withdrawn, or curtailed, neither the state nor municipalities, in many instances, would have the power to extend the most simple relief," said Governor Brann on the welfare relief situation.

"There is no emergency relief law whereby the state can assist the community in the care of the poor."

"The situation is serious."

The Commissioner of Health and Welfare, Governor Brann said, should be given authority and provided with financial ability to handle such an emergency.

"I recommend that a portion of the net income of the Liquor Control Commission be utilized for setting up a fund for the immediate payment of old age relief," he said.

# CURLEY DEMANDS DRASTIC CHANGES

New Governor Asks Halving  
of Legislature, Abolition of  
Council in Massachusetts.

PRECEDENT IN TAKING OATH

It Is Administered by State Secretary in Absence of Senate,  
Still in Filibuster.

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (P).—James M. Curley took oath today as the fifty-third Governor of Massachusetts, and in his inaugural address attacked governmental establishments of long standing.

The ceremony itself was without precedent in the history of the State. Owing to a filibuster which prevented organization of the Senate, the Senate and House could not meet in joint session and the oath was administered in the presence of the House by the Secretary of State, Frederick W. Cook, instead of by the President of the Senate.

Among the most important changes recommended by Curley was the reduction to half of the present legislative membership and the holding of biennial sessions. Greater economy and efficiency would result, he asserted, estimating the saving at \$500,000 a year.

He asked that the present Governor's council, "a relic of the days of royalty," be abolished, as well as county government, the Board of Tax Appeals and the Boston Finance Commission. He also called for restoring home rule in the Boston Police Department, now under a commissioner named by the Governor, and advocated a sliding scale reduction in public utility rates.

As a nineteen-gun salute to the incoming régime boomed on Boston Common, Mr. Curley's predecessor and political foe, Joseph B. Ely, walked down the State House steps to private life. He received generous applause from a crowd gathered outside the State House to hear the ceremonies over loudspeakers.

Mr. Curley and Mr. Ely had laid aside political tomahawks long enough to exchange pleasantries in the executive offices.

One of Governor Curley's proposals, which might be interpreted as directed against Mr. Ely, would amend the laws to permit an incoming Governor to fill all appointive offices for the duration of his term. Some of former Governor Ely's last official acts were appointments of Curley foes to important offices.

Meantime the Senate of twenty-one Republicans and nineteen Democrats continued in deadlock over proposal to elect a Republican president in return for a larger share of committee chairmanships or the Democrats. It recessed until tomorrow, when, it was agreed, further recess will be taken until Monday.



*The Denver Post Denver*

32

## JIM CURLEY'S RISE TO LIKE HORATIO ALGER

Two-Fisted Governor-Elect of Massachusetts Has  
Been Fighting His Way to Top of Ladder  
Since 10; Was Boston's Mayor 12 Years.

Boston, Jan. 4.—(I. N. S.)—The amazing career of two-fisted James M. (Jim) Curley presages an administration that will keep him in the national spotlight after he takes office as Massachusetts' governor.

By dogged persistency, Governor-Elect Curley, twelve years mayor of Boston, has recuperated a shattered political future and become the outstanding figure in the Democracy of the Bay state.

An ardent Al Smith supporter, Ex-Mayor Curley gambled his entire political career to jump aboard the Franklin D. Roosevelt band wagon, for he incurred the wrath of many of the most powerful Democratic leaders in this state.

### ORIGINAL ROOSEVELT MAN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Curley was the original Roosevelt-for-president political headliner in Massachusetts, fighting an almost single-handed battle for his nomination in the face of fierce opposition.

Though he failed to deliver the state delegation to Roosevelt at the Democratic national convention in Chicago, he had the satisfaction of seeing Roosevelt nominated and of voting for him as a delegate from Porto Rico.

The former mayor, heavy of frame and deep voice, won his nomination for governor in an uphill battle. He first sought the nomination in the Democratic primary convention at Worcester last June. He was opposed by Democratic Senator David I. Walsh and Democratic Gov. Joseph B. Ely. The convention declared for Charles H. Cole in a session marked by considerable bitterness.

Curley is one of the greatest political orators of the east, and some is ranked with the most colorful of Massachusetts statesmen, great Daniel Webster.

To achieve this, when a hungry politician of more than a score years ago, he patiently practiced the art of public speaking by attending one of the noted schools in Boston, acquiring the tone and color mark his addresses today, and leading in the midst of the political arena.

Ten years ago, this dynamic personality in the political arena defeated in the race for governor. This year he was successful by winning his campaign on the slogan "Work and Wages"; "Off the fare rolls onto the payrolls"; "Support the president in defeating the depression."

"Jim" Curley is credited with scores of progressive steps.

Among them are the South Boston strandway, a former dump

MADISON WIS. TIMES  
JANUARY 4, 1935

### Gov. Curley's Message

YESTERDAY Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts delivered his 1935 message to the legislature of Massachusetts. The message received little attention outside of his own state, but it was a document that voiced policies that could very well have the attention of the legislatures and executives of every state in the union.

GOV. CURLEY'S message takes its cue from the Progressive philosophy of Wisconsin and makes the straightforward declaration that it is up to civilized society today to make adequate provision for those that have been forced into the ranks of the unemployed by the development of the machine and other causes. Moreover, he demands that the problem cannot be settled until jobs are provided for the jobless,—that there is only one answer to unemployment: work and wages. He asks that the commonwealth of Massachusetts co-operate as it has not done in the past with the federal government to provide public works jobs, not public welfare allotments, for the jobless.

Gov. Curley's message strikes deep at the cause of the depression by insisting that the fundamental problem is the restoration of purchasing power in the hands of the masses of the people. Gov. Curley finds it a paradox that a country as great and powerful as ours, as rich in natural resources and developed economic plant, must have millions of its willing workers in need and in want. He demands a fair deal for labor and agriculture. He recommends a constitutional convention that will sweep away legal barriers to accomplish these things.

IN THIS liberal statement of plans and principles by Gov. Curley, one part, however, stands out as highly significant. Remember, Massachusetts has always been regarded as one of the most conservative of states, ruled by a traditionally wealthy and specially privileged class. And yet in passing it should be noted that Massachusetts has had a place near that of Wisconsin in enacting forward-looking, progressive labor laws.

The part referred to above is that which deals with taxation in Gov. Curley's message. Opponents of the income tax have assailed it because since the enactment of income tax laws in several states, general property taxes have continued to rise. In Massachusetts, for instance, the average tax rate on farms and homes was approximately \$18 per thousand in 1916, when the state income tax became law. In 1934, the tax rate on real estate has increased nearly 100 per cent to \$34 per thousand. Opponents of the income tax would say this would indicate the income tax is a failure because it failed to check the rise in property taxes.

Gov. Curley's viewpoint on this point is a revelation. He points out that with the costly expansion of government and its services income taxpayers—the owners of intangibles—have been able to prevent any increase in the original 1916 income tax rates, and as a result the increased cost of government has been largely loaded on general property. He therefore recommends increased income tax rates that this inequitable burden may be adjusted. The Governor also urges a law similar to that of Wisconsin's which enables the tax commission to investigate underpayment of income taxes during preceding years.



## CURLEY THE LEADER IN MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts, there she stands with James M. Curley at the head of the table. It was a proud moment in the life of the peppery ex-mayor of Boston when he took the helm as governor. And, to make it as interesting as possible for everybody, Curley lost no time in promising a new deal of reforms. And when Curley gets going that way there is likely to be considerable action.

Thus "the original Roosevelt man" among the higher politicians of Massachusetts is at the top, perhaps to the surprise of many an erstwhile Old Guard in the state who did not regard Curley as the best material, but who voted for him nevertheless when the showdown came. For Curley has a way with him! He has been the most successful political son of the Massachusetts Democracy, and though he has sometimes found it necessary to argue and battle with factional opposition he has been quite an adept at smoothing over the hard feelings and in the end making most of the Democrats rather proud of Curley all the same. Not only that, but he is a Democrat who can command some normally Republican votes; and anybody must be prepared to do obeisance to such a fellow.

With Curley at the helm the news from Massachusetts is likely to be more than usually interesting.

BRISTOL CONN. PRESS  
JANUARY 4, 1935

## LEGISLATIVE REFORMS

The suggestion made by Governor Curley of Massachusetts in his inauguration address that the membership of the legislature be cut in half calls attention to the overbalanced condition of many State legislatures that are so un-

wieldly as to hinder rather than accelerate the orderly transaction of business. At least one State, Nebraska, if memory serves us right, has voted to greatly simplify its system by instituting a legislature consisting one house with a limited membership. There is room for a great deal of improvement in State governments and it is noteworthy that the matter is receiving attention.

## Curley Urges New Setup as He Takes Oath

Bay State Governor Would  
Cut Legislature in Half,  
Abolish Ancient Council

Filibuster Hits Senate

Executive's Attack on Old  
Institutions Draws Cheers

By The Associated Press

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—James M. Curley took the oath of office today as the Bay State's fifty-third Governor and immediately, in his inaugural address, opened an attack on governmental establishments of long standing.

The inaugural ceremony itself was without precedent in the history of the state, for, owing to a filibuster which prevented organization of the Senate, the oath of office was administered by the Secretary of State, Frederick W. Cook. Ordinarily the oath is administered by the President of the Senate.

Curley's address was interrupted on twenty-six occasions by bursts of applause, and when he rose to speak he obtained quiet only when he took the gavel from Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, and pounded for order.

Late today the Senate recessed until tomorrow at 11 a. m. but there was a gentleman's agreement that tomorrow would bring only an informal session and that soon after it was called to order it would be recessed until 2 p. m. Monday.

The Senate, comprised of twenty-one Republicans and nineteen Democrats, convened yesterday morning for the purpose of electing a president. The Democrats agreed to the re-election of Republican E. F. Fish, but in return for such support demanded that Democrats be given a share of the committee chairmanships. The Republicans refused to accede to such a division of the spoils, whereupon the Democrats, led by Senator Joseph Langone, from Boston's North End, began the filibuster and adamantly, until tonight, refused to yield the floor.

The inaugural was scheduled to bring both branches of the Legislature together in the House chamber, but owing to the filibuster only brief glimpses of the ceremony were snatched by some members of the Senate.

Would Cut Legislature in Half

Among the most important changes recommended by Curley was the reduction to half of the present legislative membership and the holding of biennial sessions. Greater economy and efficiency would result, he asserted. He asked that the present Governor's Council, "a relic of the days of royalty," be abolished, and this suggestion drew repeated applause and cheers from the assembly which packed the House chamber.

As a nineteen-gun salute to the incoming Curley regime boomed on the Common, Curley's predecessor and bitter political foe, Joseph B. Ely, walked down the State House steps to private life. He was accorded generous applause by a vast crowd that gathered outside the State House to hear the ceremonies over loud speakers. Curley and Ely had laid aside political tomahawks long enough to exchange pleasantries in the executive offices.

One of Curley's proposals, which might be interpreted as directed against Ely, would amend the laws to permit an incoming Governor to fill all appointive offices for the duration of his term. Some of Ely's last official acts were the appointments to important office of Curley foes.

Curley is known as the "original Roosevelt man" of Massachusetts, while Ely was a staunch supporter of Alfred E. Smith and fought Curley along every inch of the path to the Governor's chair.

Brann Asks Old Age Pensions

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 3 (AP).—Governor Louis J. Brann, Democrat, today was inducted into office for his second term as the chief executive of Maine. The oath of office was administered by Harold Weeks, president of the Senate, in inauguration ceremonies before a joint session of the Legislature.

Assuring the Republican-controlled Legislature that he wanted to "play ball" with them for the "best interests of the state," Governor Brann submitted a broad program covering tax revision, welfare relief, old age pensions, liquor, economy in state government, fish and game development and interstate compacts on labor and industry.

Federal expenditures for relief in Maine in the last seventeen months, Governor Brann said, totaled \$11,541,818, or ten times the amount spent by the state.

"If Federal aid were withdrawn, or curtailed, neither the state nor municipalities, in many instances, would have the power to extend the most simple relief," said Governor Brann on the welfare relief situation.

"There is no emergency relief law whereby the state can assist the community in the care of the poor."

"The situation is serious."

The Commissioner of Health and Welfare, Governor Brann said, should be given authority and provided with financial ability to handle such an emergency.

"I recommend that a portion of the net income of the Liquor Control Commission be utilized for setting up a fund for the immediate payment of old age relief," he said.

## CURLEY DEMANDS DRASTIC CHANGES

New Governor Asks Halving  
of Legislature, Abolition of  
Council in Massachusetts.

PRECEDENT IN TAKING OATH

It Is Administered by State Secretary in Absence of Senate,  
Still in Filibuster.

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—James M. Curley took oath today as the fifty-third Governor of Massachusetts, and in his inaugural address attacked governmental establishments of long standing.

The ceremony itself was without precedent in the history of the State. Owing to a filibuster which prevented organization of the Senate, the Senate and House could not meet in joint session and the oath was administered in the presence of the House by the Secretary of State, Frederick W. Cook, instead of by the President of the Senate.

Among the most important changes recommended by Curley was the reduction to half of the present legislative membership and the holding of biennial sessions. Greater economy and efficiency would result, he asserted, estimating the saving at \$500,000 a year.

He asked that the present Governor's council, "a relic of the days of royalty," be abolished, as well as county government, the Board of Tax Appeals and the Boston Finance Commission. He also called for restoring home rule in the Boston Police Department, now under a commissioner named by the Governor, and advocated a sliding scale reduction in public utility rates.

As a nineteen-gun salute to the incoming régime boomed on Boston Common, Mr. Curley's predecessor and political foe, Joseph B. Ely, walked down the State House steps to private life. He received generous applause from a crowd gathered outside the State House to hear the ceremonies over loudspeakers.

Mr. Curley and Mr. Ely had laid aside political tomahawks long enough to exchange pleasantries in the executive offices.

One of Governor Curley's proposals, which might be interpreted as directed against Mr. Ely, would amend the laws to permit an incoming Governor to fill all appointive offices for the duration of his term. Some of former Governor Ely's last official acts were appointments of Curley foes to important offices.

Meantime the Senate of twenty-one Republicans and nineteen Democrats continued in deadlock over proposal to elect a Republican resident in return for a larger share of committee chairmanships or the Democrats. It recessed until tomorrow, when, it was agreed, further recess will be taken until Monday.



Message

M. Curley  
his 1935  
Massa-  
little at-  
ate, but  
policies  
attention  
ives of

32

# JIM CURLEY'S RISE TO FAME IS LIKE HORATIO ALGER HERO STORY

## Two-Fisted Governor-Elect of Massachusetts Has Been Fighting His Way to Top of Ladder Since 10; Was Boston's Mayor 12 Years.

Boston, Jan. 4.—(I. N. S.)—The amazing career of two-fisted James M. (Jim) Curley presages an administration that will keep him in the national spotlight after he takes office as Massachusetts' governor.

By dogged persistency, Governor-Elect Curley, twelve years mayor of Boston, has recuperated a shattered political future to become the outstanding figure in the Democracy of the Bay state.

An ardent Al Smith supporter, Ex-Mayor Curley gambled his entire political career to jump aboard the Franklin D. Roosevelt band wagon, for he incurred the wrath of many of the most powerful Democratic leaders in this state.

### ORIGINAL ROOSEVELT MAN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Curley was the original Roosevelt-for-president political headliner in Massachusetts, fighting an almost single-handed battle for his nomination in the face of fierce opposition.

Tho he failed to deliver the state delegation to Roosevelt at the Democratic national convention in Chicago, he had the satisfaction of seeing Roosevelt nominated and of voting for him as a delegate from Porto Rico.

The former mayor, heavy of frame and deep voice, won his nomination for governor in an uphill battle. He first sought the nomination in the Democratic primary convention at Worcester last June. He was opposed by Democratic Senator David I. Walsh and Democratic Gov. Joseph B. Ely. The convention declared for Chas. H. Cole in a session marked by considerable bitterness.

Curley is one of the greatest political orators of the east, and by some is ranked with the most colorful of Massachusetts statesmen, the great Daniel Webster.

To achieve this, when a humble politician of more than a score of years ago, he patiently practiced the art of public speaking by attending one of the noted schools in Boston, acquiring the tone and color that mark his addresses today, and keeping in the midst of the political fray.

Ten years ago, this dynamic personality in the political arena was defeated in the race for governor. This year he was successful by waging his campaign on the slogans: "Work and Wages"; "Off the welfare rolls onto the payrolls"; and "Support the president in defeating the depression."

"Jim" Curley is credited with scores of progressive steps.

Among them are the South Boston strandway, a former dump con-

verted under his administration into a magnificent municipal beach; the Kenmore Square subway extension, started at the outset of the depression to furnish work and wages for hundreds; many miles of city boulevards; the East Boston traffic tunnel under the harbor; the Dorchester system of rapid transit; a retirement pension system; a credit union and a pay-as-you-go policy in city affairs.

Opportunities were scarce in Curley's early life. He was born and reared in the Roxbury district, one of the numerous children of a poor family.

When he was 10 years old his father died. "Jim" had to aid in the support of his mother and brother. He got a job in a grocery store at \$2 a week. At 19 he was making \$14 a week and attending night school.

Politics helped make him successful as an insurance salesman, and the insurance business enabled him to become comfortably fixed.

Several years ago Curley lost his wife and helpmate, Mary. Grief numbed his silver tongue for a long time. Then from his household there arose another figure to stand at his side, another Mary, his eldest daughter. She presides over the considerable Curley family.

Curley for labor and agriculture. He recommends a constitutional convention that will sweep away legal barriers to accomplish these things.

\* \* \*

IN THIS liberal statement of plans and principles by Gov. Curley, one part, however, stands out as highly significant. Remember, Massachusetts has always been regarded as one of the most conservative of states, ruled by a traditionally wealthy and specially privileged class. And yet in passing it should be noted that Massachusetts has had a place near that of Wisconsin in enacting forward-looking, progressive labor laws.

The part referred to above is that which deals with taxation in Gov. Curley's message. Opponents of the income tax have assailed it because since the enactment of income tax laws in several states, general property taxes have continued to rise. In Massachusetts, for instance, the average tax rate on farms and homes was approximately \$18 per thousand in 1916, when the state income tax became law. In 1934, the tax rate on real estate has increased nearly 100 per cent to \$34 per thousand. Opponents of the income tax would say this would indicate the income tax is a failure because it failed to check the rise in property taxes.

Gov. Curley's viewpoint on this point is a revelation. He points out that with the costly expansion of government and its services income taxpayers—the owners of intangibles—have been able to prevent any increase in the original 1916 income tax rates, and as a result the increased cost of government has been largely loaded on general property. He therefore recommends increased income tax rates that this inequitable burden may be adjusted. The Governor also urges a law similar to that of Wisconsin's which enables the tax commission to investigate underpayment of income taxes during preceding years.

\* \* \*



NEW BRITAIN CONN. HERALD  
JANUARY 4, 1935

## CURLEY THE LEADER IN MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts, there she stands with James M. Curley at the head of the table. It was a proud moment in the life of the peppery ex-mayor of Boston when he took the helm as governor. And, to make it as interesting as possible for everybody, Curley lost no time in promising a new deal of reforms. And when Curley gets going that way there is likely to be considerable action.

Thus "the original Roosevelt man" among the higher politicians of Massachusetts is at the top, perhaps to the surprise of many an erstwhile Old Guard in the state who did not regard Curley as the best material, but who voted for him nevertheless when the showdown came. For Curley has a way with him! He has been the most successful political son of the Massachusetts Democracy, and though he has sometimes found it necessary to argue and battle with factional opposition he has been quite an adept at smoothing over the hard feelings and in the end making most of the Democrats rather proud of Curley all the same. Not only that, but he is a Democrat who can command some normally Republican votes; and anybody must be prepared to do obeisance to such a fellow.

With Curley at the helm the news from Massachusetts is likely to be more than usually interesting.

BRISTOL CONN. PRESS  
JANUARY 4, 1935

## LEGISLATIVE REFORMS

The suggestion made by Governor Curley of Massachusetts in his inauguration address that the membership of the legislature be cut in half calls attention to the overbalanced condition of many State legislatures that are so un-

wieldly as to hinder rather than accelerate the orderly transaction of business. At least one State, Nebraska, if memory serves us right, has voted to greatly simplify its system by instituting a legislature consisting one house with a limited membership. There is room for a great deal of improvement in State governments and it is noteworthy that the matter is receiving attention.

HERALD TRIBUNE  
NEW YORK CITY  
JAN - 4 1935

## Curley Urges New Setup as He Takes Oath

Bay State Governor Would  
Cut Legislature in Half,  
Abolish Ancient Council

Filibuster Hits Senate  
Executive's Attack on Old  
Institutions Draws Cheers

By The Associated Press  
BOSTON, Jan. 3.—James M. Curley took the oath of office today as the Bay State's fifty-third Governor and immediately, in his inaugural address, opened an attack on governmental establishments of long standing.

The inaugural ceremony itself was without precedent in the history of the state, for, owing to a filibuster which prevented organization of the Senate, the oath of office was administered by the Secretary of State, Frederick W. Cook. Ordinarily the oath is administered by the President of the Senate.

Curley's address was interrupted on twenty-six occasions by bursts of applause, and when he rose to speak he obtained quiet only when he took the gavel from Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, and pounded for order. Late today the Senate recessed until tomorrow at 11 a. m. but there was a gentleman's agreement that tomorrow would bring only an informal session and that soon after it was called to order it would be recessed until 2 p. m. Monday.

The Senate, comprised of twenty-one Republicans and nineteen Democrats, convened yesterday morning for the purpose of electing a president. The Democrats agreed to the re-election of Republican E. F. Fish, but in return for such support demanded that Democrats be given a share of the committee chairmanships. The Republicans refused to accede to such a division of the spoils, whereupon the Democrats, led by Senator Joseph Langone, from Boston's North End, began the filibuster and adamantly, until tonight, refused to yield the floor. The inaugural was scheduled to bring both branches of the Legislature together in the House chamber, but owing to the filibuster only brief glimpses of the ceremony were snatched by some members of the Senate.

Would Cut Legislature in Half

Among the most important changes recommended by Curley was the reduction to half of the present legislative membership and the holding of

TIMES  
NEW YORK CITY  
JAN - 4 1935

## CURLEY DEMANDS DRASTIC CHANGES

New Governor Asks Halving  
of Legislature, Abolition of  
Council in Massachusetts.

PRECEDENT IN TAKING OATH

It Is Administered by State Secretary in Absence of Senate,  
Still in Filibuster.

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—James M. Curley took oath today as the fifty-third Governor of Massachusetts, and in his inaugural address attacked governmental establishments of long standing.

The ceremony itself was without precedent in the history of the State. Owing to a filibuster which prevented organization of the Senate, the Senate and House could not meet in joint session and the oath was administered in the presence of the House by the Secretary of State, Frederick W. Cook, instead of by the President of the Senate.

Among the most important changes recommended by Curley was the reduction to half of the present legislative membership and the holding of biennial sessions. Greater economy and efficiency would result, he asserted, estimating the saving at \$500,000 a year.

He asked that the present Governor's council, "a relic of the days of royalty," be abolished, as well as county government, the Board of Tax Appeals and the Boston Finance Commission. He also called for restoring home rule in the Boston Police Department, now under a commissioner named by the Governor, and advocated a sliding scale reduction in public utility rates.

As a nineteen-gun salute to the incoming régime boomed on Boston Common, Mr. Curley's predecessor and political foe, Joseph B. Ely, walked down the State House steps to private life. He received generous applause from a crowd gathered outside the State House to hear the ceremonies over loudspeakers.

Mr. Curley and Mr. Ely had laid aside political tomahawks long enough to exchange pleasantries in the executive offices.

One of Governor Curley's proposals, which might be interpreted as



# JIM CURLEY'S RISE TO FAME IS LIKE HORATIO ALGER HERO STORY

Two-Fisted Governor-Elect of Massachusetts Has  
Been Fighting His Way to Top of Ladder  
Since 10; Was Boston's Mayor 12 Years.

Boston, Jan. 4.—(I. N. S.)—The amazing career of two-fisted James M. (Jim) Curley presages an administration that will keep him in the national spotlight after he takes office as Massachusetts' governor.

By dogged persistency, Governor-Elect Curley, twelve years mayor of Boston, has recuperated a shattered political future to become the outstanding figure in the Democracy of the Bay state.

An ardent Al Smith supporter, Ex-Mayor Curley gambled his entire political career to jump aboard the Franklin D. Roosevelt band wagon, for he incurred the wrath of many of the most powerful Democratic leaders in this state.

## ORIGINAL ROOSEVELT MAN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Curley was the original Roosevelt-for-president political headliner in Massachusetts, fighting an almost single-handed battle for his nomination in the face of fierce opposition.

Tho he failed to deliver the state delegation to Roosevelt at the Democratic national convention in Chicago, he had the satisfaction of seeing Roosevelt nominated and of voting for him as a delegate from Porto Rico.

The former mayor, heavy of frame and deep voice, won his nomination for governor in an uphill battle. He first sought the nomination in the Democratic primary convention at Worcester last June. He was opposed by Democratic Senator David I. Walsh and Democratic Gov. Joseph B. Ely. The convention declared for Chas. H. Cole in a session marked by considerable bitterness.

Undaunted, Curley announced his candidacy for the September Democratic primary. He built up a mighty organization thruout the state. In the primary vote he overwhelmed Cole. Thruout the campaign Senator Walsh and Governor Ely shouted from the platforms: "Stop Curley."

## ONE OF GREATEST POLITICAL ORATORS.

But Curley won in a landslide. It was the greatest of many victories down thru the years since he emerged from precinct politics in 1900 to become a member of Boston common council.

Thereafter his progress up the political ladder was steady. From the common council he stepped two years later to the state legislature.

For six years he was a member of the Boston board of aldermen, followed by another term in the city council. He was elected to congress in 1911 and 1913. In 1914 he was first elected mayor, and elected again in 1922 and in 1930. Under the charter, a mayor cannot succeed himself. He was three times mayor for a total of twelve years.

Curley is one of the greatest political orators of the east, and by some is ranked with the most colorful of Massachusetts statesmen, the great Daniel Webster.

To achieve this, when a humble politician of more than a score of years ago, he patiently practiced the art of public speaking by attending one of the noted schools in Boston, acquiring the tone and color that mark his addresses today, and keeping in the midst of the political fray.

Ten years ago, this dynamic personality in the political arena was defeated in the race for governor. This year he was successful by waging his campaign on the slogans: "Work and Wages"; "Off the welfare rolls onto the payrolls"; and "Support the president in defeating the depression."

"Jim" Curley is credited with scores of progressive steps.

Among them are the South Boston strandway, a former dump com-

verted under his administration into a magnificent municipal beach; the Kenmore Square subway extension, started at the outset of the depression to furnish work and wages for hundreds; many miles of city boulevards; the East Boston traffic tunnel under the harbor; the Dorchester system of rapid transit; a retirement pension system; a credit union and a pay-as-you-go policy in city affairs.

Opportunities were scarce in Curley's early life. He was born and reared in the Roxbury district, one of the numerous children of a poor family.

When he was 10 years old his father died. "Jim" had to aid in the support of his mother and brother. He got a job in a grocery store at \$2 a week. At 19 he was making \$14 a week and attending night school.

Politics helped make him successful as an insurance salesman, and the insurance business enabled him to become comfortably fixed.

Several years ago Curley lost his wife and helpmate, Mary. Grief numbed his silver tongue for a long time. Then from his household there arose another figure to stand at his side, another Mary, his eldest daughter. She presides over the considerable Curley family.

He recommends a constitutional convention that will sweep away legal barriers to

Gov. Curley's viewpoint on this point is a revelation. He points out that with the costly expansion of government and its services income taxpayers—the owners of intangibles—have been able to prevent any increase in the original 1916 income tax rates, and as a result the increased cost of government has been largely loaded on general property. He therefore recommends increased income tax rates that this inequitable burden may be adjusted. The Governor also urges a law similar to that of Wisconsin's which enables the tax commission to investigate underpayment of income taxes during preceding years.

\* \* \*